ROYAL EDITION

The Times

No. 45,467 LONDON, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1930 PRICE (Including Postage) 4d.

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Telephone: Central 2001

THE TIMES, Friday, March 21, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, or to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau du Times, 5, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Today see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ATTWOOD.—On March 19, 1930, at 4, Village-road, Alverstoke, Hants, to URSULA, wife of CAPTAIN F. N. ATTWOOD, Royal Navy—a daughter.

ENGLEHEART.—On March 18, 1930, at Gracedieu, Ipswich, to PHILOMENA, wife of Mr. F. H. ARNOLD ENGLEHEART—a son.

MITCHELL.—On March 19, 1930, at 84, Melbury-gardens, Wimbledon, to MILLICENT (née Gibson) and WILLIAM G. MITCHELL—a daughter.

NOTT.—On March 19, 1930, at Medicine Hat, to DORIS, wife of EDWARD DOUGLAS PLEYDELL NOTT, of Eagle Butte, Alberta—a daughter.

OGLE.—On March 19, 1930, at Wootton House, Cobham, to MOLLY (née Roberts), wife of J. ERIC OGLE—a son.

PARRY OKEDEN.—On March 19, 1930, at Hanworth Rectory, Middlesex, to MAY, wife of CAPT. PARRY OKEDEN—a son.

PAUL.—On March 10, 1930, at Westerfield House, near Ipswich, to GWEN, wife of CYRIL L. PAUL—a daughter.

PEREIRE.—On Feb. 17, 1930, at 6, rue du Conseiller Collignon, Paris, to ALYS (née Anthony), wife of LT.-COL. JAMES PEREIRE, French General Staff—a daughter (ANNE-MARIE).

RUCKER.—On March 18, 1930, at a nursing home in Bickley, to BETTY (née Fairweather), the wife of PATRICK W. RUCKER, Lakeswood, Orpington—a daughter.

RYDER.—On March 20, 1930, at 41, Green-street, Park-lane, W.1, to OLIVE, wife of ALGERNON DUDLEY RYDER—a daughter.

SHENNAN.—On March 19, 1930, at Haddon Cottage, Chorley Wood West, to CELIA, the wife of KENNETH JOHNSTONE SHENNAN—a son.

SUMMERSKILL.—On March 15, 1930, at 19, Bentinck-street, London, W., to DR. and MRS. W. H. SUMMERSKILL—a son.

TOLLEMACHE.—On March 19, 1930, at 8, Bryanston-square, London, to ELSIE, wife of COMMANDER TOLLEMACHE—a son.

WODEHOUSE.—On March 18, 1930, at Tientsin, to KITTY (née Wallace Cook), wife of R. L. D. WODEHOUSE—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

CORBETT : SPERLING.—On March 19, 1930, at Holy Trinity, Sloane-street, ARTHUR NORRIS SWAN CORBETT, Royal Artillery, elder son of MR. R. S. Corbett, of Oakhurst, East Woodhay, to ELISABETH, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. SPERLING, of Cranbrook.

CROSSKEY : WEAVER.—On March 19, 1930, at St. Oswald's Church, Hinstock, Market Drayton, LIONEL HOWARD, M.B., Ch.B., of Kidderminster, only son of LT.-COL. and MRS. CECIL CROSSKEY, of Edgbaston, Birmingham, to EMILY BOOTH, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. WEAVER, of Hinstock.

DRABBLE : RILEY-SMITH.—On March 20, 1930, CECIL DRABBLE to BRENDA RILEY-SMITH.

DEATHS

ADAMS.—On March 19, 1930, suddenly, of heart failure, at 110, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, LEONARD, the beloved husband of DAISY ADAMS, aged 50 years. Funeral at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, W., on Monday, at 10 o'clock to-morrow (Saturday). Cremation at Golders Green. Friends please accept this, the only intimation.

BRAAE.—On March 19, 1930, at 327, Brixton-road, S.W.9, ANTONI BRAAE, aged 57. Funeral service Independent Church, Brixton-road, S.W., to-morrow (Saturday), 11 o'clock. Afterwards Streatham Park Cemetery, Greyhound-lane, Streatham Hill-road.

BRABROOK.—On March 20, 1925, at Langham House, Wellington, Surrey, SIR EDWARD BRABROOK, C.B., F.S.A., late of the Secretariat Scotland, aged 91 years. Service Christ Church, Wallington, at 11 a.m. to-morrow (Saturday). Interment Norwood Cemetery 12 noon.

BRADEN.—On March 19, 1930, at 1, Fitzroy-park, Highgate, after 180 months' illness, OTTO BRADEN (of Braden and Gold), aged 77 years. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium to-day (Friday) at 2.30. (American and Continental papers, please copy.)

BRANDLING.—On March 19, 1930, JANE RACHEL BRANDLING, daughter of the late Colonel J. J. Brandling, C.B., R.H.A. Funeral at York Cemetery on Monday, March 24, at 2.30.

BURGESS.—On March 19, 1930, by motor accident, OLIVER IRELAND BURGESS, of Marlborough College, second surviving son of the late Douglas Burgess, C.I.E., I.C.S., and Mrs. Burgess, of Ealing. Funeral, Marlborough College Chapel, to-morrow (Saturday), at 2.30.

CARTER.—On March 16, 1930, MARY LAURA CARTER, 28, Ashmount-road, Highgate, widow of John Carter and eldest daughter of late George Ashby, Stamford Hill, aged 79. (Tasmanian papers, please copy.)

CHISHOLM.—On March 20, 1930, at 1, St. Michaels-place, Brighton, HELEN ISABELLA (née Balmain), widow of JAMES WRIGHT CHISHOLM, aged 79 years. Cremation private, by desire.

CLARK.—On March 18, 1930, at 1, Chesham-terrace, Brighton, JENNETTA MARY HIBBERT CLARK, aged 91 years.

COLLEY.—On March 19, 1930, at Loloma, Hampton-in-Arden, ALBERT COLLEY, age 73. Funeral Monday, March 24, at Hampton-in-Arden Parish Church, at 2.30 p.m.

COREY.—On Feb 2, 1930, at Budapest, suddenly, of heart failure, OSCAR BLACKWOOD-COREY, dearly beloved husband of Winifred Corey.

CUNNINGHAM.—On March 19, 1930, JOHN CUNNINGHAM, 12, Widcombe-crescent, Bath, in his 84th year.

DIPLOCK.—On March 20, 1930, at 41, Thirlmere-road, Muswell Hill, NANNIE ELIZABETH, wife of the late ARTHUR MORRIS DIPLOCK, passed away suddenly in her 77th year.

EDENSOROUGH.—On March 15, 1930, at Horn-castle, Guildford, MILLICENT HORATIA, second daughter of the late MAJOR H. EDENSOROUGH, sometime of Pankhurst, Chobham, aged 76.

FLACK.—On March 19, 1930, at School Cottage, Stanmore, Herts, suddenly, JAMES FLACK, aged 74. Greatly beloved.

GARDNER.—On March 18, 1930, at 25, Norton-road, Hove, EDITH LUCY GARDNER, widow of Cuthbert Gardner. Funeral Rowe Cemetery 11.45 to-morrow (Saturday).

GARRATT.—On March 19, 1930, WINIFREDE MARY, beloved wife of DR. FRANK GARRATT, 30, Dunstable-road, Luton. No flowers, by request.

GORE-LLOYD.—On March 17, 1930, suddenly, at Hampton Court House, Hampton Court, HUBERT GORE-LLOYD, beloved husband of Anna Gore-Lloyd. Funeral, Hampton Church, 11 a.m., to-morrow (Saturday), and after at Teddington Cemetery, at 11.45 a.m.

HALLETT.—On March 17, 1930, at 14, Westcliff, Dawlish, MARY HALLETT, widow of Shackleton Hallett, and only daughter of the late Thomas Weeding, aged 73.

HEADLAM.—On March 18, 1930, accidentally killed in a motor accident, LEONARD HEADLAM, M.A., dearly beloved elder son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Headlam, of Whitby, aged 25. Funeral to-day (Friday). Service at St. Hilda's Church, at 2 o'clock; interment at Lythe, at 3 o'clock.

HEALING.—On March 19, 1930, at Cheltenham, SAMUEL HOLLAND HEALING, second son of the late Alfred Healing, Tewkesbury, in his 62nd year.

HEBBLETHWAITE.—On March 19, 1930, ERNEST FREDERICK HEBBLETHWAITE, aged 72. Funeral at St. Mary's, Kensal Green, at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow (Saturday).

HENLEY.—On March 20, 1930, at 7, Oxford-square, London, W.2, ANNIE LOUISA, widow of EDWARD FRANCIS HENLEY and daughter of the late Frederick A. Ducrot, formerly of Courtlands, West Hoathly, Sussex. Funeral service at St. Marylebone Cemetery, East Finchley, on Monday, March 24, at 2.30 p.m.

HILL.—On Wednesday, March 19, 1930, at Pembroke House, Kensal, near Woking, HENRY JAMES HILL, of the Stock Exchange, London, son of the late John Hill, in his 85th year. By his special request, funeral private and no flowers.

HODGSON.—On Saturday, March 15, 1930, at Steadlees, Alveston, Gtn, HARRY COURTENAY, second son of the late Rector of St. EDMUNDSBURY and IPSWICH, formerly D.C., Sierra Leone.

HYLANDS.—On Feb. 27, 1930, suddenly, after a short illness, in Monte Carlo, FRANCIS DAVID HYLANDS, late of Egyptian State Railways, dearly beloved husband of Gertrude Hylands. Buried at Menton English Cemetery, Egyptian papers, please copy.) (Delayed in transmission.

INGLIS.—On March 19, 1930, at St. Andrews, MARGARET KEITH, widow of MAJOR J. A. S. INGLIS, 71st Highland Light Infantry, and daughter of the late Colonel Keith Young, C.B., Judge Advocate-General in India.

JONES.—On March 18, 1930, at Cornerway, Wool, JOHN FRANCIS JONES, M.A. (Oxon.), formerly Rector of Winfrith, Dorset, and sometime Chaplain and Inspector of Schools, Suva, Fiji.

KENRICK.—On March 14, 1930, at Menton, France, MAJOR REGINALD WATKIN EDWARD KENRICK. Funeral at 46, Congress, Tarrif, Abendeenshire, on Tuesday, March 25, at 2.30.

LEIGHTON.—On March 19, 1930, at Wilford, Over-cliff drive, Boscombe, Hants, JOHN LEIGHTON, formerly of Nottingham, and Northwood, Middlesex, passed away, within a week of his 82nd birthday.

LOYD.—On March 19, 1930, at 42, Charles-square, LIEUT.-COLONEL A. P. LOYD, late 21st Hussars, aged 84. Funeral service at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, at 2 p.m. to-day (Friday). No flowers, by request.

MACFARLANE.—On March 19, 1930, at Cornarour, St. Fillans, Perthshire, JANE MORRISON, wife of the late DUNCAN MACFARLANE.

MALYON.—At Waihi, New Zealand, of pneumonia, FREDERICK WILSON MALYON. (By cable.)

DEATHS (continued)

MARCHBANK.—On March 20, 1930, at 80, Fairhazel-gardens, N.W.6, JANET MARCHBANK, who gave 40 years of devoted, loyal, and faithful service to the Harvey family. (South American papers, please copy.)

"Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

NIXON.—On March 19, 1930, CONSTANTIA ADRIANA, elder daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. A. NIXON, 7, Lansdown-place, Clifton, Bristol, aged 4 years and 8 months.

NUNN.—On March 20, 1930, at BRONYFFA, Colwyn Bay, FRANCIS NUNN, dearly-loved husband of Lilian Nunn. No flowers, by request. Cremation will take place to-morrow (Saturday).

PEAL.—On March 20, 1930, at Isalimer, Beaconsfield, from pneumonia, ARTHUR CLARK, loving husband of MICHAEL PEAL, aged 24 years. Funeral, Holy Trinity Church, Penn, Bucks, to-morrow (Saturday), at 1.30 p.m.

PIPPET.—On March 18, 1930, the REV. WILLIAM ARCHIBALD PIPPET, Rector of Clifford Chambers, Glos, 1895-1918, aged 77.

PROCTOR.—On Sunday, March 16, 1930, at The Manor, Sutton-on-Trent, near Newark, FRANCIS WHITELY PROCTOR, M.A., Fellow of King's College, London, and sometime Vicar of Tadcaster and of Warfhill with Gate and Upper Helmsley, Yorks, in his 92nd year.

PULHAM.—On March 17, 1930, at 25, Hollingbourne-gardens, West Ealing, FRANK PULHAM, aged 64 years.

READHEAD.—On March 18, 1930, at Westoe Hall, South Shields, SIR JAMES READHEAD, Bart., the beloved husband of ANN SUSANNAH READHEAD, aged 77. Interment Harton Cemetery, South Shields, to-day (Friday), leaving residence at 1.30 p.m.

SETTLE.—On March 19, 1930, at The Hill, Alsager, MARGARET CAROLINE SETTLE, widow of Joel Settle, aged 65. Service at St. Mary's Church, Alsager, at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday); interment at Christ Church, Alsager, at 3 p.m.

SIDGWICK.—On Feb. 22, 1930, at Durban, South Africa, GEORGE ALFRED SIDGWICK, in his 80th year.

STOCKEN.—On March 19, 1930, suddenly, at Court House, Copthorne, Sussex, MAJOR H. STOCKEN. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), 11 a.m., at Copthorne Church.

STRAKER.—On March 18, 1930, at Riding Lea, Riding Mill, Northumberland, CATHARINE, the wife of HENRY STRAKER.

THRESHER.—On March 20, 1930, ANNIE, wife of WILLIAM THRESHER, 360, Sedlescombe-road South, St. Leonards-on-Sea, in her 71st year. Funeral Hastings Cemetery Monday, March 24, at 3 p.m.

VIRGIN.—On March 17, 1930, at the National Hotel, Lausanne, after a long illness, ALICE VIRGIN.

WHITMORE.—On March 19, 1930, WILLIAM BEACH WHITMORE, M.B. (London), of 41, Thurloe-square, South Kensington, eldest son of the late John Whitmore, M.R.C.S., of 124, Sloane-street, S.W., aged 83. Funeral at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, to-morrow (Saturday), at 11 a.m.

WOOD.—On March 19, 1930, at The Croft, Tring, LUCY ELIZABETH, widow of the REV. CANON WOOD, late of Aldbury, and dearly loved mother of the Rev. Claud Wood and Mrs. Vivian Williams. Funeral at Aldbury to-morrow (Saturday), at 2 p.m.

IN MEMORIAM

ON ACTIVE SERVICE

ACKLOM.—In proud and loving memory of my brother, LIEUT.-COLONEL SPENCER ACKLOM, D.S.O., Bar, M.C., Highland Light Infantry, attached North-umberland Fusiliers, killed in action near Croisilles, March 21, 1918.

AKED.—In loving memory of a most dearly loved son, LIEUTENANT ROBERT BASIL CAUTLEY AKED, M.C., 5th North Staffordshire Regiment, who fell in action at Bullecourt, March 21,1918, aged 20. Sleep on, beloved.

ASHE.—In ever-cherished and proud memory of our very dear only son and brother NEVILLE, CAPTAIN EDWARD NEVILLE ASHE, M.C., 16th Manchester Regt., killed in action at Manchester Hill, March 21, 1918.

"We have no story great enough for you."

BROUGH.—In devoted memory of my husband, R.S.-MAJOR J. BROUGH, D.C.M., 1st North Staffords, killed in action March 21, 1918. France 1914-1918.

DAVIS.—In proud and loving memory of our son "DICK," Lieutenant, 2/5th Leicestershire Regt., who gave his life for King and Country in the Great War. "Missing" near Hallencourt, March 21, 1918, aged 21 years.

DEAKIN.—In loving remembrance of my beloved nephew, LIEUT. CYRIL K. DEAKIN, who gave his life in France, March 21, 1918.—AUNTIE NORA.

"Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

ELSTOB.—In proud memory of LT.-COL. WILFRITH ELSTOB, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., 16th Manchester Regiment, killed in action March 21, 1918. "The Manchester Regiment will hold Manchester Hill to the last man."

GRAHAM.—On March 21, 1917, our dear son, FLIGHT LIEUTENANT (SUB-LIEUTENANT, R.N.) HENRY DAVEN-PORT GRAHAM, R.N., died of wounds at Thasos.

HATCH.—In proud and ever-loving memory of EDGAR FRANCIS HATCH, 18th London Regiment, who was killed in action at Gouzeaucourt, France, March 21, 1918.

HERBERT SMITH.—To the very dear memory of VERE HERBERT SMITH, 2nd Lieutenant, The Rifle Brigade, fell in action near Neuve Chapelle on Passion Sunday, March 21, 1915, aged 22 years.

HONEYBALL.—In ever-loving memory of my beloved husband, 2ND LIEUT. W. C. HONEYBALL, M.C./, missing March 21, 1918.

LYON.—To the beloved memory of MAJOR CLAUDE STUART LYON, M.C. and Bar, R.F.A., who was killed in action at Morchies on the morning of March 21, 1918.

MELLOR.—In proud and loving memory of LIEUTENANT VINTNER C. SEPGWELD MELLOR, K.R.R.C., who died of illness contracted in Palestine on March 21, 1919, in his 21st year.

MOODY.—In loving and honoured memory of THOMAS LEWIS VYVYAN MOODY, 1st Batt. The Buffs, killed near Lagnicourt, March 21, 1918.

MOORE.—In ever-loving memory of JOHN RUSHTON MOORE, M.C., Captain, Cheshire Regt., attached M.G.C., who fell at Lagnicourt, March 21, 1918.

REED.—In proud and loving memory of GERALD FRANCIS WOOLTERTON REED, Lieutenant, 5th Border Regiment, who was killed in action at Vaulx-Vraucourt, March 21, 1918, aged 22.

SPROTT.—In loving, honoured memory of MAURICE WM. CAMPBELL SPROTT, M.A., M.C., Capt. and Adjt., 9th Royal Scots Fusiliers (Reg.), killed in action while commanding a company in the front-line trench near Lagnicourt, March 21, 1918, aged 33 years. Dearly loved elder son of the Bishop of Wellington, N.Z.

THEOBALD.—In ever-loving remembrance of RONALD WILSON THEOBALD, 2nd Lieut., Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, who died of wounds received in action on March 21, 1918, the only and dearly loved child of Mrs. Nunn-Wilson, aged 19.

"No words can express the measure of our thankfulness To you our Dead."

WALLIS.—In ever-living memory of CAPTAIN A. B. WALLIS, B.A. Oxon., Sherwood Foresters, killed in action, France, March 21, 1918.—M. W., H. W., F. B.

Because of you, we will be glad and gay;
Remembering you, we will be brave and strong.

WHITEHOUSE.—In ever-living memory of JOHN WALTER GLENDINNING WHITEHOUSE, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, who was killed in action near St. Quentin, March 21, 1918, aged 20, the only son of the late Dr. Whitehouse, of Rajputana, and of Mrs. Whitehouse, of Whitehouse of Weston's Cross, Sion Hill, Bath (late Dersingham, Norfolk).

WILKINSON.—In proud, ever-loving memory of our only son, CHARLES LESLIE WILKINSON, Lieut., Sherwood Foresters, killed at Bullecourt, France, March 21, 1918, aged 20.

"Sursum Corda."

WINGATE.—In loving memory of MAJOR M. R. WINGATE, D.S.O., M.C., Royal Engineers, killed near Lagnicourt, France, on March 21, 1918.

WOLFF.—In proud memory of MAJOR G. F. WOLFF ("GUSSIE"), 3rd Royal Welch Fusiliers, attd. 74th Battn. M.G.C., killed in action near Bapaume on March 21, 1918, after three years' active service.

WRENFORD.—To the most beloved memory of LIEUT.-COL. ARTHUR WRENFORD (Captain, The Worcestershire Regt.), killed in action at Harsicourt, near St. Quentin, France, while commanding the 4th East Lancs Regt., on March 21, 1918.—MOTHER.

WRENFORD.—To the ever dear and proud memory of my brother, LIEUT.-COL. ARTHUR WRENFORD. The Worcestershire Regt., wounded and killed, fighting to the last, at Hargicourt, France, March 21, 1918.

DIOSY.—In loving memory of MARTIN DIOSY, Secretary to Louis Kossuth, 1848, died in London March 21, 1892.

FOWLER.—In grateful and loving memory of HARRY ARTHUR FOWLER, of Brighton, a very dear husband and father, who died suddenly while in London on March 21, 1927.

FOX.—In loving memory of WILLIAM FOX, of St. Bee's, Cumberland. March 21, 1897.—JOE.

HARKER.—In loving memory of our mother, MARGARET HARKER, who died March 21, 1927.

IRONSIDE-BRUCE.—To the ever-dear memory of my husband, WILLIAM JOHN IRONSIDE-BRUCE, M.D., who entered into Rest on March 21, 1921.—V. I. B.

LEHMANN.—In loving remembrance of my husband, JOHN WILLIAM LEHMANN, late of New Court, W.C., and Parkhurst-road, N.7. March 21, 1929.

PHILIPS.—To the beloved and honoured memory of JOHN PHILIPS (C.P.O.), who died March 21, 1924, aged 83.

RAWLINSON.—To the constant and ever-loving memory of our beloved little son ERIC, seven years old, who died suddenly on March 21, 1927, at Cheltenham.

"So deeply mourned, so loved, so greatly missed."

SHLEHOVER.—In loving memory of A. CA-SHLEHOVER, who fell asleep March 21, 1923; and of his daughter HEDVICA, Dec. 16, 1926.

THRUSTON.—J. W. H., Cadet R.N. (15).—To his precious and ever-present memory on the day he left us, March 21, 1925.

"Beloved son of mine."

WHITTICK.—In ever-loving memory of my Mother-KATHERINE KERR WHITTICK, who died on March 21, 1926.

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PERSONAL

L.D.V.—Your precious thoughts bring me peace, full of exquisite radiance.—37.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices, 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

£30 REWARD.—LOST, 16th February, between Baker-street, Kingston, Guildford, and Weybridge, OPAL BEAD NECKLACE.—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

E.F.C. DINNER CLUB.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the Club will take place at the Services' Canteen Dinner to be held at the CONNAUGHT ROOMS on APRIL 11th, 1930, at 7 p.m. Tickets (10s.) from the Secretary, E.F.C. Dinner Club, Imperial Court, Upper Kennington-lane, S.E.11. only.

TO SINGERS.—A NEW MADRIGAL EIGHT (mixed), of high purpose, is to be FORMED immediately to meet in London weekly and study madrigals exclusively. An unusual conductor, mildly known, has been requested to invite enthusiasts of strictly limited number of solo quality and unquestionable sight-reading ability to write to him and their letters will be confidentially treated.—Write Box A.455, The Times, E.C.4.

ANYONE INTERESTED in the CHURCH of ENGLAND and its WORK for EMPIRE SETTLEMENT can give invaluable help by PROVIDING a house or other accommodation for OFFICES vicinity Westminster.—Please write Secretary, Church of England Council of Empire Settlement, 39, Victoria-street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

TAXATION IS LOW IN SOUTH AFRICA and the climate unsurpassed. Persons contemplating retirement on fixed incomes should consult the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association (London Office :—199, Piccadilly, W.1.), a purely patriotic, non-profit-making organisation.

WILL someone convince me from the unemployed queue? Ex-soldier, 1914-1919. GENUINELY SEEKING WORK; exemplary character, fair scholar; any capacity.—P., 69, Rotherfield-street, N.1.

MAKE YOUR CHOICE OF A CAR from the selection of used cars in "Motor-Cars, &c.," Page two.

THURLESTONE, S. DEVON.—Adjoining golf links. Overlooking sea—and within 200 yards of—excellent tennis and bathing. To be LET, charming new and well FURNISHED labour-saving HOUSE; large dancing-living room, log-fire, five bed rooms; garage; electric light, telephone; maid available.—Edgar Dudley, Oxshott, Surrey.

SUFFOLK.—Compact HOUSE, first-class Shooting or house and gun in syndicate. Beautiful garden, far from all noise and Charabancs. To be Let Unfurnished.—Ring Woodbridge 1101, or write Box 1, Queen 12.30 and 1.30, or write Box T.1639, The Times, E.C.4.

CHELSEA.—WANTED for month or more, beginning April, quiet well FURNISHED FLAT; two or three bed rooms, two sitting rooms, or one large one. Rent 4½gns.—Lady at Box T.1640, The Times, E.C.4.

ENVIRONMENT MAKES the CHILD.—Vigilant work by N.S.P.C.C. saves on an average 300 children a day from squalid surroundings and heartless cruelty. Funds urgently needed.—Offer Director, Denison House, S.W.1.

VACANCY on Teachers' Training Course of Dramatic School; moderate premium. Small salary during latter period of training.—Write Box T.1568, The Times, E.C.4.

CHELSEA.—To be LET, FURNISHED, six-nine months, small HOUSE; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, &c.; two maids to remain; moderate rent to careful tenant.—Apply 22, Royal-avenue, Chelsea. Sloane 1557.

STUDIO (Large) to be LET unfurnished; residential; gallery, kitchen; excellent arrangements. £65 yearly. Premium £75. Three or five years' lease.—Apply Steegmann, care of Anscombe and Ringland, 8, Wellington-road, N.W.8.

SPANISH GENTLEMAN, 26, wishes enter family as pair.—Write Box P.1294, The Times, E.C.4.

TOP of HAMPSTEAD, near Flagstaff.—First-floor MANSION FLAT, fronting Heath; glorious views; six rooms; Furnished, 5½gns.—Hampstead 6231.

ROD on five miles salmon river, Wales; £350.—Write Box P.1295, The Times, E.C.4.

WEST END PIED-A-TERRE for one; spacious beautifully furnished Sitting Bed Room, private bath room; every amenity; good address; 4½gns. inclusive tip-top service.—Phone Abercorn 1130.

F.A.—It's awfully good of you: thank you ever so much.

A Bright, sunny MAISONNETTE near PORTMAN-SQUARE, decorated, FURNISHED in perfect taste; three bed, large oak-beamed sitting room, dining, kitchen, &c.; constant hot water; 8gns. good tenant; garage if required.—Write Box T.1644, The Times, E.C.4.

HOSPITAL APPEALS.—Exceptional opportunity for a man with successful experience who is willing to work very hard; wide area for organization (profession-ally virgin field for an important and rapidly extending growth hospital with the highest social influence and support; remuneration by way of moderate retaining salary and bonus for successful work.—Write Box T.1671, The Times, E.C.4.

I.T.S.—Every taxpayer should in his own interest join the Income Taxpayers' Society.—Write for particulars to Abbey House, 2, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1, or 'phone Victoria 6090.

GENTLEMAN with lovely country house, riding, golf, shooting, motoring, REQUIRES as GUEST-COMPANION; terms very moderate.—Write Box P.1281, The Times, E.C.4.

TO EXECUTORS winding up estates, or others.—Advertiser is open to PURCHASE ONE or TWO LONG LEASE HOUSES for re-sale; testimonials only required likely to appreciate its value.—Write Box P.1285, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED to PURCHASE IMMEDIATELY, by one client, a RESIDENCE of character and DISTINCTION on clay), well-situated COUNTRY HOUSE, moderate size, matured grounds, and 20 to 100 Acres.—Write full particulars and photo to Box P.1286, The Times, E.C.4.

MAGNIFICENT SET of BILLIARDS TABLE in solid carved oak; excellent condition; cost £500; £150 including delivery and erection any reasonable distance of London; electric marker.—Write Box T.1655, The Times, E.C.4.

FOUR BOYS NEEDING SPECIAL CARE will be received next term in Headmaster's own private house attached to a well-known preparatory school on the coast. This arrangement is designed to make the difficult home years automatic and attractive as home life. These vacancies are most suitable for sensitive boys who have not had so far the opportunity to mix freely with other boys, and for boys needing individual attention to their diet.—Write Box P.94, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN wishes to dispose of his 1930 25 h.p. SUNBEAM Weymann Saloon; sunshine roof, movable partition, Triplex glass throughout, marker lights, upholstery, two spare wheels (unused); mileage 3,400; licensed to end of year; condition perfect. £850.—Write Box T.1656, The Times, E.C.4.

PORTMAN SQUARE, just off.—Unfurnished, beautifully decorated and modernised, four rooms, kitchen and bath; self-contained; no premium; low rent of £240 a year.—Tele. Mayfair 5631, or write Box 3872, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

1914 EX-OFFICER, absolutely destitute owing to continued unemployment; any job, suggestion, or position eagerly welcomed.—Write Box P.1673, The Times, E.C.4.

BE SURE of SUN and WARMTH. Visit enchanting PALLANZA (L. Maggiore). Golf. See front page two.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS.—A LARGE CARPET is RECOMMENDED for the Board Room of KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL. Must be of a quiet acoustic. Offers welcomed by the Steward.

SAILING on BLAKENEY HARBOUR.—FURNISHED COTTAGE to be LET, May, June and July; 3gns. week; 2 bed rooms, two sitting; plate, linen; garage.—Write Maw, Nutfield.

STAMMERERS consult Mr. A. C. Schnelle, 119, Bedford Court Mansions, W.C.1. Established 1905.

TEMPORARY INDOOR EMPLOYMENT offered by old institution to retired naval officers.—Write, stating age, rank, and remuneration, to B., B., 26, Great Ormond-street, W.C.1.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA, Ninth Edition; also E. Mackay and Singleton's History of Freemasonry (illustrated). What offers?—Write Box T.1679, The Times, E.C.4.

GERMAN LADY (25) four years domestic economy g training, practical experience, excellent cook, wants entire charge small London flat for five months. Would prefer Chelsea.—Apply Mrs. Stutchbury, Cherry Garth, Parvis, Friston, Sussex, with whom she is now staying.

NOTICE to SHOOTERS.—This is the vermin month. Carrion traps for crows. The gun for jays, magpies, little owls and poaching cats. Tunnel traps for stoats and weasels. Remember to lift all traps before hounds visit your lands.

NOTICE to SHOOTERS.—The gun is no good for vermin, without a supply of Eley or Kynoch cartridges (British made).

ENGAGED Couples are telling Fortnum and Mason's the right thing. Suggestions for their wants for wedding presents, or to let them choose for themselves, or to the engaged couple's friends when they call to choose the right things. 182, Piccadilly, W.1.

AT SAVILE-ROW.—LOUNGE SUITES from 8gns. built for you by EMMS.—Appointment, write or 'ph. EMMS, Ltd., Tailors, 11, Savile-row, W.1. Regent 3564.

JEWELLERS.—OLD GOLD, SILVER, JEWELRY, and PEARLS, OLD SILVER PLATE, BOUGHT for cash or valued.—ROBERTSON'S, DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS, 199, Edgware-road, London, W.2. Est. 1797. Obtain our offer before selling elsewhere.

ENORMOUS DEMAND exists—we have for LADIES and GENTLEMEN'S UNREQUIRED EFFECTS enable us to give exceptionally high prices for dresses, furs, suits, overcoats, and all discarded clothing. Also household linen, jewellery, &c. Cash or offers same day as goods received. Buyers attend free any where.—PETER DEAN, 151-3, Edgware-road, W.2. Padd. 4320.

GRAND NATIONAL.—To Aintree and back in the day: cost from £1 6s. Third-class Return Special Excursion, including Motor conveyance to course. £5 including meals on train, motor conveyance to course. First-class Special Express leaves London 9.0 a.m. and returns 8.50 p.m.—PICKFORDS TRAVEL SERVICE, 53/54, Haymarket, S.W.1. Regent 8051.

GOING ABROAD? Fresh Silk Washing Frocks for the sunshine ready at Fenwick's to-day. Leaf Green, Lupin Blue, Rosewood, Mimosa, and Ivory, 69s. 6d.—FENWICK'S, 63, Bond-street (corner of Brook-street).

"MELOX in the Morning and MARVEL at night keep your digestion healthy, happy, and bright."—All corn merchants, stores, &c., sell Melox Dog Foods.

A GENTLEMAN IS ALWAYS WELL DRESSED IN GOOD CLOTHES.—New misfits direct from Davies, Schultz, Lesley and Roberts, &c.; lounge, dress, sports suits, light overcoats, &c., 4-10gns.; alterations.—Regent Dress Co., 17, Shaftesbury-avenue, W. (next Café Monico).

ONLY FOUR WEEKS TO EASTER! Start the Summer well! See one on a mannequin to-day.—Whiteleys, Queen's Road, W.2.

TAILORED SUITS for SPRING SUNSHINE.—Nine new Model Suits are ready for you to see at FENWICK of Bond-street, all at one fixed price, 10½gns.; in many beautiful materials. See one on a mannequin to-day.

3 PRONG FORKS WANTED, also Ratsail Spoons, in Antique Silver. Price no object.—Write, call, or 'phone (Regent 3523), Harris and Co., 37, Piccadilly, W.1.

SUITS, OVERCOATS, COSTUMES TURNED as new. Original cut and fit retained exactly.—Price List JOHN MACLEAN, Tailors, 97-99, Charing Cross-road, Reg. 2205.

BLUTHNER PIANOS.—Second-hand Pianos and Player-Pianos at greatly reduced prices; payment by instalments accepted.—Apply for particulars of BLUTHNER and Co., Ltd., 17-25, Wigmore-street, W.1.

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING TRAINING COLLEGE, Chelsea, London, S.W.3 (day and residential). Founded specially to train boys of good education for the Automobile Industry. The curriculum combines an essentially practical modern working course with interesting in administration. Appointments for qualified students. Candidates will be accepted for Probationary Term commencing April 24th.—Syllabus from Principal.

SALES PROMOTION.—Opportunity for CAREER with great possibilities for young man of PUBLIC SCHOOL Education.—Details from Director, Business Careers Association, Ltd., Premier House, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

PERSONAL (continued)

"AVENGE not yourselves, but rather give place unto wrath: for it is written, Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord."—Rom. xii. 19.

TO SOLICITORS.—Miss EMMA ROBERTS, deceased, of 7, Florence-road, Boscombe.—Anyone having a WILL or Draft made by above please COMM

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.
MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies.
All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

HOLIDAY VOYAGES BY P. & O.
GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, TANGIER.
Weekly departures on Fridays from Tilbury.
For Illustrated Handbooks, Cabin Plans, and Reservations apply P. & O. House (F. H. Grosvenor, Manager), 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. City Booking Office, P. & O., 120, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

P. & O.
(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)
BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles
Razmak	11,000	Thornton	—	Mar. 28
†Viceroy of India	19,700	Ohlsen	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
Mahsja	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
†Kaiser-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
Ranpura	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
†Mantola	11,000	Morton	Apr. 25	May 2
*Osmonia	15,000	Cartwright	May 9	May 16
Morea	11,000	Holford	May 15	May 23
Razmak	11,000	Thornton	May 23	May 30
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
Malwa	11,000	Britten	June 6	June 13
Karoola	16,600	Cadle	June 13	June 20
†Rawal Pindi	16,600	Strimzer	June 20	June 27

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

Chitral	15,000	Siggers	Mar. 21	Mar. 27
Malwa	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
‡Moldavia	16,500	Allin	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
Mantola	11,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
‡Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 22
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 5
Cathay	13,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19
Moolan	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers for Australian ports.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

"One-Class" Service at Special Fares. Calls Southampton.				
Bangalore (cargo)	6,000	—	Mar. 28	—
Behar (cargo)	6,000	—	Apr. 11	—
†Novara	7,000	French	Apr. 25	—

Taking passengers for † Malta, Port Sudan.

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Mantua	11,000	Hignett	Mar. 21	Mar. 28
†Lahore (cargo)	5,304		Mar. 24	—
Khiva	9,000	Dickinson	Apr. 3	—
Rampura	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
Karmala	9,000	Morton	Apr. 25	—
Morea	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23

¶ Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)
BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
*MASULA	7,261	—	Mar. 22	Mar. 29
*MUNDRA	7,275	Apr. 12	Apr. 9	Apr. 19
*WAKEFIELD	7,275	Apr. 26	Apr. 23	Apr. 30
*HATIPARA	8,182	May 24	May 21	May 31

* Cargo Steamer.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
MANELA	7,303	—	—	Mar. 22
MERKARA	8,286	—	Mar. 29	Apr. 5
MARGHA	8,378	Apr. 2	Apr. 12	Apr. 19
MORVADA	8,193	Apr. 16	Apr. 26	May 3

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp	Mid'sbro	LONDON	M'seilles
MALDA	9,066	—	—	—	Mar. 25
MODASA	9,070	Mar. 22	Apr. 2	Apr. 11	Apr. 16
MADURA	9,077	Apr. 19	Apr. 30	May 9	May 17
MATIANA	9,067	May 17	May 28	June 6	June 14

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

PASSENGER OFFICE,
Manager, F. H. GROSVENOR.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
City Booking Office, 120, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; Paris: Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Av. de Monte Carlo.
FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS.
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents:—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 123, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
Freight Brokers:—
P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Lund's S.S. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Deck House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi) Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line), Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.
Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ships.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Apr. 11
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9
ROTORUA	12,500	June 6
ORONTES	20,000	June 13
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	July 4

* Via Suva.
Apply the N.Z.S.S. Co., Ltd. (J. B. Westray & Co., Ltd., Agents), 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3 (Tels., Avenue 6400), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. J. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION-S.S.Co. of NEW ZEALAND.
TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA
By any Atlantic Line to Canada (U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
AORANGI	April 2	—
MAKURA	—	April 16
NIAGARA	April 30	—
TAHITI	—	May 14

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.
Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. W. J. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
MAIL STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, Aden and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Fr'mth.
BARADINE	13,000	11 Apr.	12 Apr.
BARADINE	13,000	9 May	10 May
BALRANALD	13,000	6 June	7 June
BALLARAT	13,000	4 July	5 July

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	16,500	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	16,500	May 16	May 22

Apply P. & O., 120, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only) 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

AUSTRALIA
BY THE
ORIENT LINE.
Under contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Booking to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
Tickets interchangeable with other lines.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORSOVA	12,000	Mar. 29	April 4	April 6
ORVIETO	12,000	April 26	May 2	May 4
ORONSAY	20,000	May 31	June 6	June 8
ORAMA	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29
OTRANTO	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
ORONTES	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL
BUCKNALL
FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of York	7,844	Mar. 24	Bombay and Karachi
City of Canton	7,904	Mar. 25	Colombo
City of Poona	7,485	April 4	Bombay and Karachi
City of Lahore	6,963	April 14	Calcutta
‡City of London	8,037	April 25	Bombay and Karachi

(a) Calls Marseilles.

MEDITERRANEAN AND LEVANT.

Roumelian	2,686	Mar. 25	Smyrna and Constant.
City of Lancaster	2,906	Mar. 29	Malta and Alexandria

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Trafford Hall	5,521	Mar. 29	C. Town, Algoa Bay
City of Warwick	7,485	April 12	C. Town, Durban

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.

AUTUMN SAILINGS ON APPLICATION
Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower Bldgs., Water-st. " Cent. 9400
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street " Cent. 9222

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
SPHINX Mar. 27 and April 4 GEN. METZINGER
From BOMBAY, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
CRASSUS April 2 and April 30
From PIRAEUS, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA & BEYROUT.
LAMARTINE Mar. 25 and April 22 PIERRE LOTI
EGYPT AND BEYROUT.
MARIETTE PACHA .. Mar. 25 and April 1 LOTUS
For passages and all particulars apply :—
LONDON: 7, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, or 61, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

MEDITERRANEAN—ATLANTIC ISLES.
Cruises for any date from £11.
Full programme free on request.
HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT and Co., Ltd.,
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MIDST SUNSHINE & FLOWERS.
MADEIRA & CANARY ISLANDS.
Reduced steamship and hotel rates from May 1st.
Apply early for choice of berths on any line, and for hotel accommodation.
Sailing lists and fares from
THOS. COOK & SON, LTD., & WAGONS-LITS CO.,
BERKELEY-STREET, W.1, & 200 OFFICES.

SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE.
U.S.A.—CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.
*ALAUNIA - - - MAR. 21
BERENGARIA Mar. 22 CARINTHIA .. Mar. 28
* Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.
†ANTONIA - - - MAR. 22
CARONIA .. Mar. 29 *SCYTHIA .. April 5
* Via Belfast and Boston, not Cobh.
† Via Belfast and Galway, not Cobh.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—HALIFAX, N.S.
*ALAUNIA - - - MAR. 21
†AUSONIA .. Mar. 28 *AURANIA .. April 4
* Calls Cobh. † Calls Cardiff.
LIVERPOOL—BELFAST—HALIFAX, N.S.
†ANTONIA - - - MAR. 22
*CARONIA .. Mar. 29 †LETITIA .. Mar. 29
* Via Cobh, not Belfast. † Calls Moville and Saint John. ‡ Calls Galway.
WINTER CRUISE.
By "LACONIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton Mar. 29th. To ATLANTIC ISLES and NORTH AFRICA, 16 days, from 30 guineas.
MIDSUMMER CRUISE.
By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To BALTIC, NORWAY, and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), August 1st, 19 days, from 33 guineas.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2; 28-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
WHITE STAR LINE.
THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg
Majestic .. Wed., Mar. 26 | Olympic .. Wed., Apl. 9
Homeric .. Wed., Apl. 2 | Majestic .. Wed., Apl. 16
LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.
Via Queenstown.
(2) *†Baltic .. Sat., Mar. 22 | (2)*†Albertic Sat., Apl. 5
Cedric Sat., Mar. 29 | Arabic .. Sat., Apl. 12
* Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston. † Via Halifax, N.S.
LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S.
Baltic .. Sat., Mar. 22 Albertic .. Sat., Apl. 5
SOUTHAMPTON—HALIFAX, N.S.
Megantic .. Sat., Mar. 29
Via Cardiff and Galway.

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.
Mataroa (Passengers from Southampton only), Fri., Mar. 28.
RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
ANTWERP—S'HAMPTON—CHERBOURG.

	From Antwerp.	From Southampton and Cherbourg.
(4) Pennland	Mar. 28	Mar. 29
(5) Lapland	Apl. 4	Apl. 5

From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(5) Cabin, Tourist 3rd Cabin and 3rd Class passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON to NEW YORK
(via Boulogne).
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons .. Mar. 29 | Apl. 26
*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons .. Apl. 12 | May 10
TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY
*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons .. Mar. 22 | Apl. 19
Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.
REGULAR
EXPRESS, FIRST AND SECOND CLASS
FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD
CABIN SERVICES
from
PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.
"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER"
BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

	From Plymouth	Due New York
"PARIS" (c)	Apr 2	Apr. 8
"ILE DE FRANCE" (e)	Apr. 9	Apr. 15
"LA SAVOIE" (c)	Apr. 12	Apr. 20
"FRANCE" (c)	Apr. 16	Apr. 22

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(e) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.

HAVRE to HOUSTON, Texas (cabin class) MONTHLY
Also
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES
TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL.
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. Mar. 24
S.S. "FLANDRE" .. April 21
The largest and fastest liners from England. Also
FRANCE TO CUBA & MEXICO
monthly.
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all Leading Travel Agents.

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.
OZEAN LINE.

	From Southampton.
HAVANA	
VERA CRUZ	RIO PANUCO .. Apr. 10th
TAMPICO	RIO BRAVO .. May 25th
GALVESTON	Wainwright Boat and Co.,
HOUSTON	21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
REGULAR SAILINGS FROM SOUTHAMPTON
TO HALIFAX AND NEW YORK
ROTTERDAM (First Class fare from £42 10s.) Apl. 19
†VOLENDAM (First Class fare from £35) .. Apl. 26
HOLLAND'S LARGEST LUXURY LINER.
†S.S. STATENDAM 30,000 tons
Next sailing .. April 11
TO CUBA AND MEXICO.
*S'PAARNDAM Mar. 29 | †EDAM .. April 26
From Boulogne. † Not calling Halifax.
Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1 (Tele. No., Gerr. 5440), or to 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele. No., Mon. 0021).

SOUTH AMERICA.
EXPRESS SERVICE.
LONDON TO RIO IN 12 DAYS.
TO BUENOS AIRES IN 15 DAYS.
VIA VIGO AND LISBON.
(By the Direct Argus.)
HAMBURG-SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
S.S. ANTONIO DELFINO, from Boulogne .. Mar. 29
S.S. CAP ARCONA, from Boulogne .. April 9
S.S. CAP POLONIO, from Boulogne .. April 30
Trains for 1st and 2nd class passengers leave Victoria 9 a.m.
For particulars apply: STELP and LEIGHTON, Ltd., 9-13, Fenchurch-buildings, London, E.C.3.
Telephone: Monument 4361.
Also at Newcastle, Hull, Glasgow, and Cardiff.
Or principal passenger Agents.

UNITED STATES LINES
AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES
TO NEW YORK.

U.S.L.	A.M.L.
From Southampton Weekly.	From London Weekly.
Famous Cuisine. From £26 Return (Tourist Cabin).	One class only £20 10s. With bath £25 10s.

Booklets, &c., FREE from Your Agent or U.S. Lines, Offices, 14, Regent-street, S.W.1. (Gerrard 8420.)

America	Mar. 27	Geo. Washington	Apl. 11
Pres. Harding	Apl. 2	Pres. Roosevelt	Apl. 17

NEW YORK.
WEEKLY DEPARTURES.
SUNNY SOUTHERN ROUTE.
FAST ITALIAN DE LUXE SERVICES.

Mar. 27	from GENOA	"ROMA."
,, 28	,, NAPLES	
,, 29	,, GIBRALTAR.	N.G.I. LINE.

Other Sailings: April 15, May 2, May 23, June 6, June 24.

April 4	from GENOA	"CONTE
,, 5	,, NAPLES	
,, 7	,, GIBRALTAR.	GRANDE."

LLOYD SABAUDO LINE.
Other Sailings: April 25, May 9, May 30, June 13, July 4.

April 8	from TRIESTE	"SATURNIA."
,, 11	,, NAPLES	
,, 12	,, CANNES.	COSULICH LINE, LTD.

Other Sailings: April 29, May 13, June 3, June 17, July 15

APPLY IN LONDON TO ALL PRINCIPAL TRAVEL AGENTS, or:—
N.G.I. LINE,
16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1.
(Regent 7972.)

LLOYD SABAUDO LINE, 32, Haymarket, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5082.)
COSULICH LINE, 16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1. (Gerrard 8116.)

LLOYD TRIESTINO.
QUICKEST ROUTE TO EGYPT, SYRIA, AND PALESTINE.
MARITTIMA ITALIANA
Regular Services to India.
From Trieste.
EGYPT .. Weekly on Saturdays.
CONSTANTINOPLE .. Thursdays.
PALESTINE .. Fortnightly on
INDIA .. Every 4th Friday | Fortnightly
From Genoa) Every 4th Friday | Service
"MAGNIFICENTLY EQUIPPED VESSELS."
TWO MEDITERRANEAN CRUISES OF UNUSUAL CHARM.
S.S. "GANGE," 12,500 tons gross.
June 6th, 16 Days, from £30.
Visiting Dalmatia, North Africa, Sicily and Malta.
June 25th, 23 Days, from £30.
Gravosa, Phaleron Bay (Athens), Stamboul, Rhodes, Beyrout, Alexandria, &c.
Apply to Cosulich Line, Ltd., 16, Waterloo-place, London, S.W.1. City: Griffiths, Tate and Co., 71, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3. Or Principal Tourist Agencies.

IDEAL PLEASURE CRUISES.
Comprehensive Cruise Programme free on request.
OCEAN PASSAGES.
Provisional Reservations made. No Booking Fees.
J. D. HEWETT & CO.,
11, (Entry) REGENT-STREET, LONDON, S.W.1, and 101, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
by
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE,
BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST SHIPS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From s'hampton.	From Liverpool.
*ARLANZA	14,920	Mar. 28	—
*DEMERARA	11,484	—	Mar. 29
ASTURIAN (M.V.)	22,071	Apl. 11	—
†ALMANZORA	15,551	Apl. 25	—
DARRO	11,481	—	Apl. 26
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	May 9	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	May 10
*ARLANZA	14,930	May 23	—

*Calling Madeira. † Omitting Cherbourg.
EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.
THE PACIFIC LINE
to
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE, Via PERU,
BERMUDA, France, PANAMA
HAVANA, Spain. CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORDUNA	15,507	Apl. 8
OROPESA (omits Bermuda)	14,073	Apl. 17
ORBITA	15,495	May 1
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	May 15

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"
27 DAYS' CRUISE
FROM VILLEFRANCHE, 26th March, to HOLY LAND, EGYPT, RHODES, CONSTANTINOPLE, SALONIKA, ATHENS, &c.
Fares 60gns. and upwards, also
32 DAYS' CRUISE
FROM SOUTHAMPTON, 25th April, to
BLACK SEA AND CRIMEA.
Fares 80gns. and upwards, Usurpassed Cuisine.
LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Gorse, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
CANADA & U.S.A.
SOUTHAMPTON TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.
(Via Cherbourg.)

MONTCLARE (via Queenstown)	Mar. 22
METAGAMA	Mar. 29
MONTCALM	Apr. 5
MONTROSE	Apr. 12

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.)	Mar. 21
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.)	Mar. 28
DUCHESS OF YORK	Apr. 4
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (B.G.)	Apr. 11

(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.
GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

MINNEDOSA	Mar. 24	MELITA	Apr. 3
D. OF BEDFORD	Mar. 29	D. OF ATHOLL	Apr. 12

JAPAN AND CHINA
VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu)	Apr. 17
Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool	Apr. 10
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	May 8
Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool	Apr. 25.

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA
Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from
Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
AORANGI .. Apr. 2 NIAGARA .. Apr. 30
When travelling always carry
Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.
Apply CANADIAN PACIFIC
62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1;
103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3;
Royal Liver Building, Liverpool;
31, Mosley-street, Manchester;
4, Victoria-square, Birmingham;
Canute-road Southampton;
18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol;
25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Lans Bay	14,184 tons from Southampton	Apr. 2
Moreton Bay	14,145 tons from Southampton	Apr. 30
Hobsons Bay	14,130 tons from Southampton	May 28

Fares from £38 to £52.
ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND
IN
32 DAYS
BY
"MATAROA" AND "TAMAROA"
(oil burners).
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE,
34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.
ALFRED HOLT and Co., LIVERPOOL.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

"Antenor"	11,150 tons from Liverpool	March	29th
"Hector"	11,198 tons from Liverpool	April	26th
"Aeneas"	10,958 tons from Liverpool	May	24th
"Sarpedon"	11,136 tons from Liverpool	June	21st
"Patroclus"	11,314 tons from Liverpool	July	19th
"Hector"	11,198 tons from Liverpool	Sept.	13th

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-sq., E.C.3, and all Main Booking Offices.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE
TO
SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.
A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(1) S.S. ASCANIUS	From Liverpool	12th APL
(2) S.S. EURIPIDES	Liverpool	24th MAY
(3) S.S. NESTOR	Liverpool	5th JULY

(1) First Class only. (2) First and Third Class Passengers. For full particulars apply to:—
ALFRED HOLT and Co., India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
*BALMORAL CASTLE	—	Mar. 21
†AMPTON CASTLE	Mar. 27	—
*WINCHESTER CASTLE	—	Mar. 28
†LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE	Apl. 3	—

* Via Madeira. † Cargo only, via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal. ‡ Via Teneriffe, Ascension and St. Helena.
TOUR TO SOUTH AFRICA.
90th MAY, 1930. Reduced return fares.
Apply to 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1; Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

N.Y.K. LINE
(JAPAN MAIL.)
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
FUSHIMI MARU	11,600	Mar. 22	Mar. 29	Mar. 31
HAKOZAKI MARU	10,500	Apl. 5	Apl. 12	Apl. 14
HAKUSAN MARU	10,400	Apl. 19	Apl. 26	Apl. 28

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyds-avenue, E.C.3. Tel.: Royal 0844-0.
(A Limited Company incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

BIBBY LINE. THE FIRST CLASS ONLY
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Shropshire	15,000	Mar. 21	Apl. 1
Oxfordshire	12,500	Apl. 4	Apl. 12
Staffordshire	15,000	Apl. 17	Apl. 25
Gloucestershire	12,000	May 2	May 10

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8088, 8087.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Incorporating the services of the former ROYAL NETHERLANDS WEST INDIA MAIL.
Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, Curaçao, Puerto Colombia, Cartagena, and Pto. Limon.

Next Sailings from Dover :—

S.S. "CRYNSSEN"	Mar. 22
S.S. "STUYVESANT"	Apl. 5
S.S. "VENDRELL"	Apl. 19

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.

S.S. "ORANJE NASSAU"	Mar. 19
S.S. "NICKERIE"	Apl. 19
S.S. "COTTICA"	May 10

For Passage rates and full particulars apply to:—Phs. Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., 18-19, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. 'Phone: Regent 4729.
Or to CITY OFFICE: 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3. 'Phone: Monument 0021.

ANCHOR LINE
LIVERPOOL TO
BOMBAY & KARACHI
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.
HERITANIA .. Mar 15 | *CASSALIA .. July 1
*ELYSIA .. May 16 | *CASTALIA .. July 17
First Class Passengers only. Specially low Fares.
‡ First and Third Class Passengers. Calls Port Sudan.
† Leaves Marseilles April 3.
Vessels reconditioned by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

CAMERONIA	Mar. 21	CALIFORNIA	Apl. 4
TRANSYLVANIA	Mar. 29	TUSCANIA	Apl. 8

ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 29 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
by
BLUE STAR LINE.
BRITAIN'S LARGEST & MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS.
to
MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES (quickest route for Chile).

"ANDALUCIA STAR"	From	10	APRIL
"AVELONA STAR"	London	24	APRIL
"AVILA STAR"	and	8	MAY
"ALMEDA STAR"	Bordeaux	22	MAY

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.

DELIGHTFUL TOURS TO BRAZIL & ARGENTINE
At special rates including best hotels.
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.

DE LUXE CRUISES to the MEDITERRANEAN, NORWAY, &c.
BY THE WORLD'S MOST DELIGHTFUL CRUISING LINER
"ARANDORA STAR,"
BRITAIN'S DREAM SHIP.
From Southampton.

To SPAIN, ITALY, TURKEY, GREECE, ATLANTIC ISLES, MOROCCO, ALGERIA, DALMATIA, &c.	APRIL 12th	14 days.
	MAY 7th	22 days.
	MAY 31st	17 days.
	JUNE 18th	14 days.

From Immingham.

To NORWEGIAN FJORDS, NORTH CAPE, NORTHERN CAPITALS, including LENINGRAD, for Moscow, &c.	JULY 19th	13 days.
	AUG. 9th	20 days.
	AUG. 23rd	15 days.
		28 days.

NO OTHER LINER HAS SUCH LUXURIOUS PUBLIC ROOMS OR SO LARGE AND WELL APPOINTED STATEROOMS THROUGHOUT.
Restful sun decks away from games; popular gymnasium; spacious games decks. Charming Ball Room. Open-air Swimming Pool. Louis XIV. Restaurant. Perfect Cuisine, &c.
For full particulars apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street; 40, St. Mary Axe; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co.; and Principal Tourist Agents.

SHORT SEA VOYAGES TO ALGIERS AND G

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

JAMES JOSEPH HAYES deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925, Notice is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS or DEMANDS against the ESTATE of Canon JAMES JOSEPH HAYES, late of the Presbytery, Houghton-le-Spring, County Durham, Priest of the Roman Catholic Church who died on the 4th day of January 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Durham District Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice on the 7th March 1930 by the Revd. Laurence Burke and James Hayes the Executors therein named are hereby required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned on or before the 23rd May 1930 after which date the Executors will distribute the Assets of Deceased having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 17th day of March 1930.

A. VENN Master.

Messrs. C. S. Oxenbourn & Son of 4 Old Jewry London, E.C.2. Agents for Messrs. Tutin & Co. of St. Peter's Gate Nottingham Solicitors for the Applicants.

RE ARTHUR KNOWLES deceased. Pursuant to Section 27 of the Trustee Act 1925. All persons having any CLAIMS against the ESTATE of ARTHUR KNOWLES late of Alvaston Hall Nantwich in the County of Chester Gentleman who died on the 10th July 1929 and whose Will with a Codicil thereto was proved at Manchester on 29th October 1929 by John Buchanan Knowles and Thomas Boardman the Executors named in the said Will are hereby required to send written particulars thereof to the undersigned before the 19th May next after which date the assets of the said Deceased will be distributed and regard had only to such claims as shall then have been received.

Dated this 18th day of March 1930.

SALE & CO. 29, Brook Street, Manchester. Solicitors for the Executors.

RE CHARLES EDWARD ROSS deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts, claims, or demands against the Estate of the said CHARLES EDWARD ROSS late of "Briarswood" Wilmslow in the County of Chester and of 11 Cromford Court in the City of Manchester Cotton Merchant deceased who died on the 23rd day of January 1930 and whose Will with three Codicils was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the 10th day of March 1930 by Percy Bourne Ross John Astley Killer Ferns and Elsie Rose the Executors therein named) are hereby required to send in particulars of their debts claims or demands to me the undersigned the Solicitor for the said Executors on or before the seventh day of June 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debts claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 19th day of March 1930.

J. A. K. FERNS, 51, St. Petersgate, Stockport. Solicitor for the said Executors.

RE HERBERT JACKSON deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of HERBERT JACKSON late of 4, Sussex Place, Regent's Park in the County of London, deceased, who died on the 8th day of January 1930 and whose Will was proved on the 19th day of March 1930 by The Public Trustee the Executor therein named, are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us, the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Executor, on or before the 24th day of May 1930 after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and he will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 18th day of March 1930.

RACKHAM & HORNSON 82, Pridhe of Wales Road, Norwich, Solicitors for the said Executors.

RUSSELL FORD SELMON Deceased. Pursuant to Statute 15 Geo. V., c. 19. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS or other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the Estate of RUSSELL FORD SELMON late of 2 Barbican Mansions, Mannamead, Plymouth, Devon, and trading as J. F. Selmon & Son, Octagon Street, Plymouth aforesaid, Corn Merchant, deceased (who died on the 7th day of January, 1930, and whose Will was proved in the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice at the Principal Registry on the 21st day of October 1929, by Ellen Selmon and Horace Frederick James the executors therein named), are hereby required to send the particulars, in writing, of their claims or demands to us, the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said executors, on or before the 21st day of May 1930, after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the estate of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims or demands of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1930.

SHELLY & JOHNS Princess House, Plymouth. Solicitors for the said Executors.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of LINEN & ARTSILK LIMITED

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 3rd March, 1930.

DATE of MEETING of Creditors (2nd April, 1930, at Grand Central Hotel, Royal Avenue, Belfast, at 11 o'clock.

Contributories 21st March, 1930, at Bankruptcy Buildings, Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C. at 2.30 o'clock.

G. D. PEPYS, Senior Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.

14th March, 1930.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of ARMSTRONG & Co. (LONDON) Limited. Notice is hereby given that the Order made on the 11th day of March, 1930, upon the application of the Official Receiver and Liquidator of the above-named Company and dated the 26th day of February 1930.

It was ordered that the following persons be appointed a COMMITTEE of INSPECTION to act with the Official Receiver as Liquidator of the above-named Company, namely:—

E. P. PETER of 1/3, Brixton Road, in the County of London, holder of a General Power of Attorney from Shell Mex Limited; and

JAMES BENNETT of 280, Hirham Hill Road, Walthamstow in the County of London, and

FRANK SYDNEY SLEEP of 41 Shandon Road Clapham Park, in the County of London.

Dated this 19th day of March 1930.

E. T. A. PHILLIPS Official Receiver and Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.

CHARITIES AND APPEALS

THE ROYAL SOCIETY of MUSICIANS of GREAT BRITAIN urgently APPEALS for DONATIONS for the assistance of Distressed Musicians, members and non-members, and their widows and orphans. Hon. Treasurer, W. H. BRERETON, Esq., 24, Nottingham-place, London, W.1.

Secretary, Mr. J. C. BENNETT, 52 and 53, Cheapside, London, E.C.2.

PROTECTION of the CHARITABLE from FRAUD. —Be guided by LONDON MENDICITY SOCIETY, 45, Gower-street, W.C.1. Established 1818. Visits and advises on begging appeals. Immediate relief given when necessary. Your support needed. President: The Duke of Wellington.

CHARITY COMMISSION NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION.

In the Matter of the CHARITY known as the INVALID SERVANTS' HOME.

The Charity Commissioners for England and Wales hereby give notice that they propose, after the expiration of one calendar month, to ESTABLISH a SCHEME for the REGULATION of the CHARITY.

The Scheme can be seen between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. at the Office of the Commissioners, where also copies can be purchased at the price of 4d. each.

Objections or suggestions may, within 21 days, be sent to the Secretary, Charity Commission, Ryder-street, St. James's, London, S.W.1.

18th March, 1930.

CHARITY COMMISSION.

In the Matter of the Charity known as ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL in the County of LONDON; and in the Matter of "The Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1925."

By direction of the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, notice is hereby given that the Governors of this Charity PROPOSE to EFFECT a SALE of the property mentioned in the subjoined schedule for a sum of £1,350, the purchaser paying all the expenses of the Governors in the matter.

Further particulars may be obtained from Messrs. Pennington and Son, of 64, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.

Any higher offer, objection or suggestion relative to the proposed sale may be transmitted to the Commissioners, in writing, before the 14th April, 1930, addressed to "The Secretary, Charity Commission, Ryder-street, St. James's, London, S.W.1."

H. D. S. LEAKE, Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

FREEHOLD PROPERTY known as No. 182, GREAT DOVER-STREET, in the Metropolitan Borough of Southwark, subject to and with the benefit of a lease expiring on the 24th June, 1947, at an apportioned rent of £50 per annum.

EDUCATIONAL

SCHOOLS AND TUTORS.

ADVICE and RELIABLE INFORMATION concerning SCHOOLS, TUTORS, and EDUCATIONAL HOMES for Boys and Girls at Home and Abroad will be given gratis to parents stating requirements, kind of school, age of pupil, locality preferred, range of fees, &c.

Messrs. TRUMAN and KNIGHTLEY, Scholastic Agents, Est. 1901,

61, CONDUIT-STREET, LONDON, W.1.

Telephone, Gerrard 3272 (two lines).

Publishers of "Schools," the most complete guide to Schools in existence, price 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d. post free, and of the "Journal of Careers," 1s. monthly.

ABOUT TUTORS for BACKWARD or DELICATE BOYS. ARMY TUTORS, GIRLS' and BOYS' SCHOOLS and GOVERNESSES.

Advice free of charge will be given by

GABBITAS, THRING & Co.,

36, Sackville-street, London, W.1. Tele.: Regent 5878. Established over half a century.

Messrs. Gabbitas, Thring and Co. are personally acquainted with nearly all the school principals and private tutors. The locality preferred, age of pupil, and approximate fees should be stated.

NO CHARGE WHATEVER IS MADE TO PARENTS.

A BOYS' FIRST-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL of KING'S W.I. HALL TIMBERBURY, NEAR BATH, 240 acres in ideal country surroundings, 600ft. above sea. Special attention to diet, fresh fruit daily. Boys need suffer midday meal. Smaller boys sleep 12 hours, others 11. Daily physical training in open air, good games field, two tennis courts, open-air swimming bath, small golf course. Classes limited, much individual attention; six Public School Scholarships recently.

Headmaster, SYDNEY L. ALLAN, M.A. (Oxon).

AGRICULTURAL and VETERINARY RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS.—The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries invites APPLICATIONS for RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS in AGRICULTURAL and VETERINARY SCIENCE. The Scholarships are tenable for three years from 1st October, 1930 and are of the value of £200 per annum. Extra allowances may be made for travelling and subsistence for periods spent abroad. The number to be awarded will not exceed five and will depend upon the qualifications of the candidates. Applications must be received up to the 14th June, 1930, on the prescribed form (A.472/T.G.), which, together with a copy of the conditions attaching to the scholarships, may be obtained from the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, 10, Whitehall-place, London, S.W.1.

A GUARANTEED POSITION.—Kensington College gives a written guarantee to provide a good salaried position on completion of Secretarial Business training. Languages and foreign shorthand a speciality. Postal courses available.—Prospectus from Mr. M. D. SUMFORD, KENSINGTON COLLEGE, Bishop's-road, London, W.2. Telephone, Paddington 3068.

A SCHOOL for boy or girl is a great responsibility. HOOPERS (Educational Agents), Ltd., give advice free. Expert Consultants since 1881.

Radnor House, 93, Regent-street, W.1. (Gerrard 9041.)

A BLE ADVICE ABOUT SCHOOLS FOR BOYS and GIRLS and Tutors preparing for any Exams. or receiving BOYS for Special Care and Tuition.

Messrs. J. and J. Peter, having an up-to-date knowledge of the BEST SCHOOLS and TUTORS in this country and on the Continent, will be PLEASED to AID PARENTS in settling the large Prospectuses and TRUSTWORTHY INFORMATION.

The age of the pupil, district preferred, and rough idea of fees should be given. 'Phone, write or call.

J. and J. Peter, Educational Agents, 13, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4. Telephone, Mansion House 5053.

ADD TO INCOME by Article or Story Writing.—Genuine professional training and assistance by correspondence. Actual student reports earnings during tuition amounting to £172. Another writes:—

"During the past ten weeks I have earned £100 4s., an average of over £10 per week. My record was three last week, £19 1s. 6d."—Write for SAMPLE LESSON and SUBJECT CHART with valuable hints and full details of separate courses in article and story writing from "Principal," Premier School of Journalism, 4, Adam-street, Adelphi, W.C.2.

ALL LANGUAGES TAUGHT: native teachers; private lessons; small classes; translations; preps. English for foreigners.—Regent Schools, 233, Oxford-street, London.

BENDIXEN'S. Miss BENDIXEN, B.A. Hons. Miss WATLING, B.A. Hons. Miss TURNER, B.Sc., A.K.C., and Staff.

COACHING undertaken for COLLEGE ENTRANCE and other University EXAMINATIONS. Special June matriculation Course begins March 24th. Private students only. Interviews, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, at 3 p.m., or by appointment.—66, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 5802.

CLIFTON COLLEGE.

CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, MODERN LANGUAGE, and MUSIC SCHOLARSHIPS, value from £25 to £100 per year. Examination at end of May.—Particulars from the Secretary, Clifton College, Bristol.

DAVIES and LANG.—SUCCESSFUL TUITION.—MATRIC., ARMY, UNIVERSITY, PROFESSIONAL EXAMS., &c.—15, Lancaster-street, Hyde Park, W.2. Paddington 3356.

EXPERIENCED TUTOR (M.A. Oxon.) prepares pupils for Previous, Responsions, Matric., &c.—Write Box 7071, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, &c., THE FELL SCHOOL of LANGUAGES, 24, Great Russell-street, W.C.1.

L.C.S. FOREIGN OFFICE, HOME CIVIL, &c. 1928 16 places; 1929, 22 places. DAVIES'S, 5, Sussex-place, W.2. Padd 3332.

IN FIRST-RATE SCHOOL, EASTBOURNE. Two girls received at special low terms. Preparation school certificate, matriculation; accommodation, and grounds.—Write Box Q.1439, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY SECRETARIES.—A RAPID COURSE of Secretarial training for the daughters of gentlemen. Languages guaranteed.—Write Principal, GROSVENOR SECRETARIAL COLLEGE, 32, Sloane-gardens Palace-road, S.W.1. Victoria 1301.

LONDON COLLEGE of SECRETARIES. (Principal—Dr. E. Roberts.)

Complete practical training for educated girls and women desiring to be PRIVATE SECRETARIES to professional men, politicians, or business men.

INDIVIDUAL TUITION.

A suitable position found for every qualified student.

Shorter courses in any secretarial subject.

Apply, 84, REGENT-STREET, W.1. Tele., 1613 Regent.

LADIES can obtain easy, dignified work at home. Artistic taste helpful.—Letters Mitchell's, 69, Newman-street, London.

PARENTS and GUARDIANS in search of a SCHOOL should write first for free information to Schools Dept., Whitaker's Almanack, 12, Warwick-lane, London, E.C.4.

PARENTS SEEKING SCHOOLS.—PROSPECTUSES and full particulars of the Best and Most Suitable sent free.—School and College Agency, 48, Strand, W.C.2.

PRIVATE SECRETARYSHIPS.—A few vacancies for individual training; journalism; shorthand; typewriting. Pupils guaranteed. Moderate fees.—The Training College, 8, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.1.

PITMAN'S COLLEGE sets the standard in commercial education. Write to-day for

(1) Day Prospectus.
(2) Evening Study Booklet.
(3) Home Study (Postal) Booklet.

PITMAN'S COLLEGE, 180, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, W.C.1, and at Brixton, Brondesbury, Croydon, Ealing, Finsbury Park, City, Forest Gate, Lewisham, Maida Hill, Palmers Green, Wimbledon, Leeds, Manchester.

RETIRED PUBLIC SCHOOL MASTER advises on HOME and GIRLS' SCHOOLS and TUTORS.—N. W. Rose, M.A., 45, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

SPECIALIZED INDIVIDUAL SUCCESSFUL INTENSIVE COACHING for ALL EXAMS.—J. W. GARDINER, M.A. (Oxon.), 234, Lauderdale-mansions, W.9. (Aberdare 1646.)

S.R.—PARENTS ASSISTED FREE OF CHARGE in SELECTING SCHOOLS on Southern Railway and Continent.—Room 2, Victoria Station, S.W.1.

TERRITORIAL ARMY and SUPPLEMENTARY RESERVE OFFICERS desirous of qualifying for Commissions in the Regular Army should apply to:—

CARLISLE and GREGSON, 5, Lexham-gardens, Kensington, W.8.

YOUNG FRENCH STUDENT gives French LESSONS; moderate charges; visits any day, any time.—Write Box 03089, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

PUBLIC NOTICES

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries is prepared to receive, not later than the 15th of May next, APPLICATIONS for GRANTS in aid of scientific investigations in connexion with agriculture to be carried on in connexion with a University, University College, or other approved Institution or Society in England and Wales during the academic year commencing 1st October, 1930. The conditions on which these grants are offered are set out in the prescribed form of application (A.53 T.G.), copies of which may be obtained from the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, 10, Whitehall-place, London, S.W.1.

PORT of LONDON AUTHORITY.

Notice is hereby given that the Port of London Authority propose to make the following BYE-LAWS:—

BYE-LAWS.

AMENDING THE PORT OF LONDON RIVER BYE-LAWS, 1914.

The Port of London Authority in exercise of the powers and authority vested in them by The Port of London (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and of every other power thereunto enabling, do make the following Bye-Laws, that is to say:—

Short Title and Commencement. 1. These Bye-Laws may be cited as "The Port of London River (Amendment) Bye-laws, 1930," and shall come into operation the day after they are confirmed by the Minister of Transport.

Interpretation. 2. In these Bye-laws words and expressions to which a special meaning is assigned by the Port of London River Bye-laws, 1914, have the same meaning as they have in the Port of London River Bye-laws, 1914.

Prohibited hours for bathing in the River. 3. From and after the date upon which the present Bye-laws come into operation, Bye-law 81 (3) of the Port of London River Bye-laws, 1914, shall be read and construed as if the words "between the hours of ten in the morning and six in the evening" were substituted for the words "between the hours of eight in the morning and eight in the evening" appearing therein.

Silencing noise of exhaust of engines of vessels. 4. No master of a vessel propelled by means of an internal combustion engine shall navigate or operate such vessel on the river except where the machinery furnishing the motive power thereof shall be provided with a means which shall be at all times employed for effectively silencing the noise of exhaust.

Penalty for breach of Bye-laws. 5. Any person acting in contravention of these Bye-laws shall for every such offence act be liable to the penalty prescribed by Bye-law No. 82 of the Port of London River Bye-laws, 1914.

Any person desirous of making any objection to or representation respecting such proposed Bye-laws may do so in writing or otherwise, on or before the 18th day of April, 1930, to the undersigned.

Dated this 14th day of March, 1930.

J. D. RITCHIE, Secretary of the Port of London Authority.

London, E.C.3.

THE INSTITUTE of CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS in ENGLAND and WALES.

The NEXT EXAMINATIONS will be held as follows:—

The PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION on June 3rd, 4th, and 5th, 1930.

The INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION on May 20th and 21st, 1930.

The FINAL EXAMINATION on May 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th, 1930.

The Preliminary Examination is held in London, Birmingham, Manchester, and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The Intermediate and Final Examinations are held in London and Manchester only.

Candidates must give at least 30 days' notice of their intention to present themselves for examination. Late notices will not be accepted.

Full particulars and forms may be obtained at the office of the Institute, Moorgate-place, London, E.C.2.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON.

RIVER GRAVENEY IMPROVEMENT—EXTENSION.

The London County Council invites TENDERS for the construction, in concrete and about 4,080 lineal feet of open channel, to carry the flow of the River Graveney, from the west side of Hermitage Bridge, Streatham High-road, to the end of the existing aqueduct near the Rose Bridge, Mitcham-lane, and other works in connexion therewith. The size of the channel varies from 8ft. 6in. wide by 5ft. 6in. deep to 16ft. wide by 9ft. 6in. deep. With the exception of a short length in the Urban District of Mitcham, in the County of Surrey, the works are situate in the Borough of Wandsworth, in the Administrative County of London.

It will be a condition of the contract that the work must be actively commenced by 31st May, 1930, and the contractor must comply, as regards the employment of labour, with the terms and conditions laid down by the Unemployment Grants Committee.

The specification, bills of quantities, drawings, and form of tender may be obtained on application to the Chief Engineer at the Old County Hall, Spring-gardens, S.W.1, upon payment of £10 by cheque, draft, or money order to the order of the London County Council. This amount will be returnable only if the tenderer shall have sent in a bona fide tender and shall not have withdrawn the same. Full particulars of the work may be obtained on personal application, and the contract documents may be inspected free of charge.

Remittances by post should be addressed to the Chief Engineer at the Old County Hall, Spring-gardens, S.W.1. Personal inquiries at Room 3a, No. 3, Warwick House-street, Cockspur-street, S.W. The contractor will be bound to observe the provisions of a fair wages clause, the terms of which are set out fully in the instructions for forms of tender and of contract and in *The London County Council Gazette*.

No tender received by the Clerk of the Council at the County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1, after 4 p.m. on Monday, the 14th April, 1930, will be considered.

The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

MONTAGU H. COX, Clerk of the London County Council.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.

The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of:—

MADRAS IMPROVEMENTS-ELECTRIFICATION.

1. Structural Steelwork.

Specifications and Forms of Tender will be available at the Company's Offices, 91, Petty France, Westminster, S.W.1.

Tenders, addressed to the Chairman and Directors of the South Indian Railway Company, Limited, market: "Tender for Structural Steelwork," with the name of the firm tendering, must be left with the undermined not later than 12 noon on Friday, the 4th April, 1930.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

A charge, which will not be returned, will be made of 10s. for each copy of the Specification.

Copies of drawings may be obtained at the Offices of the Company's Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Robert White and Partners, 3, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

A. MUIRHEAD, Managing Director.

91, Petty France, Westminster, S.W.1.

19th March, 1930.

THE RECEIVER for the METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT hereby gives notice that he is prepared to receive TENDERS for the supply of BREAD to the Metropolitan Police Service for six months from the 1st May, 1930.

Printed forms of tender may be obtained on application to the Receiver, New Scotland Yard, S.W.1. No tender will be received after 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, the 22nd April, 1930, nor unless made on the form provided for that purpose.

The Receiver does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

New Scotland Yard, S.W.1. 14th March, 1930.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIA STORE DEPARTMENT, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, London, S.E.1, invites TENDERS for:—

Schedule 1.—32,000 galls. Creosote Oil.
Schedule 2.—1,000 galls. Glycerine, pure (sample required with tender).
Schedule 3.—9,000lb. Acidum Carbolicum, B.P.
Schedule 4.—3,000 yards Bedford Cord.
Schedule 5.—2,000 yards Oil-proofing.
Schedule 6.—118,000 yards Flannel, silver grey.
Schedule 7.—10 Locomotive Boilers, metre gauge.

Tenders due as follows:—

Schedules 1 and 2, 1st April, 1930.
Schedules 3 to 6, 11th April, 1930.
Schedule 7, 23rd April, 1930.

Forms of tender available from the above at a fee (which will not be returned) of 5s. for each Schedule.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 *lines* 7*s.* 6*d.* (*minimum*)

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL.

The Council invite APPLICATIONS for the POST of ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN (Male).

Candidates, who must be Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London, must send in their applications, together with copies of three recent testimonials, to the undersigned not later than Monday, March 31st, 1930.

PHILIP INMAN, House Governor.

Charing Cross Hospital, W.C.2.

KINGSTON UNION.

KINGSTON and DISTRICT HOSPITAL KINGSTON HILL.

The Guardians of the Poor of the Kingston Union invite APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of a thoroughly competent LADY HOUSEKEEPER, who has had experience in the administration of a large institutional staff and the catering thereof.

The commencing salary will be at the rate of £120 per annum with the usual residential allowances (valued at £70 per annum for superannuation purposes).

Applications, on forms which may be supplied on request to the undersigned, must be returned, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, not later than Wednesday, 26th March, 1930.

The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Act, 1896.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify.

H. TAYLOR, Solicitor to the Guardians.

Union Offices, Kingston-on-Thames, 14th March, 1930.

KING GEORGE HOSPITAL, ILFORD.—A VACANCY occurs in the SECRETARY'S OFFICE for a MALE CLERK. Previous hospital experience and knowledge of the uniform system of accounts essential. Successful applicant will be required to join the Federated Superannuation Scheme for Hospital Officers. Commencing salary £100 per annum; good prospects. The Governors offers exceptional prospects in view of immediate extensions.—Applications, giving age and full particulars, should be forwarded with copies of testimonials to the Secretary, King George Hospital, Barley-lane, Ilford.

MINISTRY of AGRICULTURE and FISHERIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited for an APPOINTMENT as ASSISTANT in the JODRELL LABORATORY at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Salary: Male assistants, commencing salary to be assigned within £400 per annum; female assistant, £200 per annum, rising to a maximum of £450 per annum, plus Civil Service bonus in accordance with scale, which is £50 to £111 3s. per annum, and on £200 £99 1s. per annum.

Candidates should be Honours Graduates of a British University and have spent at least two years in Botanical Research, or have had two years' experience of work relating to Plant Morphology, Anatomy, and Physiology since graduating. A knowledge of Systematic and Economic Botany and some experience in Cytological investigation will be an advantage. Candidates must also produce evidence of ability to translate from both French and German.

Candidates must be between the ages of 25 and 32 on the 7th April, 1930, except that they may defect from their actual age any time during which they served in his Majesty's Forces during the late War. Preference will be given to ex-service applicants.

No application can be considered which has been received by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries on the prescribed form on or before the 7th April, 1930. Forms of application and Regulations governing the appointment may be obtained from the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, 10, Whitehall-place, London, S.W.1.

ROYAL UNITED HOSPITAL, BATH.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the Vacant POST of SECRETARY. Owing to the imminent erection of a new and up-to-date Hospital, dynamic organizer with considerable experience of the running of a large hospital is required at once. To a suitable candidate a commencing salary of £500 per annum would be paid. Federated Superannuation Scheme in force.—Applications, stating age, experience, and qualifications, with copies of recent testimonials, must reach the Chairman by March 29th.

The Board will be addressed to F. G. HAMILTON, Esq., 16, Combe-park, Bath.

SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER.

The Surrey County Council invites APPLICATIONS from registered Male Medical Practitioners for the POST of ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER.

must not be over 35 years of age, and must possess the Diploma of Public Health. The duties of the post include inspection of staff, and acting on own initiative.—Write Box P.1258, The Times, E.C.4.

UNIVERSITY Graduate (24) desires position in business offering scope and opportunity for industrious worker; travelled extensively in Europe and America; limited business experience.—Write Box T.1582, The Times, E.C.4.

WELL-EDUCATED young gentleman, 23, with excellent appearance, seeks position with good prospects at home or abroad.—Write Box N.230, The Times, E.C.4.

ST. Martin-in-the-Fields Church appeals to all employers to help us to help those who are passing through difficult times in consequence of unemployment. We would be glad if potential employers would telephone to A. E. Temple Bar 6348, or write to 5, St. Martin's-place, where men can be seen by appointment.

ACCOUNTANCY and Clerical work; man aged 41; held a position on the South African Railways and Harbours, but had to return to England on account of his wife's health; left with highest recommendations.

AMERICAN Barman; aged 37; with 15 years' good all round experience. Write, stating fully where educated, age, results of public examinations, and salary expected, to Box A.453, The Times, E.C.4.

CONTINENT or Home; gentleman desires responsible position; aged 30; fluent German, Russian, French; good experience foreign business methods; just completed six years' residence Central Europe in responsible commercial post.—Write Box T.1665, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGINEER (29), Charterhouse, commercial side, desires change; five years' experience sales, buying, production and supply organisation; exceptional War record; moderate salary; would go abroad.—Write Box P.1272, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Lady Nurse Governess, 26, now school secretary, seeks post, professional, private, or commercial; fully experienced; free April 16th; non-resident, but would travel.—Write Box 07674, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

FOOD Production.—First-class practical man requires position; conversant with all phases of food production; organisation, staff control, costings, sales, &c.; highest references; stability and character.—Write Box N.189, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN, 27, Public School, University, Pilot R.I.Lance 800 hours, some literary ability, requires appointment; five years Near East.—Write Box P.1291, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN, 50, Public School and ex-officer, married, no family, desires post as Secretary, or any capacity requiring absolute trust and tact; preferably in Sussex; incidentally advertiser is an expert driver, of 16 years' experience, with keen knowledge of repairs.—Write Box T.1657, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN, 28, disengaged, well educated, active, adaptable, excellent references, having held responsible positions, seeks post where personal and general business experience useful; office representation or travelling.—Box A.449, The Times, E.C.4.

MAN, 25, Public School and Varsity, intelligent, adaptable, four years' business and selling experience, wants opening with progressive firm of Advertising Agents, trade, with a future.—Write Box T.1637, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC School Man, 29, desires post where experience of finance, sales control, sales promotion, interviewing, and factory routine may be utilised; plenty of energy and initiative.—Write Box T.1660, The Times, E.C.4.

RECEPTIONIST or similar position desired by capable lady (24) with four years' experience as lawyer's secretary.—O., 44, Barnwell-road, S.W.2.

TIMBER Trade.—Young man, aged 23, educated Public School, five years' practical and commercial experience in timber importing, seeks position with improvement in prospects, desires enter service of large firm of timber importers as buyer, inspector, or similar position; willing serve abroad if required; first-class references.—Write Box 07646, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

AN important Life Office have vacancies for Representatives with connexions in N. and N.W. London; experience not essential as expert assistance given; liberal remuneration on salary and commission basis.—Write full particulars to Box A.452, The Times, E.C.4.

CHOOTING Clerk.—Situation vacant for good man used to up-to-date practical costing; must be experienced; ex-Service man preferred.—Write Box N.231, The Times, E.C.4.

GOWN and blouse manufacturing firm requires additional Salesmen; applicants must be young men, 25 to 35, enthusiastic, reliable, persevering, and adaptable; experience in selling gowns and blouses advantageous.—Write Box P.1237, The Times, E.C.4.

INSURANCE Company requires the services of a Junior Clerk, fresh from school preferred; must be well educated and of good address.—Write, stating fully where educated, age, results of public examinations, and salary expected, to Box A.453, The Times, E.C.4.

INSTITUTION for boys 14-18 requires Games Master; all-round athlete; good education; single; resident; salary £130, board, lodging, and laundry.—Write, stating age, experience, and enclose copies of testimonials, to Box 281, care of J. G. King and Son, 10, Bell-court, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

KEEN Wireless Representatives wanted by established firm for attractive proposition to the trade. Special terms to live wires. Salary, expenses and commission after two weeks' trial. Car owners preferred but not essential.—Write Box P.1676, The Times, E.C.4.

LAW.—Wanted, an Assistant for an established firm of Advocates and Solicitors in British Malaya; applicant should be recently qualified (Honours) Solicitor or first-class honours Bar; preference for young, energetic man. Public School education, good at games; an excellent opportunity for a good man.—Partner will be in London middle April to interview applicants, who should apply in writing, with copies testimonials, to Messrs. Hassan and Sanders, 74, Coleman-street, E.C.2.

LADIES and Gentlemen of good social or business standing may add considerably to their income by introducing Portable Wireless Sets to their friends or business acquaintances.—For full particulars, write Box T.1655, The Times, E.C.4.

MEN with real fighting spirit who mean to get on.—A well-known Manufacturing Company has vacancies for a number of capable Salesmen, who feel they are born to sell, and want a chance to put their real fighting spirit to the test; preferable in London, Midlands, and the South Coast with first-class lines and first-class prospects; necessary training given; salary, commission, expenses.—Write in detail to Box S.401, Brandle-Davis Agency, Ltd., 232, Strand, London, W.C.2.

REPRESENTATIVE wanted to obtain advertisements for established newspaper; previous experience in advertising or with commercial travellers essential; must be good interviewer and salesman.—Write Box A.426, The Times, E.C.4.

WELL-ESTABLISHED firm of road contractors requires a Manager for their asphalt department; must have full practical experience of asphalt laying, including estimating, manufacture, laying, &c.—Apply, stating age, detailed experience, references, &c., liberal salary and commission paid to right man, Box 5590, W. H. Smith and Son, Ltd., Strand House, London, W.C.2.

WHERE Women are wanted.—Keen women needed love of God and their neighbour for Church Army Sisters, who through it are trained for training as Church Army Sisters, who through it are trained for training as Church Army Sisters, who through it are trained for training as

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

3 lines 3s. (minimum) ; Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

LANCASTER GATE.

A Bare Minute Kensington Gardens.—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION for 24 visitors. Personally recommended for comfort and excellent food. English meat, &c. Not run as boarding house or private hotel. Men (Services, Varsity, or Public School) or married couples preferred. Double from £3 guns., single 3gns., quite inclusive, or 5gns. and £2 15s. without luncheon.—Write Box N 951, The Times, E.C.4.

LANCASTER-GATE.

A Bare minute Kensington Gardens.—ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, newly furnished ; lounge and breakfast room ; breakfast only ; gas fires ; close Tube and bus ; from 30s. single, 60s. double ; two bath rooms.—3, Craven-hill-gardens, W.2. Padd. 4957.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—A nicely appointed newly decorated Residence for Professional Men ; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms, gas fires, slot meters, 10 bath rooms, constant hot water ; excellent food ; mending by arrangement ; inclusive terms (no lunch) from £3 7s. 6d. per week ; bed, breakfast, and bath from 39s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. 'Phone Padd. 6770.

A Bare Minute Paddington Station.—Burn's Chambers, 31, Gloucester-gardens, W.2.—Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE from 45s. ; excellent food. Padd. 4230.

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.

A Bare Minute Tubes, Hyde Park. Stay one day at 10s. and you will remain. Young society. Large doubles from 41gns., single 2½gns. weekly. Padd. 8858.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME in KENSINGTON for ladies and gentlemen requiring special dietetic care, under supervision London Consultant. Absolutely inclusive charge £7 per week.—Telephone Kens. 1422.

VICTORIA.

A Beautifully decorated old-world ROOM, beam roof, antique furniture, fixed basin concealed ; other pretty rooms ; constant hot water ; moderate terms, including baths, breakfast.—108, Cambridge-street, Warwick-square, 5min. Victoria Station. (Opposite St. Gabriel's.)

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE ; hard tennis court, bridge and dancing ; cleanliness and good catering ; attractive bed rooms, fitted constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibuses pass the grounds and Tubes to all parts.—Apply Manager, West Side Club, Eaton-rise, Ealing, W.5.

A Beautifully FURNISHED SERVICE FLATLETTE, 2gns. double ; including breakfast, bath, light, and lounge ; hot and cold running water all rooms ; adjoining South Kensington, Gloucester-road Stations.—25, Stanhope-gardens, S.W.7.

A BED-SITTING ROOM or FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE, from 2½gns. ; overlooking gardens and tennis court ; constant hot water.—Park 1412.

53, PRINCES-SQUARE, W.2.

A Comfortable CENTRALLY HEATED Pension ; box springs ; excellent French cuisine. From 2½gns.

87, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

A GUEST HOUSE, run by gentlepeople, assuring the comfort expected in a private house ; constant hot water ; double rooms vacant from 6gns. Kens. 4014.

ARLINGTON COURT.

A Quiet, comfortable house ; 50 bed rooms with running hot and cold water ; gas fires ; billiards ; 2½gns. —27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4163.

199, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

A RESIDENTIAL CLUB ; facing Park ; inexpensive, comfortable rooms with private 'phones, gas fires ; lounge, restaurant, card room ; garage. Kensington 6767.

A Spacious private GROUND-FLOOR SUITE, furnished ; bathroom, double bed, bed room ; excellent cooking ; 5 guineas each for four people, inclusive breakfast and dinner.—35, Emperor's-gate, S.W.7. Western 2595.

MAJOR KENDALL'S RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS.

17, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, W.2.

EIGHT MINUTES' WALK, PARK-LANE.

ABOUT two minutes Tube, Metropolitan Railway, omnibus routes. SIX FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS, single and double, from 35s. and 3gns respectively, including breakfast, baths, light, service ; all fitted running hot water basins, cold and gas fires ; rooms cheerful and quiet ; good cooking ; best quality catering ; dinner (optional) 2s. 6d. ; tea, &c., 9d. ; individual requirements complied with. Resident Proprietor. 'Phone, Padd. 3599.

ABSOLUTE COMFORT, quiet, freedom, in private residence, Mayfair, W.2, for gentleman ; double-sprung divans, &c., from 18s. 6d. ; breakfast optional. Park 5576.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME in KENSINGTON for ladies and gentlemen requiring special dietetic care, under supervision London Consultant. Absolutely inclusive charge £7 per week.—Telephone Kens. 1422.

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Law Report, Mar. 20

SUMMARY OF CASES

The House of Lords allowed the appeal of the plaintiff, Mr. George Austin Minter, from a decision of the Court of Appeal, setting aside a verdict and judgment for £1,500 for slander entered for the plaintiff at the trial before Mr. Justice Horridge and a special jury against the defendant, Mr. Thomas Priest, a solicitor. The defendant spoke the words complained of at an interview with a Mr. Taylor and a Mr. Simpson. The case raised the question of privilege between solicitor and client. (MINTER v. PRIEST.)

The special jury in the Lord Chief Justice's Court found for the defendant in the action in which Miss Martha Harriet Gordon Crotch claimed from Mr. Ernest Miles, a surgeon, damages for alleged negligence in leaving a pair of forceps in her when operating for the removal of a fibroid tumour in November, 1920. Mr. Miles denied that he left the forceps in the plaintiff's body, or that they were left there through any negligence or want of skill on his part or on that of any one for whom he was responsible. He also pleaded the Statute of Limitations. (CROTCH v. MILES.)

HOUSE OF LORDS

SLANDER ACTION: QUESTION OF PROFESSIONAL PRIVILEGE

MINTER v. PRIEST

(*Before* LORD BUCKMASTER, LORD DUNEDIN, LORD WARRINGTON *of* CLYFFE, LORD ATKIN, *and* LORD THANKERTON)

The HOUSE to-day allowed this appeal from an order of the Court of Appeal (45 *The Times* L.R. 393; [1929] 1 K.B., 655) setting aside a judgment of Mr. Justice Horridge in favour of the plaintiff (the appellant).

The action was brought by the appellant, Mr. George Austin Minter, against the respondent, Mr. Thomas Priest, a solicitor, for damages for slander uttered by the latter to a Mr. Taylor and a Mr. Simpson at an interview held at the respondent's office between the respondent, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Simpson.

The respondent pleaded absolute privilege.

At the trial of the action before Mr. Justice Horridge and a special jury, the plaintiff called Mr. Taylor, on his *subpoena*, to prove the alleged slander. Mr. Taylor claimed privilege. His Lordship ruled that Mr. Taylor must tell what took place because he (his Lordship) was not prepared to rule whether Mr. Taylor was privileged until he had stated the circumstances in which he had seen the defendant.

The jury, in answer to certain questions put to them by the Judge, found that at the time the words were uttered the relationship of solicitor and client did not actually exist between the respondent and Mr. Simpson and Mr. Taylor; that the respondent did not reasonably believe that Mr. Simpson and Mr. Taylor would wish to retain him as solicitor; and that the respondent was actuated by malice. They assessed the damages at £1,500, and judgment was returned accordingly.

The Court of Appeal (the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Lawrence, and Lord Justice Greer) ordered that the judgment of Mr. Justice Horridge should be set aside and judgment entered for the respondent. They held that Mr. Simpson and Mr. Taylor consulted the respondent on January 9, 1928, in his professional capacity as a solicitor and that the communications passing between them were privileged.

Mr. Inglefield and Mr. C. G. Austin appeared for the appellant; and Sir Henry Maddocks, K.C., and Mr. A. E. Woodgate for the respondent.

JUDGMENT

LORD BUCKMASTER read the following judgment:—The appellant was the plaintiff in the action out of which this appeal has arisen—an action which was brought by him to recover damages for slander against the respondent. The appellant succeeded at the trial, and the jury awarded him £1,500 as damages. This verdict was set aside by the Court of Appeal on the ground that the slander was protected from disclosure because of privilege, and that and that only is the question on this appeal.

The privilege claimed is that which covers communications between a solicitor and his client, a privilege the maintenance of which is essential in the best interests of society. The circumstances, therefore, in which it is said that discussion between a solicitor and a person consulting him is not privileged need careful scrutiny.

The appellant is a man who deals in real property, the respondent a solicitor, both carrying on their work in London. In the course of his business the appellant in 1923 bought certain premises known as 19, Hertford-street, London, for £8,250; whether he purchased the freehold or the leasehold interest is not explained, nor is it material. The respondent had acted as solicitor for the appellant in this transaction and apparently the whole purchase price was provided by various mortgagees, the original first mortgagee, from whom the purchase was made, leaving £7,000 as a first charge on the property.

The deposit on the purchase was provided by the respondent's wife, who ultimately sued the appellant for the amount, and the appellant in turn sued both the respondent and his wife to set aside documents relating to the sale, the exact nature of which is not disclosed, and this litigation was compromised in June, 1925.

These incidents are only material for the purpose of showing that the relationship of the parties was not of a friendly nature. In 1925 at the instance of one of the puisne mortgagees a receiver was appointed of the premises and the appellant subsequently took steps to secure their sale. For this purpose he approached a man named Taylor, who is an accountant, and gave him a commission note for £100, agreeing to pay him £100 if he found a purchaser for the property at the price of £9,500. The commission note is not in evidence and it seems uncertain whether it was conditional on finding a purchaser or on completion, but probably it was the latter. Taylor introduced a man named Simpson as a person prepared to purchase at this price. Simpson placed the matter in the hands of Messrs. Parker and Thomas as his solicitors.

DIFFICULTY OVER THE DEPOSIT

The difficulty in effecting a contract with Simpson arose at an early stage over the proposed deposit. The draft contract had put the amount on the usual basis at £950. This had been altered on Simpson's behalf to £5 and Taylor, who was conducting the proceedings, had been instructed by the appellant to agree it at £475. At this stage an interview took place, on January 9, 1928, between Taylor and Simpson and Sir William Thomas, one of the partners of Messrs. Parker and Thomas, at their offices.

According to Taylor's evidence at that interview the finding of the deposit only was discussed, and Sir W. Thomas said, "You may see Mr. Priest (the respondent) with Mr. Simpson; you may tell him that I stand down and he can act." This statement he subsequently modified by saying—the gist of the conversation was "I cannot find the money. Mr. Priest might find the money; if he does, of course I have no objection to his acting for you." Taylor and Simpson then went to the respondent's office, explained the purpose of their visit, and in response the respondent uttered the alleged slanders.

I have gone into this matter in some detail because it is contended that the relationship of solicitor and client never existed between the parties at this interview, since the employment of the respondent was conditional on his lending the deposit. Such a conclusion is, in my opinion, indefensible. I agree with the Court of Appeal on this point. From one solicitor the parties were sent to another to see if he could do what the first would not, and the idea that it was possible to split the interview into two parts, treating the first as a proposal to lend money personally and the second, contingent on this, to act as a solicitor is, to my mind, outside the bounds of reasonable inference.

I am not prepared to assent to a rigid definition of what must be the subject of discussion between a solicitor and his client to secure the protection of professional privilege. That merely to lend money, apart from the existence or contemplation of professional help, is outside the ordinary scope of a solicitor's business is shown by the case of Hagart and Burn-Murdoch v. Inland Revenue Commissioners (45 *The Times* L.R., 338; [1929] A.C., 386). But it does not follow that, where a personal loan is asked for, discussions concerning it may not be of a privileged nature.

In this case the contemplated relationship was that of solicitor and client, and this was sufficient.

There is much to be said in favour of the view that, so far as Taylor was concerned, this privilege was waived, but it does not follow that this enabled the conversation to be disclosed. Simpson was also present as a possible client and no authority has been quoted to establish that in these circumstances it was possible for Taylor to waive a privilege which was as much Simpson's as his own.

"WIDE AND GENEROUS AMBIT"

The relationship of solicitor and client being once established, it is not a necessary conclusion that whatever conversation ensued was protected from disclosure. The conversation to secure this privilege must be such as, within a very wide and generous ambit of interpretation, must be fairly referable to the relationship, but outside that boundary the mere fact that a person speaking is a solicitor, and the person to whom he speaks is his client, affords no protection.

According to the evidence in this case the respondent began by making statements as to the character of the appellant, which might in the circumstances have been properly privileged, but he concluded by a proposal that he could get the first mortgagee to sell for £7,000 and then they would re-sell and the three divide the profit. The jury found that this was done maliciously, and found also that at the time when the words complained of were uttered the relationship of solicitor and client did not actually exist between the respondent and either Taylor or Simpson. This, in my opinion, means that the respondent never really undertook the duty of solicitor, but that the conversation from first to last was nothing but the disclosure of a malicious scheme to deprive the appellant of any chance of effecting a contract with a view to the respondent making and sharing with the others a profit on another disposition of the property. Such a finding is in close agreement with the direction given by the Judge, who, after explaining what had taken place, adds:—

It is said that that makes it quite clear that Priest was not using this occasion honestly for the purpose of considering whether the advance should be made or not by him or his clients, but that he (Priest) was using it to grab the deal, and get the property and make a profit out of it. If this statement is correct, it is clear that if somebody else bought he would pay the deposit, because what he said was that if Simpson and Taylor liked to buy through him (Priest) he would pay the deposit and buy for £7,000, and it is said that that shows that upon that occasion he was not really using the occasion for discussing whether he should advance the money or not, but he was using these words for the indirect purpose of crabbing the deal and getting the property himself, in order to make a profit out of it in another way. If he did that, then the occasion is not privileged, and he is responsible in the same way as if the words had been uttered on any other occasion.

The Judge then said that the answer to this could be found under the head of malice, and this the jury accordingly did find.

Upon these findings, in my opinion, the cloak of privilege is stripped off the whole conversation, and, as the Judge said, the respondent "is responsible in the same way as if the words had been uttered on any other occasion." This view does not appear to have been present to the minds of the Court of Appeal, whose judgment rests on propositions of law which, subject to a reservation I will shortly mention, I think are accurate.

TWO OTHER MATTERS

There remain two matters which deserve comment. The case as presented was one of difficulty for the Judge, but I think his duty was to have determined whether the privilege was well claimed or no, for he it was on whom was cast the duty of saying what was evidence for the jury to consider.

The Court of Appeal seem to regard this as equivalent to the necessary exclusion of the evidence the relationship being once proved, but if that were so privilege could be claimed for matters wholly outside its scope.

Finally, the case of More v. Weaver (44 *The Times* L.R., 710; [1928] 2 K.B., 520) was quoted as showing that if once privilege were established, even if it were waived by the client, the occasion would still protect the solicitor even if acting maliciously. That the occasion would still be privileged so that the solicitor could avail himself of the fact in proceedings for libel is clear. I only desire to add without decision that it does not follow that when once the privilege due to the relationship is waived, the privilege of the occasion is absolute.

For these reasons I think the appeal should be allowed.

LORD DUNEDIN thought that there should be a new trial, but, if the evidence given was to be taken as the whole evidence in the case, he would come to the conclusion that the occasion on which the words were spoken was not privileged.

The other noble and learned LORDS gave judgment to the same effect as Lord Buckmaster.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Clarke and Co.; Messrs. Freeman, Haynes, and Co.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION

VERDICT FOR SURGEON ON CHARGE OF NEGLIGENCE

CROTCH v. MILES

(*Before the* LORD CHIEF JUSTICE *and a Special Jury*)

The jury returned a verdict for the defendant in this action, in which the plaintiff, Miss Martha Harriet Gordon Crotch, of "Auntie's Tea Shop," Place Peyra, Vence, near Nice, alleged that after performing an operation on her for the removal of a fibroid tumour on November 27, 1920, the defendant, Mr. William Ernest Miles, a surgeon, of 14, Park-crescent, Regent's Park, N.W., left in her abdomen a pair of forceps, five inches in length, which were not discovered until an X-ray examination revealed their presence eight years later. She claimed damages from the defendant for the resulting injury, which, she said was caused by his negligence as a medical man.

The defendant admitted that he performed the operation, but he denied that he left the forceps in the plaintiff's body or that they were left in through any negligence or want of skill on his part or on that of any person for whom he was responsible. He also pleaded that the action was barred by the Statute of Limitations, 1623.

Mr. J. W. Morris and Mr. W. A. Davies appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Rayner Goddard, K.C., and Mr. H. C. Dickens for the defendant.

THE SUMMING-UP

His LORDSHIP, in summing up, said that the case was of no little importance and no little difficulty. Whatever might be the result, the jury must all feel that the case for the plaintiff could not have been more elaborately or more emphatically presented. Everyone must have the greatest sympathy with the plaintiff, but the question was: Who left the forceps in her body? They had to remember that there were two operations before the forceps were extracted—namely, that performed by Mr. Miles on November 27, 1920, and the one by Dr. Prat for the removal of the gall bladder at Nice in June, 1926.

Nobody denied for a moment that if surgical forceps were left in the plaintiff's body in the course of or at the close of a surgical operation she ought to have a remedy in damages against somebody, but the whole question was whether the liability of Mr. Miles had been made out. If it had been, the jury could give expression to their opinion by their verdict. Was it established beyond reasonable doubt that that surgical instrument was left in Miss Crotch's body in November, 1920, in circumstances which involved the operating surgeon in personal liability?

The defendant said that he had never missed an instrument in the whole course of his surgical existence. It might well be that in the actual course of the operation, while the surgeon was cutting and opening and attending to his surgical task, it was not to be expected or desired that he should busy his mind with the counting of the instruments or swabs, but that other considerations applied at the close of the operation itself. The jury might think that before the surgeon departed it was reasonable that he should personally satisfy himself that the number of instruments was correct and that there was nothing missing. Mr. Miles said that he did that.

It had been laid down that a person entering a learned profession undertook to bring to it a reasonable degree of care and skill. What exactly were the responsibilities of a surgeon? Was it his duty personally to satisfy himself that the number of instruments was correct, or was he entitled to say: "There is here a skilled theatre sister. That is her job and I am entitled to act on her report. She is one of the team?" Supposing the theatre sister miscounted the instruments, was the surgeon responsible for her error, and did it amount to a breach of duty on his part? If the evidence of the defendant were accepted, the jury might find it exceedingly difficult to entertain the view that the forceps got into the plaintiff's body in 1920.

Looking at the evidence as a whole, two things leapt to the eye. One was that while the defendant took care to check his instruments, no such care was taken on the other side of the Channel. French surgeons had the highest degree of skill and enterprise, but they admitted that they did not count their swabs and forceps. Deplorable as the accident was—and he had never in his 30 years' experience of Courts of law heard the like—if there were no counting by the surgeons in France, might not the absence of it explain how the accident happened?

His Lordship commented on the gap in the plaintiff's medical testimony during the five and a half years after the operation in 1920, a period during which she looked after her brother, acted as his executrix, paid two visits to India, went to Paris to revive a business, and then went to the South of France, where she set herself up in another business. The jury might think that that demonstrated that the forceps could not have got into Miss Crotch's body in 1920, and that they must have been left inside her on the occasion of the operation at Nice in 1926.

The following questions were put to the jury:—

(1) Is it established that the forceps were left in the plaintiff's body in the course of the operation performed by the defendant?

(2) If so, was that fact due to negligence on the part of the defendant or for which he is responsible?

(3) Damages, if that question arose.

After a short absence the jury answered the first question in the negative, whereupon

His LORDSHIP entered judgment for the defendant, with costs.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Churchill, Clapham and Co.; Messrs. Hempsons.

JUDGE AND DIVORCE COSTS

Dealing with the question of costs against a co-respondent in an undefended divorce case which was heard at Norfolk Assizes, MR. JUSTICE MCCARDIE at the Law Courts yesterday said, "I do hope that because a case is undefended there will not be a tendency to exaggerate the costs recoverable against the co-respondent." When told that the costs in such cases were usually between £60 and £70, his Lordship remarked that it was a very large sum where parties were in a very humble position.

MARGATE MURDER TRIAL

FURTHER EVIDENCE FOR DEFENCE

CLOSING SPEECHES

The trial of Sidney Harry Fox, 28, on the charge of murdering his mother, Mrs Rosaline Fox, 63, at the Hotel Metropole, Margate, on October 23 last, was continued at the Sussex Assizes at Lewes yesterday, when further evidence for the defence was given after Professor Sydney Smith, of Edinburgh University, had been cross-examined by the Attorney-General. At the close of the evidence Mr. J. D. Cassels, K.C., addressed the jury for the defence, and Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, K.C., replied for the Crown.

The trial was then adjourned till to-day, when Mr. Justice Rowlatt will sum up, and the jury will be called upon to consider their verdict.

Mrs. Fox's body was found in her bedroom (No. 66) after an outbreak of fire, and the Crown's case is that she did not die from the effects of the fire, but that Fox strangled his mother in order that he might reap financial benefit by her death.

Counsel engaged are:—For the Crown, the Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.), Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, K.C., and Mr. St. John Hutchinson. For Fox:—Mr. J. D. Cassels, K.C., and Mr. S. T. T. James.

DEFENCE AND THEORY OF STRANGULATION

Professor Sydney Alfred Smith, Regius Professor of Forensic Medicine, Edinburgh University, who gave evidence for the defence on Wednesday, was yesterday cross-examined by the Attorney-General. The witness had stated in his evidence in chief that he had a very long experience of cases involving manual strangulation.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—Were they cases of strangulation by a young man of an old woman as the old woman lay in bed?—I have had many cases of elderly men and elderly women.

Will you try to answer my question?—I will think of that for one moment.

After pausing for about half a minute Professor Smith replied, "Yes, yes, I have had." He added that the case occurred some years ago in the East. An elderly woman was strangled by her husband, a young man, as she was in bed. The body was afterwards put into a sack by the murderer to dispose of it.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—Assuming the facts of a young man about to end his mother's life and trying to make it appear that the woman had lost her life in connexion with a fire, it is perfectly manifest that he would have to guard against two things—leaving obvious marks upon the neck and a cry?—Yes.

That is very different from a case in which the murderer is going to run away or dispose of the body?—Yes.

Professor Smith agreed that a pillow would be a handy instrument to prevent a cry. He also agreed that in case of suffocation by a pillow there might be no external marks except those of asphyxiation, although injury to the lips was fairly common. Biting the tongue was also fairly common.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then read from "Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence," of which Professor Smith said he was one of the editors, passages dealing with cases of suffocation. One of these stated that the absence of external signs was no proof that death had not occurred from suffocation. Closely questioned on this point, Professor Smith said that he agreed with it. He also agreed that smothering was asphyxiation. Death by deprivation of oxygen could not be instantaneous.

While Professor Smith was explaining the anatomy of the throat, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL commented on the fact that the witness's description of the tissues differed from that given by Sir Bernard Spilsbury.

Mr. JUSTICE ROWLATT asked exactly what was meant by the witness's explanation, and said: "I am not trying to cross-examine, you know. I want to know what to put down in my note-book."

Professor Smith said that he was afraid they were at cross-purposes, and again explained his description of the throat tissues.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—Here you introduce two new words. We have wasted nearly a quarter of an hour, and you could quite easily have put me right.

Professor Smith.—But you won't give me an opportunity of putting you right. If I begin to explain, you say: "Please answer my question." It makes it very difficult.

THE BRUISE ON THE TONGUE

Reading from Professor Smith's evidence on Wednesday a point about the training of assistants, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL asked: "Do you mean to suggest Sir Bernard Spilsbury should be put on a par with one of your assistants?"

Professor Smith.—Nothing of the sort.

Are you suggesting he would not know the difference between a bruise and a *post-mortem* stain?—I say no one can tell by looking at a stain whether it is a *post-mortem* stain or a bruise.

Professor Smith said that Sir Bernard could not have diagnosed a bruise by looking at it.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—Do you say nobody but a student could have done so?—I am not prepared to argue that. I do not think anyone should say a bruise is a bruise until it has been proved that it is.

Do you say this—that a bruise is not a bruise until you have put it under a microscope? If you see a fellow with a black eye, would you say: "Come and put it under the microscope"?—That is hardly a fair comparison. You cannot compare a black eye with a *post-mortem* change.

You agree that in the living body you would diagnose a bruise readily?—Yes.

Dealing with the bruise on Mrs. Fox's tongue, Professor Smith agreed that it might have been caused by the back teeth of the denture plates. That was the more likely explanation. He also agreed that a murderer who was going to commit strangulation generally used unnecessary violence.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—But even so, are there cases of the greatest violence being used and practically no mark left on the outside of the neck at all?—Cases have been recorded.

After again quoting from Taylor's textbook, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL asked: "The holding of the neck with either one hand or the other and the jamming of a pillow down to prevent a cry would produce just what we have here, would it not?"

Professor Smith.—It might and it might not.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL again went through the motions of strangling, and suggested that the upward movement of the hand might have closed the jaws.

Professor Smith.—I should not say such a movement was usual.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—I don't pretend to know what is usual in strangulation. I should have thought there was no custom about it.

Professor Smith illustrated on his own throat how a person was strangled.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—The putting of the hand over the mouth, whether with a pillow or not, might in itself cause the tongue to catch the teeth?—It might.

He agreed that directly the atmosphere in a room became smoky a person would have some difficulty in breathing.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—I think it is quite manifest that that woman was never alive in that room when there was any considerable smoke at all?—I would not say that. She might have been alive when there was some smoke in the room.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—If I may say so, that really is what you have done several times. I said "considerable."

MR. JUSTICE ROWLATT.—She could not have been alive when there was smoke which would drive back a determined man?

Professor Smith.—No.

The witness said that if Mrs. Fox were alive when the fire was started she might have taken down a certain amount of carbon monoxide. It certainly did not cause her death.

In re-examination Professor Smith said that if the form of manual strangulation were such that it could produce a bruise on the back of the larynx then his opinion was that it must have produced other injuries closer towards the fingers.

Mr. CASSELS.—Supposing you had no external appearance of asphyxia and no internal appearance of asphyxia, what would you say then?—I would say that I did not know what the cause of death was.

Referring to the bruise on the larynx, Professor Smith concluded, "I believe it has not been a bruise at all, but a *post-mortem* discoloration.

MR. JUSTICE ROWLATT.—Supposing this woman had been found lying in the position she was with the body externally and internally in the condition it was, and there had been no question of a fire, could you have given an opinion as to the cause of death?—In such a case I should have been of opinion she had died from heart failure.

DR. BRONTE'S EVIDENCE

Dr. R. M. Bronte, the pathologist, was then called. He said he agreed with Professor Smith's evidence. Asked about the bruise at the back of the larynx described by Sir Bernard Spilsbury, he said: "I am prepared to say it was not a bruise and must have been a *post-mortem* stain."

Dr. Bronte said that no evidence was produced in his hearing that Mrs. Fox died from asphyxia. "Sir Bernard Spilsbury has omitted the essential findings one always gets in asphyxia," he added.

"On the material available," Dr. Bronte said, "in my opinion Mrs. Fox died from heart failure as a result of disease of the vessels of the heart, and disease of the muscles of the heart, accelerated by shock."

Mr. CASSELS.—Was she in such a state that fright would bring about sudden death?—Yes.

Dr. Bronte said that the bruise on the tongue might have been caused very soon after death—not more than three minutes—but much more probably immediately before death.

In cross-examination, Dr. Bronte said that he was retained to give evidence in the case before he had been to Sir Bernard Spilsbury's laboratory. He knew, however, what he was going to find from Sir Bernard Spilsbury's evidence.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—Sometimes, you know, specialists with the best will in the world may take a preconceived view in a case and make things unconsciously fit into it?—I don't think that applies to specialists in the line I specialize in.

Dr. Bronte agreed that Dr. Weir was a man of independent mind. "Do you mean to insinuate that I am not a man of independent mind?" he asked warmly.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—I make no insinuation about you at all, Sir.

Dr. Bronte.—If you do I resent that suggestion.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—Do you mean that Sir Bernard did not see what he said he saw?—Far be it from me to make that suggestion.

Do you really say that, without any microscopic slide, you can by looking at an object subjected to putrefactive changes tell whether blood was present?—I shall answer in the affirmative, and go further and say putrefactive changes magnify the bruise, as Sir Bernard has said in a case in this Court before.

THORNE CASE RECALLED

Do you mean the Thorne case?—Yes.

Did you give evidence that that unfortunate girl had hanged herself by a cord?—No.

Did you by your evidence support that theory?—Yes.

Did the jury accept it?—No.

Questioned about the absence of froth on the pillow, Dr. Bronte said that he went entirely on his own experience and nothing else. He agreed that it was possible to have manual strangulation without marks on the neck and death in such circumstances from shock and not asphyxia.

Questioned about the degree of pressure on the throat necessary to cut off the air, Dr. Bronte spoke of the varying strengths of the thyroid cartilage.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated that Mrs. Fox's thyroid cartilage was in Court, and, if necessary, Sir Bernard Spilsbury would give a demonstration of its pliability.

Dr. Bronte said that the cartilage had been preserved in glycerine which would alter it, and he did not, therefore, want a demonstration.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—If you heard Sir Bernard had been able to do it on the day of the *post mortem*, would that alter your view?—The body had been buried some days.

So whatever I show you I shall not influence you?—Not as to facts I can swear to. Remember I am on my oath.

"I have not the slightest doubt," added Dr. Bronte, gripping his own throat, "in saying that no one could suffocate me without damaging my throat."

While the Attorney-General was reading extracts from the book about thugs, Dr. Bronte said, "I don't know what a thug is."

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—Well, a type of Indian robber. I am afraid I have not got one of these to show you.

Dr. Bronte said that in the case of people in such a condition as Mrs. Fox one frequently found hæmorrhage in the epiglottis. The bruise on the tongue could have been caused two or three hours before death or a couple of minutes after, and while the teeth were in the mouth.

Leonard Stanley Baker, a Lewes dental mechanic, was the last witness called for the defence. He examined Mrs. Fox's false teeth in the witness box, and said that it would be difficult to go to sleep wearing them with one spring broken.

The Court adjourned before Mr. Cassels began his address to the jury.

SPEECH FOR DEFENCE
FOX'S CONDUCT ON DISCOVERY OF FIRE

Mr. CASSELS asked the jury to apply themselves carefully to the one really important issue in the case—did Mrs. Fox die at the strangling hand of her son from asphyxia thereby produced, or did she die a death from natural causes in which the hand of her son took no part? If the evidence left them in doubt upon that one main real issue the prisoner was entitled to be acquitted.

Mr. Cassels, referring to the expert evidence, asked if the jury could entirely ignore the absence of marks upon Mrs. Fox's throat. Was it not inconceivable that the crime would have been carried out in such a way that absolutely no outward or visible sign was available for observers after death? The internal signs and damage to the structures of the throat which would have been expected in a case of th rottling were absent.

"We are left to decide this case," said Mr. Cassels, "on a mark the size of half a crown at the back of the larynx, and a pin-point bleeding upon the epiglottis, both of which are put forward to you with all the authority of a distinguished pathologist as being bruises or the signs of bruising."

Referring to the mark on the epiglottis which Sir Bernard Spilsbury said that he had found, and with which the other three experts did not agree, Mr. Cassels said: "If Sir Bernard Spilsbury is wrong about one thing, and bearing in mind the gravity of this case, may he not be wrong about something else? We are prepared to acknowledge the great experience of such a witness. It is going to be a very sorry day for the administration of criminal justice in this land if we are to be thrust into such a position that because Sir Bernard Spilsbury expresses an opinion it is of such weight that it is impossible to question it, and it must be accepted by a jury."

Referring to the bruise which had been referred to as the "half-crown bruise," Mr. Cassels said the jury might well think it unfortunate that steps were not taken immediately that mark was seen to preserve it from the effects of any further putrefaction and to have had it available for inspection by others. He submitted that that evidence rested upon the observation of one man at one moment, and no one could say that an individual, whatever his position and skill, was never likely to be mistaken. The bruise had been given a place far too high, much higher than it really deserved.

Counsel invited the jury to say that if suspicion were removed there was ample justification for saying that Mrs. Fox died suddenly from fright and sudden exertion. The fire in Room 66 was alleged to be intentional, yet the man who was supposed to have brought it about was the first to give the alarm and bring people in before the fire had done its work. A book, matches, and a bottle of petrol were untouched, and surely the stockinette dresser would have been of more value to anyone making the fire put on the flames than left-hanging behind the door. If it were an intentional fire it was a remarkable performance, for police and firemen were deceived.

Motive, Mr. Cassels went on, had loomed large in the case. The insurances had been put to them as the driving power in this crime. Would the jury not think that he would carry out a murder of that kind when she was insured for the highest amount? There were times when she was insured for £4,000. If Fox were intent upon the murder of his mother he could have carried it out at those times quite easily. They were asked to believe that a man capable of the diabolical crime of killing his mother left it to the last hour of the 24 available to him. Mr. Cassels concluded: "May I not draw a significance from the gas fire? What easier than to fill the slot of the gas meter and while his mother lay asleep to go and turn on the gas and leave her to suffocate in that atmosphere? What easier to explain than that this suffering old woman in turning out the fire had turned it on again?"

REPLY FOR THE CROWN

The Attorney-General did not return to the Court after the luncheon adjournment, and when Mr. Cassels had concluded SIR HENRY CURTIS BENNETT rose to make the final speech for the Crown. He explained that public duties had called Sir William Jowitt away.

Proceeding, he said that before Mrs. Fox made her will on April 21 last year, leaving practically everything to Fox, there was no evidence that Mrs. Fox was ever insured except for the sum of 10 guineas. That will having been signed on April 21, on May 4, a fortnight afterwards, they found that for the first time the prisoner was insuring his mother. If the reason given for taking out these policies was that that was because his mother would not travel without a policy, they would notice that on the day the longest journey was to be undertaken there was no such policy.

Counsel suggested that from October 20, when Fox had said that the chemist had had to "break down" a prescription for Mrs. Fox, he had the death, in some way, of his mother in his mind. They were not trying the prisoner for telling lies, and he was not for one moment going to ask them to say that because this man had told lies they should infer that he was a murderer; but he submitted that at the most important time of his narrative—the night of October 23—he was lying, and lying for a very good reason. What was the purpose of the purchase of the half-bottle of port on the night that Mrs. Fox died? Upon that day, too, there had been a purchase of a third bottle of medicine, the prescription of which Fox had said had had to be broken down in case of an overdose.

From 10.40 to 11.40, the time during which the Crown alleged Fox murdered his mother, they knew nothing except what they could gather from what was found afterwards. The jury's verdict must depend very largely upon what view the jury had formed about the fire. If the fire was not accidental, there was only one person who could have lighted it. There was one person who had a very strong motive, if the case for the Crown was right, in lighting it.

If the fire were an accidental one, due to clothing on the cane chair catching alight, the chair must have been very near the fire. If, as the Crown suggested, it was an incendiary fire, started by the prisoner, he would have had an opportunity of moving the chair away.

"A DOUBLE MOTIVE"

Counsel pointed out that on the morning of October 24 Fox said that he was going to Australia. "To Australia," he commented, "where a woman he was fond of, who has made a will leaving him money, who is a very wealthy woman, has gone. And on October 23 not a farthing to take him to Australia. In this case you have the strongest motive possible, and it is a double one."

Sir Bernard Spilsbury had, of course, no interest in giving evidence one way or the other. He was merely there to tell them what he found. Did they think he had mistaken a *post-mortem* sign for a bruise? "Nobody will ever know," said Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, "how this murder was committed, but have you any doubt at all that it was owing to the holding by the prisoner—because it could have been nobody else—of that old woman's throat that she died?"

At the conclusion of counsel's speech the Court adjourned until this morning, when Mr. Justice Rowlatt will sum up.

FIRE DAMAGE CLAIM

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO BRIBE ASSESSOR

At the Justice Room, Guildhall, yesterday, before Mr. Alderman Jacobs, GEORGE BENNING, 29, a silk merchant, of Norwood, Broughton Park, Manchester; and DAVID GARFIELD, 43, a textile agent, of Alexander-villas, Seven Sisters-road (on bail), were further examined on a charge of conspiring to defraud the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation, Limited, and of attempting to bribe Sidney Cohen, an agent acting for the corporation, to show favour to Benning in respect of an insurance claim.

The claim in question was made after a fire at Benning's premises in Commercial-road, E., on January 20. The prosecution allege that an exaggerated claim in regard to the damage done was made, and that Cohen, an auctioneer and valuer, of Bridgewater-square, Barbican, who was employed to investigate the claim, was offered money by the defendants to support the claim with an untrue report.

In the course of his evidence, Mr. Cohen said when the proposition was broached to him, he remarked to Benning "If I do as you ask, you will make a profit of about £7,500?" Benning agreed, and when the witness remarked, "What you are asking me to do, then, is to make a false report?" he replied, "Not exactly a false report. Can't you account for the goods by representing that they were burnt?" The sum actually offered to him was £500. He had previously reported that he had been approached, and police officers concealed in his office overheard this conversation on February 13.

SIR HENRY MADDOCKS, K.C. (for Benning).—Did you discuss the Hatry case with Benning?—I don't really remember what we did discuss.

Did you not say that if you had had Hatry's chances you would have done as he did—that you liked "quick money"?—Not exactly that.

The case was again adjourned.

From The Times of 1830

MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1830. Price 7d.

Richard Webster, labourer, aged 22, was indicted [at Derby Assizes] for stealing a coat.—The prisoner pleaded "guilty."

He was then arraigned on a second indictment for another larceny.—He again pleaded "guilty."

He was arraigned on a third indictment; to which he also pleaded "guilty," raising his voice higher as he responded to each charge successively.

He was arraigned on a fourth indictment.—"Guilty," said the prisoner, in a loud tone of merriment.

There was great laughter in court, in which the prisoner cordially joined. Mr. Baron Garrow sentenced him for the first offence to be transported for seven years. "Thank ye, my lord," said the prisoner, in a jeering manner, and was then retiring from the bar.

Mr. Baron Garrow.—Don't go just yet, until you have something more to thank me for. The sentence of the Court for the second offence, to which you have pleaded guilty, is that you be transported for seven years, to commence from the expiration of the former sentence.

Prisoner.—Thank ye, my Lord.

Mr. Baron Garrow.—O, you are very welcome.

Prisoner.—Well, when I come back I'll bring you a monkey. (Great laughter.)

3 per Cent. Cons. 92¾ to ⅞.

"THE TIMES" LAW REPORTS

Among the cases reported in the issue of *The Times* Law Reports published to-day (Friday), March 21, price 1s., are:—Chalmers v. Chalmers (Threlfall intervening)—King's Proctor Showing Cause (Divorce); Evans v. Baxter and Another (Rent restrictions); *In re* Robertson—Collin v. Chamberlin (Charitable bequest); Attorney-General v. Tynemouth Guardians (Cancellation of loans).

The reports of cases which appear under the heading of "Law Reports" are prepared by members of the Bar and are accordingly accepted as authoritative by the Judges.

£1,461 FOR INJURED GIRL

Damages amounting to £1,461 were awarded yesterday to Miss Deborah Miller, aged 24 years, of Granville-road, Kilburn, N.W., in an action before MR. JUSTICE HAWKE, in which she claimed damages against Mr. Philip Greenstein, of North End, Croydon, Surrey, for personal injuries suffered by her. The jury entirely exonerated from blame Miss Maria Benita Lincoln Henson, of Regent's-court, Hanover-gate, N.W., who was also a defendant. Judgment with costs was entered accordingly.

It was stated that, at about 10.45 p.m. on April 21, 1929, Miss Miller was standing on a street refuge near the junction of Carlton-vale and Cambridge-road, N.W., when the defendants' motor-cars came into collision. Mr. Greenstein's car, which was driven by his chauffeur, was overturned, and knocked Miss Miller down. Miss Miller suffered injuries to the head, as a result of which she was unconscious for a month, and had been left with the mentality of a child of 10 years, was unable to write owing to weakness in her right arm and hand, and could not walk without assistance. It was stated that it was hoped that her condition might show improvement within two years.

The defendants denied negligence and accused each other of negligence.

The Agricultural Wages Board has given effect to a decision of the Devonshire Agricultural Wages Committee fixing minimum and overtime rates of wages, to come into operation on March 26. Copies of the Order may be obtained from the Secretary, Agricultural Wages Board, 7, Whitehall-place, S.W.1.

LAW NOTICES, MARCH 21

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

FIRST DIVISION.—At 10.30:—Judgment.—Vertannes v. Robinson and ors. Appeal.—Raja Probhat Chandra Barua v. the King-Emperor.

SECOND DIVISION.—At 10.30:—Appeal.—Jitendra Nath Ghose and ors. v. Monmohan Ghose and ors. (pt. hd.).

Court of Appeal

COURT II. (SCRUTTON, LAWRENCE, and SLESSER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeal.—From the King's Bench Division (Final and New Trial List).—Herbert Wilcox Productions, Ltd. v. First National Pictures, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (26).

Chancery Division

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Electramonic Co., Ltd. v. Celestion, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (20).

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Adjourned Summonses (from Mr. Justice Luxmoore's List).—Re Tippetts (Tippetts v. Royal Cripple Hospital) (70); re Dixon (Mead v. Mead) (71); re Holdcroft's Will Trusts (Holdcroft v. Holdcroft) (72).

COURT V. (CLAUGHAN, J.).—At 10.30:—For Judgment.—Greer v. Petty (22). For Hearing.—Witness List. Part I.—Sims v. Rumney (39).

COURT II. (LUXMOORE, J.).—At 10.30:—Motions.—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Webster (Wallace v. Wallace) (pt. hd.) (53); re Bean (Pipon v. Hayward) (85); re Shepherd (Greenhalgh v. Jones) (69).

COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 10.30

Sporting News

RACING

SANDOWN PARK MEETING

VICTORY OF BLARIS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The Sandown Park March Meeting was held yesterday in dry but very cold weather. The annual Grand Military Meeting will be begun on the same course this afternoon and will be concluded to-morrow, when the race for the Imperial Cup, one of the most important hurdle races of the season, will be run. Sir M. McAlpine informs me that he will be represented in that race by Porthaon and not by Engelberg, who, in spite of statements to the contrary, has not been seriously trained over hurdles. At the weights, on their running at Gatwick, it seems to me that O and Porthaon have about the same chances in the race to-morrow and that one of them will win. I will deal fully with the race to-morrow in these Notes.

Yesterday's racing attracted quite a large attendance of visitors. Montpelier had run so well at Cheltenham in the race won by Sobrino, who later in the afternoon was to win a handicap over hurdles, that it was not surprising to find him favourite for the opening race, the Lammas Selling Hurdle, for which the French-bred Nosiamas was also very well backed. Montpelier fell on the Flat when making the turn into the Straight. He was going very well at the time. Nosiamas, however, won, but it was only in the last few yards that he got up to beat Detritus by a short head, with Ospray third. P. Donoghue rode a fine and powerful finish on the winner, who, approaching the last hurdles, had, so it seemed, only a very outside chance of success. The winner is a quite nice-looking horse with, I suspect, rather bad fore-legs, which caused him to falter more than once coming up the hill towards the winning-post. In spite of the fact that there was only a small field of four for the Select Steeplechase, for which such good horses as Gib, Easter Hero, and Gregalach had been entered, the race was well worth watching. For a long way Toy Bell and Paris Flight, the latter taking each of his jumps sideways, were in front, and they were still in the lead two fences from the finish, with Blaris, an odds-on favourite, and Ballyhanwood not far behind them. Before reaching the last fence Blaris was in front and, although challenged on the Flat by Ballyhanwood, he held on to win fairly comfortably, with Paris Flight third.

Kilreckle, Garryheaken, and Big Black Boy were all absentees from the Aissele Hurdle, a handicap run over rather more than two and a half miles. In their absence Sobrino, who had just succeeded in winning a selling race at Cheltenham, was made favourite. He was carrying almost 12st., so that it is to be assumed that the opposition was very moderate. As he won there must be reason in that assumption. Half-way up the Straight it seemed that Sierra Leone would win, but he began to stop when on the Flat, and it seemed that Sobrino would beat him and win, when suddenly Master Orange, who two hurdles from the finish had appeared to be beaten, came with a run on the rails and only just failed to get up. Sobrino beating him by a neck, although a number of spectators not badly placed to see were convinced that Master Orange had without doubt won the race. It must, however, be remembered that the angle of the winning-posts at Sandown Park is very difficult indeed, and only the judge's decision matters.

St. Germaine, a seven-year-old chestnut mare by My Prince, the sire of Easter Hero and Gregalach, and, further, out of the dam of Gregalach and so a full-sister to the much talked-about winner of last year's Grand National, made all the running in the Murland Steeplechase, ending up by winning rather cleverly from Spear o' War, who was giving her 29lb. Favourite Star was third, but the race practically all the way was a duel between the first and the second, with the ultimate winner always having just the better of the argument. Slater ran fairly well and in accordance with his previous form, judged on his previous running with Rathcoole and the earlier running of Rathcoole and Spear o' War. I wonder how much weight, when at his best, Gregalach could give his younger sister in a steeplechase. At the same time St. Germaine is a promising sort of steeplechaser, of whom not nearly the best has yet been seen.

A large field of novices were started for the Fairmile Steeplechase, among them Roi de Saba, who had run so well in his first race over fences at Cheltenham, when he had been just beaten by Black Minstrel. Roi de Saba was well backed yesterday, as was Cyzara, who had been sent a long way to run at the meeting. Neither of them could win, Cyzara being beaten several fences from the finish, while Roi de Saba hit the top of a fence on the far side of the course when in front and came down. Three fences from the finish Slaney was in front and going well, but he could not quite stay home, and gave way to Vinicole and Ace of Blades, who had always been in the front rank. After jumping the last fence these two were challenged by Mountoi, but they held him off, and Vinicole went on to win from Ace of Blades. Williams, to whose ability as a rider I have several times called attention, rode a good race on the winner, who on a previous race over fences at Newbury did not seem to have nearly so good a chance as Mountoi at the weights.

An enjoyable afternoon's racing was concluded with the Littleworth National Hunt Flat Race, for which Blancona was made favourite. Kingsford, who was also very well backed, made the running, but a mile from the finish Blancona took the lead. Half-way up the Straight Kingsford challenged, but could not pass Blancona, who remained just in front until the last few strides, when Mr. Whitfield, riding a great finish, forced Kingsford up to make a dead-heat. Blue Vinny was three lengths behind, third.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

OPEN SELLING STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Shadow won very easily at Hurst Park, where perhaps his success may have been less difficult than it might have been owing to the indecision of Cylvida in the closing stages of the race. Still, through Cylvida, he would seem to have a rather better chance than Kisser. Ground Scout has been a disappointing animal this season, but on some form he is nicely handicapped, and if doing his best might win. Fitaurari is in the same stable as Shadow, and he seems, with bottom weight, rather kindly handicapped. He was second last time out, and has missed a race or two lately, probably to be started here. He or Shadow may win, and therefore my choice is Nightingall's selected, which, I understand, will be SHADOW.

COOMBE SPRINGS SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—Bonanza and Puttacota have both shown themselves to be rather better than selling-platers. They used to be in the same stable, but the former is now apparently trained by Killalee, and the latter by Wootton, who, no doubt, will know which of the two at the weights has the better chance. My own opinion would be that Puttacota, with an advantage of 9lb. in the weights, has the better chance of the two. On some form Battalion has a good chance, while I remember FESTUM running very well here earlier in the season in a similar event. On that form he is certainly well handicapped. Indeed, at the weights he seems to be the best selection. The danger is Fitaurari.

GRAND MILITARY GOLD CUP (3m.).—There will be only a small field here and the winner should surely be Drin, who won last year, or Drintyre, who has won a number of races this winter. Each is certain to be well ridden. My own preference is for DRINTYRE, who will have an advantage of 7lb. in the weights. Further, 13st. is a very big weight for a horse like Drin to carry.

PAST AND PRESENT HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE (2½m.).—Glanmore was taken out of a steeplechase yesterday, but has been left in here and he will, if started, be running over a distance well suited to him and on a course over which he has won before. Castletown does not seem to be so good as he was, while Blue Vinny ran yesterday and anyway has been given quite enough weight. Coral Reef II. has been running quite well in good company and has been given a nice chance here by the handicapper. Black Sea has a fair chance with his weight on his Kempton Park running. I like best the chance of CORAL REEF II.

SANDOWN OPEN HURDLE (2m.).—O waits for a more important race to-morrow, but his trainer, C. Chapman, has several others in the race and the chosen from his stable will no doubt run well. P.D.Q. has been a racecourse "tip" for some time for some such race as this, but the best selection here seems to me to be LOUNGE LIZARD, who seems to have a nice chance with 10st. 11lb.

SANDOWN PARK RESULTS

1.45 (1.46).—The **LAMMAS SELLING HURDLE** of 150 sovs. Two miles.

NOSIAMAS, bl g, by Melbourne—Elle Vole (Mr. V. Emanuel), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... P. Donoghue 1
DETRITUS, br g, by Morena—Front Gate (Mr. J. Allen), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... G. Pellerin 2
OSPRAY, b g, by Periostean—Sunray (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... T. Duggan 3
Montpelier (Mr. G. Bates), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... W. Stott 0
Ormuzd (Mr. P. Beaumont), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... G. Goswell 0
Grandene (Mr. G. H. Rigby), 6 yrs. 11st. 7lb. ..... R. McCarthy 0
Crevecœur II. (Major C. H. Stevens), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... G. Hardy 0
Old Berkeley (Mr. W. B. Duckworth), 5 yrs. 11st. 5lb. ..... W. Payne 0
Headache (Mr. R. Thackray), 4 yrs. 10st. 7lb. ..... Mr. Thackray 0

(Winner trained by Duller, at Letcombe Regis)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 agst Montpelier, 9 to 4 Nosiamas, 6 to 1 Grandene, 9 to 1 each Detritus and Ormuzd, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 8s. 3d.; place, 3s. 9d. 97s. TOTAL win pool, 3,405 units; total place pool, 2,869 units.

Won by a short head; three lengths separated second and third. Ormuzd was fourth and Headache last.

The winner was bought in for 170 guineas.

2.15 (2.18).—The **SELECT HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 200 sovs. Three miles and about 125 yards.

BLARIS, b g, by Achtoi—Oppliger (Mrs. H. M. Hollins), aged, 12st. 3lb. ..... W. Payne 1
BALLYHANWOOD, ch g, by Cockhill—Orissy (Mr. M. D. Blair), aged, 10st. ..... E. Foster 2
PARIS FLIGHT, b g, by Rabelais—L'Adorable (Mr. W. Harris), aged, 10st. ..... E. Vinall 3
Toy Bell (Mrs. R. D. Cohen), aged, 10st. 7lb. ..... D. Morgan 0

(Winner trained by Payne, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—15 to 8 on Blaris, 9 to 2 agst Ballyhanwood, 7 to 1 Toy Bell, 10 to 1 agst Paris Flight.

TOTALISATOR PRICE.—Win dividend, 3s. 3d. Total win pool, 2,384 units.

Won by a length and a half; a length and a half separated second and third.

2.50 (2.54).—The **AISSELE HANDICAP HURDLE** of 200 sovs. Two miles and about five furlongs and a half.

SOBRINO, ch g, by Pommern—Aunt Hetty (Mr. S. Wootton), 5 yrs. 11st. 13lb. ..... H. Nicholson 1
MASTER ORANGE, ch h, by Jus d'Orange—Miss Mouny (Mr. C. M. Harmsworth), 5 yrs. 12st. ..... W. Speck 2
SIERRA LEONE, br g, by Great Sport—Canyon (Mr. R. N. Willett), aged, 12st. 4lb. ..... A. Lefebvre 3
Colenso (Mr. P. Hands), 4 yrs. 10st. 9lb. ..... T. Morgan 0
Rocky Cape (Mrs. A. Dale), 4 yrs. 10st. 9lb. ..... F. Brookes 0
Hurricane James (Mrs. M. R. Forrest), 6 yrs. 10st. 2lb. ..... W. Gurney 0
Wild Scot (Mr. P. H. Rigg), aged, 10st. ..... J. Thomas 0

(Winner trained by F. Wootton, at Epsom.)

STARTING PRICES.—13 to 8 agst Sobrino, 4 to 1 each Sierra Leone and Master Orange, 7 to 1 Colenso, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 6s.; places, 2s. 9d., 4s. Total win pool, 4,296 units; total place pool, 2,956 units.

Won by a neck; half a length separated second and third. Hurricane James was fourth and Rocky Cape last.

3.20 (3.24).—The **MURLAND HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 300 sovs. Two miles and about 25 yards.

ST. GERMAINE, ch m, by My Prince—St. Germaine (Sir L. Goulding), aged, 10st. ..... W. Speck 1
SPEAR O' WAR, ch g, by Spearmint—Orlinde (Lord Queenborough), aged, 12st. 11lb. F. Rees 2
FAVOURITE STAR, b g, by Denis d'Or—Comitesse (Mr. F. A. Clark), 8 yrs. 10st. D. Williams 3
Mountain Slip (Mr. F. C. Parker), 6 yrs. 11st. 7lb. ..... F. Brookes 0
Slater (Mr. J. H. Whitsey), 5 yrs. 11st. 7lb. ..... T. Cullinan 0
Pamperer (Mr. H. Csarnikow), aged, 11st. 2lb. ..... W. Parvin 0
Wroxham Bridge (Captain C. B. Petre), aged, 11st. ..... Mr. Thackray 0
Mistletoi (Mrs. H. M. Hollins), 5 yrs. 10st. 10lb. ..... W. Payne 0
Great Care (Captain A. S. Wilson), aged, 10st. 7lb. ..... D. Morgan 0

(Winner trained by Woodland, at Chobham)

STARTING PRICES.—0 to 4 agst Spear o' War, 3 to 1 St. Germaine, 5 to 1 Slater, 100 to 8 each Mountain Slip, Mistletoi, and Great Care, 100 to 7 Pamperer, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 11s. 6d.; places, 2s. 9d., 3s., 12s. 3d. Total win pool, 4,099 units; total place pool, 4,135 units.

Won by two lengths; six lengths separated second and third. Pamperer was fourth and Wroxham Bridge last.

3.50 (3.56).—The **FAIRMILE STEEPLECHASE** of 300 sovs. Two miles and about 25 yards.

VINICOLE, b g, by The Alder—Tintara (Captain J. W. Bridges), 6 yrs. 11st. 11lb. ..... D. Morgan 1
ACE OF BLADES, b g, by Rapier—Red Dawn (Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Fawcus), aged, 11st. 11lb. ..... Mr. J. Fawcus 2
MOUNTOI, b g, by Achtoi—Mount Etna's Sister (Mr. E. Robson), 4 yrs. 10st. ..... J. Farrell 3
Cyzara (Mr. M. F. Anderson), aged, 11st. 11lb. ..... E. Foster 0
Mixed Double (Mr. G. Gilbey), aged, 11st. 11lb. ..... C. Mallon 0
Slaney (Sir M. McAlpine), 6 yrs. 11st. 11lb. ..... J. Walsh 0
Devedale (Mrs. L. Rudd), 6 yrs. 11st. 11lb. ..... T. James 0
Sonny (Mr. R. G. Shaw), 8 yrs. 11st. 11lb. ..... A. Robson 0
Brimps (Mr. M. Dollar), 5 yrs. 11st. 4lb. ..... W. Gurney 0
Volee (Captain Hanner), 5 yrs. 11st. 4lb. ..... G. Turner 0
Irish Lancer (Lord Abergavenny), 6 yrs. 11st. 3lb. ..... T. Cullinan 0
Alan Malone (Mr. A. P. Cunliffe), 6 yrs. 11st. 3lb. ..... G. Goswell 0
Loppy Lad (Mr. G. Weaving), 6 yrs. 11st. 3lb. ..... D. Connors 0
Mr. Flim (Major C. H. Stevens), 5 yrs. 10st. 10lb. ..... W. Payne 0
Roi de Saba (Sir P. Newson), 4 yrs. 10st. 4lb. ..... W. Speck 0
Airbloom (Mr. F. P. Chapman), 4 yrs. 10st. ..... T. Chisman 0
Glorious Diligence (Mrs. T. Walton), 4 yrs. 10st. ..... G. Hardy 0

(Winner trained by I. Anthony, at Wroughton)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 1 agst Roi de Saba, 7 to 1 Brimps, 8 to 1 each Cyzara, Ace of Blades, and Irish Lancer, 10 to 1 Devedale, 100 to 8 each Mr. Flim, Vinicole and Mountoi, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 68s. 6d.; places 15s. 6d., 10s., 10s. 3d. Total win pool, 4,618 units; total place pool, 3,776 units.

Won by two lengths; three lengths separated second and third. Brimps was fourth and Glorious Diligence last.

4.20 (4.29).—The **LITTLEWORTH NATIONAL HUNT FLAT RACE** of 150 sovs. Two miles.

KINGSFORD, ch g, by Dairy Bridge—High Jinks (Mr. E. Platt), aged, 12st. 9lb. ..... Mr. Whitfield 1
BLANCONA, ch g, by Great Sport—Benedictine (Mr. S. Sanford), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... Major H. Misa 2
BLUE VINNY, b g, by St. David—Earrybennis (Mr. J. P. Chapman), 6 yrs. 11st. 2lb. ..... Mr. Schaer 3
Aruntius (Mr. M. D. Blair), aged, 12st. ..... Captain Weber 0
Two Royals (Mr. O. M. Smith), aged, 11st. 9lb. ..... Mr. C. Langlands 0

(Continued at foot of next column)

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SANDOWN PARK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.45.—The **OPEN SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 220 sovs., of which the winner to receive 170 sovs. Two miles and about 25 yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
aKISSER (Sir H. de Trafford) ..... F. Hartigan	a	12	7
SHADOW (7lb. ex.) (Mr. A. W. Grocott) ..... W. Nightingall	a	12	
aVICTOR NOIR (Major A. Hodgins) ..... F. Mason	a	12	5
bCREVALIER III. (Major R. L. McCreery) ..... L. Anthony	a	12	3
NOSE PLUS (Mr. H. Beaufoy) ..... A. Law	a	12	2
VARIETY STAR (Mr. F. Usher) ..... H. Smyth	5	12	2
GAVIN (Mr. W. H. Stooper) ..... Whiting	a	12	
NEWTOWN WONDER (Mr. G. S. Langlands) ..... G. Langlands	a	12	2
DARING BOY (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	a	11	12
BETTING TAX (Mr. B. Hennage) ..... Pendarves	a	11	
GROUND SCOUT (Mr. J. H. Clayton) ..... H. A. Brown	a	11	5
BRIAR PATH (Mr. F. I. Hill) ..... Hammond	5	11	2
BLAKESLEY (Mrs. S. A. Jones) ..... Stanley	a	11	2
JUGGLER (Mr. P. Thrale) ..... Laye	a	11	
SMILIN' THROUGH (Mr. G. S. Langlands) ..... G. Langlands	a	11	2
LITTLE WAVELET (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	a	11	2
EXPERT (Miss M. F. Cantrell-Hubberty) ..... Rayson	a	10	12
MEATHORN (Mr. S. C. Wells) ..... Pulford	a	10	12
PRINCE REGENT (Mr. G. W. Pennington) ..... Appleton	a	10	12
CURICLE (Colonel A. C. Little) ..... J. Hall	4	10	10
TIME ENOUGH (Mr. F. S. C. Usher) ..... H. Smyth	a	10	10
FITAURARI (Lord Lovat) ..... W. Nightingall	5	10	10

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS.

SHADOW, Lord Fingall; KISSER, Owner; VARIETY STAR or TIME ENOUGH, Mr. F. Usher; NEWTOWN WONDER, Mr. West; GROUND SCOUT, Captain H. Weber; BLAKESLEY, Captain M. Dennis; LITTLE WAVELET, —; DARING BOY, —.

2.15.—The **COOMBE SPRINGS OPEN SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 200 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
CLONLARA (Mr. A. E. Berry) ..... F. Morgan	a	12	7
BONANZA (7lb. ex.) (Mr. J. Hylton) ..... Killalee	4	11	12
BEAU DE GRIENT (Mr. D. M. Gaad) ..... Harford	6	11	11
RED CONRAD (Mrs. W. Muir) ..... Pendarves	a	11	8
NORMAN DUKE (Mr. R. G. Shaw) ..... Gosden	a	11	8
LOUTOS PRIZE (Brigadier-General G. Cheape) ..... Easterby	a	11	7
WADY HALFA (Mr. B. Warner) ..... O. Anthony	5	11	5
aTARSUS (Mr. J. L. Smith) ..... Briscoe	6	11	5
VIRA (Mr. P. Hands) ..... Thrale	a	11	3
aSTRONG POINT (Mr. R. H. Hextall) F. Morgan	a	11	3
aPUTTACOTA (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	4	11	2
BALLYRAG (Mr. W. Hibbs) ..... H. Smyth	a	11	0
aBATTALION (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ..... Martin	6	11	1
CRAIGWELL (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hodges	4	11	1
aNORTH GUARD (Mr. T. Hyde) ..... Cundell	5	11	0
FITAURARI (Lord Lovat) ..... W. Nightingall	5	11	0
HILTON (Mr. W. F. Ransom) ..... Ransom	a	11	0
ROCKY MOUNTAIN (Mr. C. Fuller) ..... Butchers	5	11	0
FLASH JACK (Mr. R. Thackray) ..... Antcliffe	6	10	11
SOLITARY (Mr. C. W. Reader) ..... Mairs	a	10	9
ORCIENTE (Mrs. E. M. Rafter) ..... East	5	10	8
MIGHTY CHANCE (Mr. R. Thackray) ..... O. Anthony	4	10	7
PRICKLY HEAT (Captain J. B. Powell) ..... Powell	4	10	7
FESTUM (Mr. W. Scott) ..... Killalee	5	10	5
DOUGIE (Mr. H. Lester) ..... J. Scott	5	10	5
ST. CROIX (Mr. H. J. Joel) ..... C. Chapman	5	10	3
MY TOY (Mr. R. N. Willett) ..... Willett	6	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

RED CONRAD, A. Lincoln; NORMAN DUKE, T. Morgan; VIRA, Mr. L. Whitfield; STRONG POINT, —; PUTTACOTA, H. Nicholson; BALLYRAG, A. Smyth; BATTALION, Owner; NIGHT GUARD, J. Bisgood; FITAURARI, W. Speck; ROCKY MOUNTAINS, L. Butchers; FESTUM, G. Hardy; COOLE, R. Perrett.

2.55.—The **GRAND MILITARY GOLD CUP** of 650 sovs.; the winner to receive 400 sovs., and a piece of plate value 100 sovs., the second 100 sovs., and the third 50 sovs. Three miles and about 125 yards over the Steeplechase Course.

	Yrs	st	lb
DRIN (Captain A. F. W. Gossage) Woodland	6	13	0
DRINTYRE (Mr. C. N. Brownhill) ..... Thrale	a	12	7
aLUTOS (Captain J. L. Nowell) ..... J. Anthony	a	12	7
aGOLDEN REBEL (Captain H. E. Broughton) ..... E. Leader	a	12	0
SIR ROY (Major T. H. Selsar-Monteiro) ..... Stedall	6	13	0
POLYPHONIA (Mr. F. Usher) ..... H. Smyth	a	11	10
aFORSARENO (Mr. M. Rodilick) ..... Thrale	a	11	7
CLORINGO (Wing-Commander W. Read) ..... Read	a	11	7
COMMONSIDE (Lieutenant-Colonel G. Brooke) ..... Thompson	a	11	7
aHIKARI (Major R. L. McCreery) ..... J. Anthony	6	11	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

DRIN, Owner; DRINTYRE, Owner; LUTOS, Owner; GOLDEN REBEL, Sir P. Grant Lawson; POLYPHONIA, Owner; CLORINGO, —; FORSARENO, Owner; COMMONSIDE, —; HIKARI, Owner.

2.25.—The **PAST AND PRESENT HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 250 sovs., of which the winner to receive 200 sovs., second 40 sovs. and third 20 sovs. Two miles and a half and about 75 yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
aGLANMORE (Captain T. McDougall) F. Hartigan	a	12	12
CASTLETOWN (Mr. R. Peat)	a	12	3
DOLDRUMS (Lieutenant-Colonel S. S. Hill-Dillon) ..... Woodland	a	12	3
aBLUE VINNY (Mr. J. P. Chapman) ..... J. Chapman	6	12	0
aMERLIN (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ..... Martin	a	12	0
SUTTON WICK (Captain A. E. Grant) W. Payne	a	11	12
DAME O' WYTE (Mr. P. S. Alexey) ..... Stubbs	a	11	10
aPULL OVER (Captain E. S. O'Kelly) ..... Horner	6	11	7
CORAL REEF II. (Major Ian Straker) Woodland	a	11	7
aMAYNOT (Lieutenant-Colonel R. Fenwick-Palmer) ..... Palmer	a	11	5
aBLOCKHEAD (Colonel Michael Hughes) ..... Stedall	6	12	0
aHEARTBURN (Lord Allendale) ..... C. Gordon	a	11	3
THE BEAN (Commander A. V. Courage) ..... S. Bennet	a	11	0
RENDLYNCH (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	a	11	0
PINK YARK (Sir P. G. Lawson) ..... Rodgers	a	11	0
CROSS GATES (Lieutenant-Colonel S. S. Hill-Dillon) ..... Woodland	a	11	0
DAISY TREMAYNE (Mr. H. G. Bleasby) ..... Bleasby	a	10	10
aNETTLEWORTH (Mr. J. A. Dewhurst) ..... Bickley	a	10	10
aBLACK SEA (Mr. D. D. Stewart) ..... Stewart	6	10	10
PETRO PONCE (Mr. T. Rodilick) ..... Thrale	a	10	10
VARIETY STAR (Mr. F. E. C. Usher) H. Smyth	5	10	10
aNOBLE BIRTH (Mr. J. P. Chapman) J. Chapman	a	10	10
aGONE AWAY (Mr. H. C. Stothert) R. Woods	a	10	10
MORGAN (Sir G. Abercrombie) ..... Renton	a	10	10
REDAN (Sir G. Abercrombie) ..... E. Parrott	a	10	10
BISHOPSGATE (Colonel A. C. Little) ..... Little	a	10	10

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

OLIMORRE, —; SUTTON WICK, Owner; PULL OVER, Major T. Cavenagh; CORAL REEF II., Major Gossage; BLOCKHEAD, —; HEARTBURN, —; SUTTONWORTH, —; BLACK SEA, Owner; PETRO PONCE, Owner; VARIETY STAR, Mr. F. Usher; NOBLE BIRTH, Captain M. Dennis; REDAN, Captain Vivian.

3.35.—The **MAIDEN HUNTERS' STEEPLECHASE** of 270 sovs., of which the winner to receive 200 sovs., second 50 sovs., and third 20 sovs. Three miles and about 125 yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
aFINCHLEY BRIDGE (Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Alves) ..... Pulford	a	12	0
KINGSLEY (Major P. A. Arden) ..... Powlton	5	12	0
DUPLICATOR (Mr. G. E. Barker) ..... Whiting	a	12	0
SAVOY NIGHT (Mr. C. N. Brownhill) ..... Thrale	5	12	0
BLUE PETER III. (Mr. R. H. Courage) S. Bennet	a	12	0
ALDERSHOT (Mr. D. E. Daly) ..... Pendarves	6	12	0
aDAN RUSSEL (Captain A. Drew) ..... Private	a	12	0
aCONTEMPLATION (Mr. F. Lomax) ..... Payne	a	12	0
KNIGHT OF THE GALTEES (Lord Fingall) ..... Woodland	6	12	0
aKERRY BATTLE (Mr. L. H. S. Groves) De Moleyns	a	12	0
CLEMANTINA II. (Mr. E. P. Harding) ..... Willett	a	12	0
CRAFT PAVING (Mr. F. T. Kennard) ..... Private	a	12	0
aGOLDEN MELODY II. (Mr. G. Kilkelly) Private	a	12	0
aJUSTICE (Sir P. G. Lawson) ..... Lawson	a	12	0
GENOA (Mr. M. H. E. Loyd) ..... Private	a	12	0
HAND LEADER (Captain H. Langdon) ..... Thrale	5	12	0
FORLORN II. (Mr. W. L. Newell) ..... Private	5	12	0
TONYMOOR (Mr. T. W. Nickalls) ..... Private	a	12	0
RESERVATION (Captain E. S. O'Kelly) ..... O'Kelly	a	11	9
ORANGE PIPPIN II. (Wing-Commander W. E. Read) ..... Read	a	12	0
BRYTONT (Captain Sir A. C. Russell) ..... Private	a	12	0
ROSETTA STONE (Major T. H. Sebag-Montefiore) ..... Stedall	6	12	0
SOUTHERN ERROR (Mr. S. H. C. Stothert) ..... R. C. Woods	a	12	0
PHILIPPA III. (Captain E. M. Tyler) ..... Private	a	12	0
JUST LUCK II. (Mr. C. R. A. Vallance) ..... J. Chapman	a	12	0
aPADDY FLAGHERTY II. (Mr. C. R. P. Walker) ..... Private	a	12	0
TED (Captain J. D. L. de Wend Fenton) ..... De Wend Fenton	a	12	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SAVOY NIGHT, Owner; ALDERSHOT, Owner; CONTEMPLATION, —; KERRY BATTLE, Owner; GOLDEN MELODY II., Captain J. de Wend Fenton; JUSTICE, Owner; GENOA, Owner; HAND LEADER, Owner; ORANGE PIPPIN II., —; ROSETTA STONE, Captain M. Dennis; PHILIPPA III., —.

4.25.—The **SANDOWN OPEN HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 300 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
aWEST INDIES (Mr. C. B. Rowe) C. Chapman	6	12	
O (Mrs. G. L. Redmond) ..... C. Chapman	5	12	
SANDRO (Mrs. J. de Selincourt) ..... J. Anthony	5	12	4
CASTLEDERG (Mrs. Whitelaw) ..... Whitelaw	a	12	0
MICHAELMAS DAY (Mr. C. M. H. Harmsworth) ..... Poole	5	11	11
RESIDUE (7lb. ex.) (Mr. B. Warner) ..... O. Anthony	6	11	11
aRATHNALLY (Baron F. de Tuyll) ..... F. Hartigan	6	11	0
FAIRBANKS (Mrs. G. L. Redmond) ..... C. Chapman	a	11	7
IVORY (Mr. C. Livingston) ..... C. Chapman	4	11	7
aLLAS (Lady Lindsay) ..... Private	6	11	7
TIN O' MINT (Mr. A. Gemmell) ..... T. E. Leader	5	11	4
MUSTARD CLUB (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ..... Martin	5	11	
aP.D.Q. (Mrs. R. Levy) ..... Powell	4	11	2
THE BROWN TALISMAN (Mr. Michael Stephens) ..... Blair	6	11	1
aROI DE SABA (Sir P. Newson) W. Nightingall	4	11	
STARLESS (Mr. F. Hands) ..... Thrale	4	10	13
LOUNGE LIZARD (Lord Lovat) W. Nightingall	4	10	11
OLIVER CROMWELL (Mr. A. E. Assell) Thrale	4	10	5

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

WEST INDIES, F. Rees; CASTLEDERG, —; MICHAELMAS DAY, W. Stott; RATHNALLY, T. Cullinan; ALAS, R. Pawcett; P.D.Q., W. Parvin; THE BROWN TALISMAN, E. Everett; STARLESS, Mr. L. Whitfield; LOUNGE LIZARD, W. Speck; OLIVER CROMWELL, —.

During an interval of racing at Sandown Park yesterday, Royal Tango, a six-year-old gelding by Tangiers—Roi Allie, belonging to Mr. F. T. Halse, was sold to Mr. H. E. Courage for 340 guineas. Royal Tango will now be trained by S. Bennet, at Seaford.

Alan, a six-year-old gelding by Alan Breck—Maranon, who is down to run in the last race at Sandown Park to-day, has recently been purchased by Lady Lindsay for 300 guineas, which does not seem to be more than he is worth.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.—Corduroy, by 10 p.m. on Wednesday.

EPSOM OAKS STAKES.—South Sea Bubble, at 9 a.m. yesterday.

VICTORIA CUP (HURST PARK).—The Hermit II., at 9 p.m. yesterday.

FOXHUNTERS' STEEPLECHASE (LIVERPOOL).—Falloch Mor.

BROCKLESBY TRIAL PLATE (LINCOLN).—Mispec.

LINCOLN PLATE.—Vilna filly.

MOLYNEUX STAKES (LIVERPOOL).—Happy Climax colt and Thought Reader filly.

SWINTON STEEPLECHASE (MANCHESTER).—Derby Day II.

ALL PUBLISHED ENGAGEMENTS.—Golden Bells.

ALL PUBLISHED HANDICAPS.—Burwarton.

Royal Tango (Mr. H. E. Courage), 6 yrs. 11st. ..... Mr. Thackray 0
Dunzar (Lady Lindsay), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... Captain de Wend Fenton 0
Glangesia (Mr. R. K. Mellon), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... Mr. W. West 0
Irish Truce (Mr. A. Morales), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... Mr. Armstrong 0
Melrush (Captain R. E. Sassoon), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... Owner 0

(Kingsford trained by Poole, at Lewes; Blancona trained by T. E. Leader, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—13 to 8 agst Blancona, 3 to 1 Kingsford, 7 to 1 Aruntius, 8 to 1 Blue Vinny, 100 to 8 each Glangesia and Melrush, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 2s. 6d. Kingsford, 3s. Blancona; places, 2s. 9d. Kingsford, 2s. 6d. Blancona, 3s. 6d. Blue Vinny. Total win pool, 3,547 units; total place pool, 2,178 units.

A dead heat; three lengths separated Blue Vinny from the dead-heaters. Royal Tango was fourth and Dunzar last. The stakes were divided.

LAWN TENNIS

FOREST HILL TOURNAMENT

The feature of yesterday's play in the Queen's Club tournament at Forest Hill was the unexpected resistance offered by Miss G. N. Thompson, of Kent, to Miss Eileen Bennett in the fourth round of the Women's Singles. Miss M. C. Scriven, the left-handed Yorkshire girl, distinguished herself by winning four games in each set from Miss Mudford. The last four in the Singles are R. J. Ritchie, R. Miki, Y. Ohta, and O. Garangiotis, the Greek. Ritchie's steadiness enabled him to beat A. C. Belgrave in two sets. I. H. Wheatcroft was quite unable to extend Miki owing to the fact that he broke his glasses early in the match. Ohta's severity gave him a victory over G. O. Jameson, the Army player, and Garangiotis beat his Doubles partner, Dr. A. A. Fyzee, without much effort.

The Doubles events are very much behind owing to the frost, which has prevented play in the morning throughout the week and put nine out of the 12 courts out of action yesterday.

The results were:—

SINGLES.—THIRD ROUND (concluded).—R. Miki beat A. C. Sherborne (6—0, 6—4). FOURTH ROUND.—R. J. Ritchie beat A. C. Belgrave (6—4, 6—1); Miki beat I. H. Wheatcroft (6—2, 6—1); Y. Ohta beat G. O. J

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

BOAT-RACE PRACTICE

OXFORD FINISH AT GORING

(Race to be rowed on April 12)

The Oxford crew concluded nearly three weeks' practice at Goring yesterday, and they will make their first appearance on the Tideway at Putney this morning. The crew were out only once yesterday, as H. R. A. Edwards still had to attend "Schools" in the afternoon. C. F. Martineau returned to his seat at stroke, D. E. Tinné moving back to No. 7 and M. J. Waterhouse to bow.

The crew pulled away from the raft, paddling downstream at 24 to below Gatehampton railway bridge, where they rowed half a minute, Martineau getting in 16 strokes. Further paddling took them down to the Regatta starting post, and Major Wiggins then set them to row a minute. After paddling down to Hartslock Woods the boat was turned, and the crew put in further good spells of paddling on their way back to Goring. They were afloat for an hour, and covered about four miles.

Afterwards the boat was packed up and during the afternoon it was taken by road to Putney.

The order of rowing and the weights were:—

		st	lb
1.	M. J. Waterhouse (Eton and Balliol) (bow)	11	4½
2.	R. V. Low (Winchester and University College)	12	4
3.	N. K. Hutton (Fettes and University College)	12	4
4.	C. M. Johnston (Shrewsbury and Brasenose)	12	10
5.	H. R. A. Edwards (Westminster and Christ Church)	13	0
6.	L. Clive (Eton and Christ Church)	13	2
7.	D. E. Tinné (Eton and University College)	12	4
C.	F. Martineau (Harrow and University College) (stroke)	11	2
	H. A. C. Durbridge (Malvern and University College) (cox)	8	12

The crew will be out to-day at 10.30 a.m.

THE CAMBRIDGE CREW

The Cambridge crew resumed their training yesterday in bright but very cold weather. They were only given a short outing in the morning, Mr. P. Haig-Thomas, who was in charge, only keeping them afloat for half an hour. The crew did not go above Henley Bridge, but at an average rate of 24 paddled downstream. They went in three pieces as far as Greenlands, finishing each piece of work with 10 strokes of rowing. Turning at Greenlands, they came up above Temple Island and, under the shelter of the Bucks bank, rowed a minute's burst, Brocklebank striking 10, 18½ and 34, in the quarter, half, and full minute. The crew afterwards paddled back to the Leander Club.

The afternoon work was a row through from Henley Bridge to Hambleden Lock in conditions that were not at all favourable so far as water was concerned. After launching the boat at 3.15 p.m. and putting back to the bridge the crew prepared for their row through. The rate of striking at the start was 17—32, dropping to 30 before the Regatta start was reached, in 31sec. This was really good time considering the fact that the stream was running fairly strongly. Fawley was reached in 4min. 8sec. and the Regatta start in 7min. 33sec. Towards the finish Brocklebank raised the rate to 34, and the crew were pretty well all out when they finished the distance set in 11min. 36sec. The form shown was none too convincing, the crew appearing to row short.

The order of rowing and the weights were:—

		st	lb
	D. Haig-Thomas (Eton and Lady Margaret) (bow)	11	4½
2.	H. N. Rickett (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	4
3.	A. S. Boyce (Brighton and Selwyn)	11	13
4.	C. Carswell (Oundle and Jesus)	12	5
5.	M. H. Warriner (Harrow and First Trinity)	13	5½
6.	J. Collins (Eton and Third Trinity)	14	3½
7.	W. L. Prideaux (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	6½
	T. A. Brocklebank (Eton and Third Trinity) (stroke)	11	7
	P. E. Secor (Middlesex, U.S.A., and First Trinity) (cox)	7	7

The crew will be out to-day at 11.15 a.m. and 3 p.m.

In the women's eight-oared race between Newnham College and King's College, London, from Mortlake to Kew on Wednesday, Newnham won by a length and three-quarters.

CRICKET

SIR J. CAHN'S TEAM WIN IN ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES, March 19.—Sir Julian Cahn's team won the first of their matches against Argentina here to-day by 10 wickets.

Score:—

ARGENTINA	First Innings		Second Innings	
Ayling, run out	11	b. Heane	19	
Marshal, b. Heane	19	c. Critchley-Salmonson, b. Robins	8	
Stuart, l.-b.-w., b. Critchley-Salmonson	1	c. Arnott, b. Robins	5	
Ferguson, b. Robins	22	l.-b.-w., b. Richmond	11	
Henderson, b. Robins	45	c. Arnott, b. Robins	8	
Gibson, b. Robins	0	l.-b.-w., b. Richmond	8	
Knox, b. Arnott	14	not out	22	
Bryans, c. Nicholas, b. Robins	28	b. Robins	3	
Best, c. Eckersley, b. Richmond	10	b. Richmond	0	
Dorning, b. Robins	2	b. Robins	8	
O'Dwyer, not out	1	c. Nicholas, b. Robins	3	
Byes, &c.	11	Byes, &c.	12	
Total	167	Total	109	

SIR JULIAN CAHN'S XI.—First Innings	
F. W. Nicholas, c. Marshal, b. Gibson	6
R. W. V. Robins, c. O'Dwyer, b. Bryans	16
Heane, b. Ayling	8
L. Green, c. Ferguson, b. Dorning	102
F. C. Newman, l.-b.-w., b. Dorning	34
P. T. Eckersley, c. Bryans, b. Best	6
T. Arnott, b. Best	0
H. Critchley-Salmonson, b. Ayling	1
C. Flood, c. Gibson, b. Dorning	26
Richmond, c. and b. Gibson	21
Sir Julian Cahn, not out	2
Byes, &c.	22
Total	244

Second Innings.—T. Arnott, not out, 7; C. Flood, not out, 25; byes, &c., 2. Total, 34.

FENCING

THE AMATEUR FOIL CHAMPIONSHIP

The two semi-final pools in the Amateur Foil Championship were fought last night at Bertrand's Fencing Academy, three fencers from each pool qualifying for the final, which will be fought to-night at 8.30. The composition of this pool, decided by last night's results, is:—M. J. Babington-Smith, J. Emrys Lloyd, and T. E. Ryves, of the London Fencing Club; G. V. Hett, of Cambridge; F. E. Lloyd, Lensbury F.C.; and O. G. Trinder, Royal Automobile Club.

The foil play in Pool I., where Emrys Lloyd, Ryves, Trinder, R. C. Dicker, C. R. Hammersley, and B. P. Cazaly were competing, was of an exceptionally high order. Ryves won a splendidly fought bout against Dicker by four hits to three, and Lloyd beat Cazaly 4—0. The first round ended with another long assault, in which Trinder's fighting spirit triumphed over the better style of Hammersley by four hits to three, the former gaining the deciding hit with a *double* attack which landed on the *bavette*. In the second round the same three fencers were successful over different opponents, and each of the assaults was won by a good margin. The best was between Lloyd and Hammersley, which ran level to two hits all. Lloyd won the next hit, and soon afterwards a parry and *riposte* in low line gave him the victory.

In the third round Trinder and Cazaly had a very strenuous assault, which was full of movement, and a pretty *contre-riposte* gave the former the victory after three hits all had been called. Lloyd beat Dicker by four hits to two after the most stylish bout of the evening, and Ryves, after leading by three hits to none, defeated Hammersley 4—2 in another fine assault. The three leaders now had three wins each to their credit and were certain of promotion, so the remaining fights, having no effect on the result, were abandoned.

In Pool II. Babington-Smith, Hett, F. E. Lloyd, H. Fors, J. B. Armstrong, and A. Campeau were engaged. Hett was leading the pool undefeated, with F. E. Lloyd and Campeau close up with one defeat only. Armstrong, however, defeated Campeau in the fourth round, after a rather ragged fight between the left-handed pair. Hett then beat Fors, in spite of the fact that his reach must have been more than a foot less than that of his opponent, and the quickness of his footwork in gaining this victory went a long way to account for his position in the pool. The crucial fight of the pool came next, when Babington-Smith beat Campeau by four hits to two and gained promotion for himself, while, at the same time, depriving his opponent of promotion. In the final fight Lloyd beat Hett and shared first place in the pool with him with one defeat each, Babington-Smith was third with two defeats, Armstrong and Campeau fourth with three each, and Fors, who fenced below his form, last with five defeats.

ICE HOCKEY

ENGLAND BEAT SWITZERLAND

The Icedrome at Hammersmith was packed last night when England beat Switzerland, after a tremendous struggle, by five goals to four. At Brighton, the previous night, England won by four goals to two, but, although strengthened by the inclusion of their captain, W. J. Home, and N. Melland, they were given a much harder fight by Switzerland, who gave a far better display on the perfect ice at Hammersmith.

Mathez, in goal, was again the chief stumbling block to England, and played magnificently throughout in spite of receiving a nasty head injury in the first period. Speechly, on the other hand, was not at his best at the start and seemed completely to lose sight of two of the goals. However, he improved afterwards. If England had lost they would have had themselves to blame for too much individualism, and yet one could have nothing but praise for the really great efforts of Home and Sexton in the final period which enabled England to snatch a victory. Even so had they shown such combination in the second period as they did at the end of the first, which produced two of the most perfect goals imaginable, they would have made their position safe before they started the final period. As it was they were behind at the start of the final period, and it was only poetic justice that the final goals were indirectly the result of illegalities by the Swiss team, some of which escaped notice rather too often.

Switzerland started at a great pace and in the first minute Torriani completed a good run by the forwards by beating Speechly at close range. In less than five minutes England had equalized, Fair scoring after a brilliant run and shot by Home had been well saved. Switzerland then quickly scored twice more with long shots, Torriani being the scorer on each occasion. Towards the end of the period two brilliant combined runs by Sexton and Home, and Home and Fair, resulted in Sexton and Home each scoring, and the sides were level at three goals each at the end of the period. In the second period Switzerland took the lead through a fine goal by Breiter, though England nearly equalized on several occasions. Excitement was tremendous in the final period, when England attacked continuously and Switzerland made the mistake of concentrating on defence. The game was inclined to get out of hand, and about five minutes from the end Home equalized after Sexton had made a wonderful individual run and pass. Shortly afterwards, Switzerland were penalized near their goal and the puck came out to Home, who gave England the lead and victory with a magnificent shot amid tremendous enthusiasm.

The teams were:—

ENGLAND.—W. G. Speechly (Cambridge), goal; N. Melland (Manchester) and E. V. Sexton (London Lions), defence; W. J. Home (United Services), P. C. Fair (United Services), J. P. Magwood (London Lions), and R. Bruce (London Lions), forwards.

SWITZERLAND.—M. Mathez, goal; F. Meeckampfer and M. Andriossi, defence; R. Breiter, G. Bencehi, K. Torriani, and C. Zuter, forwards.

M.C.C. IN WEST INDIES

KINGSTON (JAMAICA), March 20.—At the close of play in the match between M.C.C. and the Jamaica Colts, the M.C.C. had scored 99 for two wickets, the Jamaica Colts having made 311. Sandham scored 52, not out.—*Reuter.*

BOVRIL IS WARMEST WHEN IT'S COLDEST

PLAYER'S NAVY MIXTURE

Regd. Trade Mark.

2-oz. Pocket Tin 2/1

Sedative, gently soothing, gently clarifying tobacco—smoke, with the obligation to a minimum of speech, surely gives human intellect and insight the best chance they can have.
—*Thomas Carlyle*

N.M.838.

TO-MORROW'S FOOTBALL FIXTURES

RUGBY UNION

ABERAVON.—Aberavon v. Cross' Keys (3.30).
ABERTILLERY.—Abertillery v. Neath (4.15).
BATH.—Bath v. Bristol (3.30).
BARNET.—Barnet v. Metropolitan Police.
BARNSTAPLE.—Barnstaple v. Devonport Services.
BECKENHAM HILL.—Old Dunstonians v. London University.
BEDFORD.—Bedford v. St. Bartholomew's Hospital (3.0).
BIRMINGHAM.—Birmingham v. Nuneaton.
BLACKWELL.—Blackwell v. Batley.
BRIDGEND.—Bridgend v. Pontypool (3.30).
CANTERBURY.—Canterbury v. Wye College.
CARDIFF.—Cardiff v. Blackheath (3.30).
CATFORD.—Catford Bridge v. London Welsh (3.30).
COVENTRY.—Coventry v. Leicester (3.0).
CRAWLEY.—Crawley v. Beckenham.
CROYDON.—Old Whitgiftians v. Old Stortfordians.
DORKING.—Dorking v. Blackheath Extra A.
DULWICH.—Old Alleynians v. Old Edwardians.
EALING.—Old Paulines v. London Hospital.
EALING.—Ealing v. London Rifle Brigade.
EDGWARE.—Edgware v. United Services, Portsmouth.
EDINBURGH.—Stewartonians v. Heriotonians (3.0).
ESHER.—Esher v. Park House.
FINSBURY.—H.A.C. v. United Services, Portsmouth.
GLASGOW.—Glasgow High School v. Watsonians (3.0).
GLOUCESTER.—Gloucester v. Northampton (3.15).
HARPENDEN.—Harpenden v. Old Haberdashers.
HARROW.—Polytechnic v. Guy's Hospital "A."
HARTLEPOOL.—West Hartlepool v. Northern.
HAWICK.—Hawick v. Glasgow Academicals.
HEADINGLEY (Leeds).—Headingley v. Moseley (3.0).
HEADSTONE LANE.—Old Millhillians v. London Irish.
HERNE BAY.—Herne Bay v. Old Maidstonians.
ILFORD.—Ilford Wanderers v. Chelmsford.
LEICESTER.—Old Wyggestonians v. Lincoln.
MANCHESTER.—Manchester v. Birkenhead Park (3.0).
MERTON.—Old Rutlishians v. London Scottish "A."
NEW BARNET.—New Barnet v. London Scottish Extra A.
NEW MALDEN.—Old Emmanuel v. Streatham.
NEWPORT.—Newport v. Old Merchant Taylors (3.30).
ORLEANS PARK.—Exiles v. Lensbury.
PERIVALE.—University College Hospital v. Old Elthamians.
PERIVALE.—University College A v. Old Wimbledonians.
PORTSMOUTH.—United Services v. Rosslyn Park (3.0).
PLYMOUTH.—Plymouth Albion v. Old Blues (3.15).
READING.—Old Redingensians v. Finchley.
READING.—Berkshire Wanderers v. Thames Valley.
REIGATE.—Old Reigatians v. East Grinstead.
RICHMOND.—Richmond v. Bradford (3.15).
RICHMOND.—Rosslyn Park A v. National Provincial Bank.
ROEHAMPTON.—Bank of England v. Lloyds Bank.
ROYDENHURST.—Sevenoaks v. Wellingham.
SHOOTER'S HILL.—Old Brightonians v. Westcombe Park.
SIDCUP.—Sidcup v. R.N.C.
SOUTHEND.—Southend v. Old Croydonians.
SUDBURY.—Wasps v. Westminster Bank.
SUTTON.—Sutton v. K.C.S. Old Boys.
SWANSEA.—Swansea v. Llanelly (3.30).
TEDDINGTON.—Harlequins v. London Scottish (3.15).
TORQUAY.—Torquay Athletic v. Old Cranleighans.
TRINITY FIELD.—Charlton Park v. Upper Clifton.
TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—Tunbridge Wells v. R.N.V.R.
TWICKENHAM.—The Army v. Royal Air Force (3.0).
TWICKENHAM.—Twickenham v. Brighton.
WICKENHAM.—L.C.C. v. Old Tiffinians.
WANDSWORTH COMMON.—Old Leysians v. St. Thomas's Hospital.
WARLINGHAM.—Old Midwhitgiftians v. Britannic House A.
WELLINGBOROUGH.—Wellingborough v. West Herts.
WOODFORD.—Woodford v. Midland Bank.
WORTHING.—Worthing v. Guildford.

RUGBY LEAGUE

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

ROCHDALE.—Lancashire v. Yorkshire (3.30).

LEAGUE MATCHES

BARROW.—Barrow v. St. Helens Recreation (3.15).
BATLEY.—Batley v. Huddersfield (3.30).
BRADFORD.—Bradford Northern v. Broughton Rangers (3.30).
CASTLEFORD.—Castleford v. Wigan Highfield (3.30).
HALIFAX.—Halifax v. Oldham (3.30).
HULL.—Hull Kingston Rovers v. York (3.30).
LEEDS.—Hunslet v. Bramley (3.30).
LEEDS.—Leeds v. Featherstone Rovers (3.30).
SALFORD.—Salford v. Warrington (3.30).
ST. HELENS.—St. Helens v. Hull (3.30).
SWINTON.—Swinton v. Rochdale Hornets (3.30).
WAKEFIELD.—Wakefield Trinity v. Keighley (3.30).
WIGAN.—Wigan v. Dewsbury (3.30).

ASSOCIATION

F.A. CUP—SEMI-FINAL ROUND

MANCHESTER (OLD TRAFFORD).—Sheffield Wednesday v. Huddersfield Town (3.0).
LEEDS.—Hull City v. The Arsenal (3.0).

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

BIRMINGHAM.—Birmingham v. Bolton Wanderers (3.0).
BLACKBURN.—Blackburn Rovers v. Portsmouth.
GRIMSBY.—Grimsby Town v. Burnley (3.15).
LEICESTER.—Leicester City v. Sunderland (3.0).
LIVERPOOL.—Liverpool v. Aston Villa (3.15).
NEWCASTLE.—Newcastle United v. Manchester City (3.15).
SHEFFIELD.—Sheffield United v. Derby County (3.0).
UPTON PARK.—West Ham United v. Leeds United (3.30).

SECOND DIVISION

BARNSLEY.—Barnsley v. Reading (3.15).
BLACKPOOL.—Blackpool v. Charlton Athletic (3.15).
BRADFORD.—Bradford v. Notts County (3.15).
STAMFORD BRIDGE.—Chelsea v. Stoke City (3.30).
NEW CROSS.—Millwall v. Swansea Town (3.30).
NOTTINGHAM.—Nottingham Forest v. Wolverhampton Wanderers (3.0).
OLDHAM.—Oldham Athletic v. Bradford City (3.15).
SOUTHAMPTON.—Southampton v. Cardiff City (3.15).
TOTTENHAM.—Tottenham Hotspur v. Preston North End (3.30).
WEST BROMWICH.—West Bromwich Albion v. Bristol City (3.0).

THIRD DIVISION

SOUTHERN SECTION

BRENTFORD.—Brentford v. Northampton Town (3.30).
BRIGHTON.—Brighton and Hove Albion v. Southend United (3.15).
BRISTOL.—Bristol Rovers v. Exeter City (3.15).
HOMERTON.—Clapton Orient v. Gillingham (3.30).
COVENTRY.—Coventry City v. Crystal Palace (3.0).
MERTHYR.—Merthyr Town v. Walsall (4.15).
NEWPORT.—Newport County v. Fulham (3.30).
PLYMOUTH.—Plymouth Argyle v. Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic (3.15).
SWINDON.—Swindon Town v. Luton Town (3.15).
TORQUAY.—Torquay United v. Queen's Park Rangers (3.30).
WATFORD.—Watford v. Norwich City (3.15).

NORTHERN SECTION

BARROW.—Barrow v. Hartlepools United (3.15).
CARLISLE.—Carlisle United v. Lincoln City (3.0).
CREWE.—Crewe Alexandra v. Rotherham United (3.0).
NELSON.—Nelson v. Tranmere Rovers (3.15).
NEW BRIGHTON.—New Brighton v. Accrington Stanley (3.15).
HANLEY.—Port Vale v. Darlington (3.15).
SOUTHPORT.—Southport v. Halifax Town (3.15).
STOCKPORT.—Stockport County v. South Shields (3.0).
WIGAN.—Wigan Borough v. Chesterfield (3.15).
WREXHAM.—Wrexham v. Doncaster Rovers (3.30).
YORK.—York City v. Rochdale (3.15).

SCOTTISH CUP—SEMI-FINAL ROUND

GLASGOW (PARKHEAD).—Hamilton Academicals v. Partick Thistle.
GLASGOW (HAMPDEN PARK).—Heart of Midlothian v. Rangers.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

AIRDRIE.—Airdrieonians v. Dundee.
ABERDEEN.—Aberdeen v. St. Mirren.
COWDENBEATH.—Cowdenbeath v. Celtic.
DUNDEE.—Dundee United v. Kilmarnock.
EDINBURGH.—Hibernian v. Falkirk.
MOTHERWELL.—Motherwell v. St. Johnstone.

OTHER MATCH

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Corinthians v. Queen's Park.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE

TUFNELL PARK.—London Caledonians v. Leytonstone (3.30).
WOKING.—Woking v. Clapton.
HIGH WYCOMBE.—Wycombe Wanderers v. Nunhead.
OXFORD.—Oxford City v. Dulwich Hamlet.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE

Uxbridge Town v. Walthamstow Avenue.
Bromley v. Finchley.
Enfield v. Leyton.

SPARTAN LEAGUE

PREMIER DIVISION

Brentwood and Warley v. Epham.
Chesham United v. Metropolitan Police.
Crittalls Athletic v. Aylesbury United.
G.E. Romford v. Slough.
Hayes v. Wood Green.
Maidenhead United v. Colchester Town.
Staines Town v. Lyons Club.

DIVISION I.

Berkhamsted Town v. Windsor and Eton.
Hounslow v. R.A.F. (Uxbridge).
Leagrave and District v. Watford Old Boys.
Polytechnic v. Haywards Sports.
Cowley v. Eastbourne Comrades.

A.F.A. SENIOR CUP

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

IPSWICH.—Hitchin Town v. Cambridge Town.

HERTFORDSHIRE SENIOR CUP

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

Hoddesdon Town v. Leavesden.

SOUTHERN AMATEUR LEAGUE

FIRST DIVISION.—Barclays Bank v. Aquarius; Old Lyonians v. Ipswich Town; Eastbourne v. Midland Bank; Hastings and St. Leonards v. Westminster Bank.

SECOND DIVISION.—Lloyds Bank v. Ealing Association; Merton v. Alexandra Park; Norsemen v. Lensbury; Toc H v. Britannic House.

THIRD DIVISION.—Catford Wanderers v. Cuaco; Civil Service v. Crouch End Vampires; Motor Union v. Ibis; East Grinstead v. Highgate; National Provincial Bank v. Alleyn Old Boys.

NEMEAN LEAGUE

Old Johnians v. Borough-road College; Old Elthamians v. Northampton Polytechnic; Old Hamptonians v. Old Isleworthians; Ægean v. St. Saviours; Clarence v. St. Albans (Fulham).

A special council meeting of the London Football Association, to consider the resolutions passed at the Conference of County Associations at the Holborn Restaurant on March 3, will be held at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, on Tuesday, April 1.

In a League match in the Northern Section of the Third Division Doncaster Rovers and Stockport County played a drawn match at Doncaster yesterday, the score being one goal all.

ATTEMPT ON SPEED RECORD

DAYTONA BEACH, March 20.—Owing to the condition of the beach, it is unlikely that any attempt on the speed record will be made by Kaye Don to-day.—*Reuter.*

SPORTING ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

RACING.—Grand Military Meeting, Sandown Park, 1.45.
BILLIARDS.—Lindrum v. Smith, Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, 3 and 8; Davis v. McConachy, Sheffield.
LAWN TENNIS.—Forest Hill tournament.
BOAT RACE PRACTICE.—Oxford at Putney, 10.30; Cambridge at Henley.
FENCING.—Final Pools Amateur Epée Championship, Bertrand's Academy.

BILLIARDS

LINDRUM v. SMITH

The match between Lindrum and Smith was continued at the Memorial Hall in Farringdon-street yesterday, when Lindrum was leading by 18,587. The result of the match cannot be in question, but the interest in the game was shown by the fact that the attendance was one of the best of the match. Although his task was so hopeless, Smith played very well in the afternoon, when he scored 1,117, for an average of 279, while Lindrum made 724, for an average of 181.

The dominance of Lindrum in this match has been greater than in any other game he has played in the course of his present tour. Lindrum has been at his best, while Smith has been very much below his true form for much of the time. However good a player may be, he cannot show his ability when his opponent is scoring at the rate Lindrum has done. The figures may convey a false impression about the relative merits of the two players. Smith still is the great player he has been for many years, but in most of his matches with Lindrum he has had fewer chances than against any other player. In the first hour of the play Smith scored 713 points, while Lindrum made 104. With two-thirds of the game completed, Smith could not hold out any hope of success, but he played as though his chief concern was to show that his skill in certain phases of the game is no less than that of his opponent.

At his second visit Smith made a break of 451, at the end of which he missed a long loser, and after his opponent had scored 86, Smith added a run of 262. Smith's play provided an interesting contrast to the methods adopted by his opponent. He played the top-of-the-table game as skilfully as any of his contemporaries, and, although his stroking may have lacked the delicacy of his opponent, he made many very fine ones. In half the time it took Smith to make these points Lindrum made a break of 567. He varied his methods considerably, and paid comparatively little attention to close-cannon play. The break was ended by Lindrum's failure to make an ordinary red winner. He was unsighted temporarily by a beam of light thrown across the hall from the western end. Smith continued to show very fine form, which would have enabled him to hold his own against most players. Smith added a very sound break of 404 before he missed one of the most difficult strokes he had had to play, a middle-pocket winner played from the top of the table at a very awkward angle. Among some very good strokes were several two-cushion cannons, which Smith played with such good judgment that a good position was secured, and a brilliant four-cushion cannon when the balls had covered at the top of the table. At his next visit Lindrum played out time with a break of 53 (unfinished).

The scores at the interval were:—Lindrum (in play), 29,378; Smith, 11,184.

At the end of the day's play Lindrum was leading by 20,405 points. He played brilliantly in the evening, scoring 2,287 for an average of 381, while Smith made only 76.

Lindrum played in the evening in a manner which establishes his complete mastery over the more intricate phases of the game, as compared with the accurate, but limited, powers of his opponents. The fact that he made his 62nd four-figure run of the present tour is merely incidental to a game in which he has proved himself an exponent of exceptional ability. The 1,000 break has become so commonplace that it ceases to create surprise, but it continues to present a fascination which preserves interest in the game. The suggestion that Lindrum scores by cannon play chiefly was refuted in this break, which was made by a complete control of the top-of-the-table game as much as any other. There was an absence of concentration of any kind which made it one of the most attractive runs he has made in the course of a tour which must be memorable.

In an hour Lindrum increased the break to 1,500. He had to stop in the middle of a run of cannons, to rest for a moment, and then he continued to play in that same irreproachable way which has made his reputation as the greatest billiard player in the history of the game. In no branch of sport has any individual commanded more attention for complete mastery of technique. For an hour and 10 minutes Lindrum commanded an attention which was given most willingly by everybody in the hall. That he made many runs of cannons is not surprising; it is a part merely of his method of progress. Alternatively Lindrum scored at the top of the table and by open methods. He made runs of 51, 94, 59, 64, 73, and 75 cannons, in all of which his delicacy of touch was remarkable, and he scored so easily by all-round play that there was never any suggestion of specialization. In the end Lindrum made a stroke which left the balls badly placed, and he missed a run-through cannon when the break had realized 1,795.

Smith had so little opportunity that he did not stand any chance of discounting any of the efforts made by his opponent. Smith scored a few points and played for safety. Lindrum ran a *coup*, and when his opponent had missed a cross loser he increased his lead by means of a break of 424. Smith was unlucky and could not secure an opening. Lindrum added a run of 120, and Smith played out time with a run of 57 (unfinished).

The closing scores were:—Lindrum, 31,665; Smith (in play), 11,260.

DAVIS v. MCCONACHY

McConachy regained the lead in the afternoon session of his match with Davis at Sheffield yesterday, when he took his unfinished break of 220 to 276 (full). McConachy made runs of 581, 362, 137, and played out time with 26 (unfinished). Davis made breaks of 294 and 519. McConachy scored 1,226 for an average of 245, while Davis made 928 for an average of 185. The scores at the interval were:—McConachy (in play), 18,834; Davis, 18,580.

The closing scores were:—McConachy (in play), 19,932; Davis, 19,494.

PROFESSIONAL SNOOKER

N. Butler beat T. Newman in a first round heat of the Professional Snooker Championship at Newman's Club, St. John's Wood, yesterday, by 13 games to 11. Butler won all the four games played yesterday, the scores being 70—55, 82—52, 68—8, and 87—35. Butler will meet T. A. Dennis (Nottingham) in the semi-final round.

N. Gray (owes 20) beat A. Edwards (owes 50) by 133 points in the fifth round of the Stock Exchange handicap at Simpson's, Cheapside, yesterday. Gray had runs of 28, 31, and 25, against his opponent's chief break of 34. The scores were:—N. Gray, 250; A. Edwards, 117.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH MEDAL

A silver medal to be called the Royal Agricultural Society of England's Research Medal is offered, together with money or books to the value of £10, for a monograph or essay giving evidence of original research by the candidate on any agricultural subject, on any of the cognate agricultural sciences, or on agricultural economics. Candidates must reside in Great Britain or Ireland, and must not be more than 30 years of age on September 29, 1930. Judges will be appointed by the council of the Royal Agricultural Society. The essay must be typewritten or printed and forwarded to the secretary of the society on or before October 31, 1930.

BELFAST STRIKE ENDED

The 200 platers who have been on strike at Messrs. Harland and Wolff's Belfast yard for over a week, owing to a demarcation dispute, resumed work yesterday. The stoppage affected other sections, including labourers, and altogether nearly 1,000 men were out of work. The dispute arose in consequence of sheet metal workers accepting insulation work on one of the vessels. The platers contended that by so doing the sheet metal workers had overstepped the demarcation line. Although this point of difference has been in existence for some time it has never been discussed officially by the respective unions.

£15,000 FOR PUBLIC PARK NEAR BLACKPOOL

Thornton Cleveleys, a large industrial and residential district near Blackpool, is to benefit by a gift amounting to £15,000. Going from Rossendale Valley, Lancashire, to retire at Thornton Cleveleys, Mr. Joseph Kenyon, who was in the wholesale grocery business, resided in Lime-grove, Thornton, for six years. He died, aged 85, on February 22, and by his will created a trust whereby the ultimate residue of his estate, which will amount to £15,000, is to be devoted to the purchase of land for a park or recreation ground at Thornton, to be called Kenyon Gardens. The offer came to the council in a letter from Messrs. May, Hamer, and Park, solicitors, of Blackpool, and at a meeting of the council last night the offer was accepted with gratitude.

BOXING AT THE ALBERT HALL

DEFEAT OF JACK HOOD

(FROM OUR BOXING CORRESPONDENT)

Jack Hood, the welter-weight champion, was declared beaten on points at the end of his 12 rounds with Harry Mason, a former light-weight champion, at the Royal Albert Hall, last night.

If Hood's title had been at stake and the boxing had been otherwise than preposterously bad, the result would have been the event of the boxing year. The match had come about owing to the withdrawal of Alf Mancini and the ready offer of Mason to take his place at the last moment. Mason one knew to be one of the most ingenious fighters of his day, but, although he was reported to have regained some of his old form in the course of a tour of Australia and South Africa, his chances against Hood were not generally regarded very seriously. Hood, who recently had fought a drawn battle with Len Harvey for the Middle-weight Championship, appeared to stand out as the best boxer in the country, and, moreover, at the very top of his form. His record, too, included victories over Mason himself, and Mancini, and such men as Len Johnson (twice), Alex Ireland, Marcel Thil, Frattini, Prunier, and Etienne. Last night, as if to clinch matters, he was enabled to enter the ring at 10st. 10lb. to Mason's 10st. 7lb. The only doubt, indeed, about Hood seemed to be his ability to remain strong at the true welter-weight over the championship course of 15 rounds. The conditions of his match with Mason promised a decisive, if not an early victory.

It may be granted that if a decision had to be given last night, it might as well have favoured Mason, who at least did most of the work—it is impossible to call it boxing. Mason always was full of confidence and ideas, and as a spoiler, seldom has been equalled. His excellent footwork always helped him in his various tasks, which mostly consisted of making his fellow professional's look more than usually ridiculous. Mason, quite legitimately, called upon all his ringcraft and defensive skill against Hood, but added to these tactics the most persistent holding and hitting in holds that one recalls seeing in an English ring for many years.

All this, however, was not sufficient to explain the inglorious failure of Hood last night. Such misjudgments of time and distance, such flounderings and ineptitude generally were scarcely to be believed, though seen at close range. The wonderful left stop that all but demoralized Harvey in two fights became a vague and empty pawing of the air. The swift and powerful right hook that often followed the left, became a slow and well-telegraphed right swing, picked off by Mason with ridiculous ease. Of Hood's armoury of blows, there remained only a hurtful right to the body, and even that blow landed too often on the kidneys to please anyone, Mason included.

A description of the rounds would involve the recounting of so many boxing vices that it is better left alone. Clean punches were few and far between and the scoring of points for leading could have been accomplished on a finger nail. Mason fought on the retreat most of the time, but Hood pursued him so dully and slowly, and was so obviously out of distance when he did charge in, that it was easy to spring back with an occasional left hook or jab to the face. Hood cannot have scored more than three or four genuine straight lefts: mostly that blow only got home if Mason misjudged his counter-attack and ran into the fist at the end of an outstretched arm. There were some good features of Mason's defensive boxing, but the wildness of and lack of craft in Hood's right swings would hardly have troubled a novice. Mason sustained a cut eye in Round 5, but that did not matter very much, as he retained his mastery over Hood in the matter of arm locking and hitting in holds to the finish. Altogether it was a contest that did neither boxer credit, and least of all the welter-weight champion.

CORBETT v. PATTENDEN

Dick Corbett, of Bethnal Green, fully sustained the reputation he had acquired recently in his fight with Pladner, by out-boxing Kid Pattenden, another and even better-known Bethnal Green bantam-weight, over 12 rounds. Corbett was able to get in so easily that he had his man shaken with a right uppercut in the third round, twice landed with the right in the fourth round, and, in the next, had Pattenden on the verge of collapse against the ropes. Pattenden fought back as gamely as usual in the remaining rounds, but was hopelessly outpointed. If Corbett can gain in physique without any serious loss of speed he will not be easily beaten.

The death took place yesterday at Tylorstown, Pontypridd, of Jack Davies, who 45 years ago met Jem Smith for the Heavyweight Championship of England for a side-stake of £100.

GIRL CLERK'S THEFTS

LETTERS OF A PRETENDED HEIRESS

At the London Sessions yesterday, HILDA LEWIS, 19, described as a clerk, of Priory-road, West Hampstead, pleaded "Guilty" to stealing £128 in cash and 26 postal orders, 19 bankers' cheques, and four cash-boxes to the value of £138 8s. 8d., belonging to Messrs. Baines and Scarsbrook, Limited, printers and publishers, Fairfax-road, Hampstead. She further admitted stealing two dresses.

BERNARD LOUIS SHEKER, 29, stated to be a clerk, of Church-street, Stoke Newington, pleaded "Not Guilty" to being concerned with the girl in the first charge and was *Acquitted*.

Judgment on the girl was postponed until next Sessions for a medical report from Holloway Prison.

Mr. L. A. Byrne, prosecuting, said that Lewis had been employed by the firm of printers. The safe was found to have been opened with a key and the contents were missing. Subsequently the girl made a confession that she was the thief. Sheker, when seen by a detective, said, "I did not know it was wrong. I thought she was a millionairess. She brought me four cash-boxes. I changed some of the postal orders and notes and converted them into War Savings Certificates."

Mr. J. F. Eastwood, defending Sheker, said that for the past 18 months the girl had completely deceived Sheker, his parents, and relations by most incredible stories which they genuinely believed. The youth thought that he had met a girl who was a millionairess. She was a Christian and he a Jew, but in spite of objections by his parents he was willing to marry her because he thought that he had met a girl much above his station—in fact, a society lady. Lewis showed him photographs of the luxuriously furnished interior of her house in Green-street, Mayfair, and she sent costly flowers and fruit to Mrs. Sheker.

Her story was that she was the daughter of a plumber living in North London, and that she was adopted by an Indian tea planter named Cunningham. The tea planter died two years ago, and by his will all his money was left to the girl if she did not marry without the consent of her guardian or until she was 25. She said that she spent part of her time at her Mayfair house, and was only acting as a typist because it was something to do until arrangements were made for her to inherit her fortune. The girl's story, of course, was entirely fictitious.

Mr. Eastwood read extracts from the girl's letters to Sheker.

Sheker, giving evidence, said that he was employed by a firm of paper merchants, and his first acquaintance with Lewis was when she telephoned orders from the printers. Members of the young man's family corroborated his story, and said that they were completely deceived by the girl.

The jury intervened at this stage and Sheker was discharged.

SWIMMING BATHS

Addressing the Parents' Association yesterday on "Swimming Baths," DR. J. ALISON GOWER, Medical Officer, Ministry of Health, said it was a mistake to give up swimming because of the fear of infection. He urged the importance of keeping the water free from germs and attractive in appearance, and described the most modern method of continuous filtration and chlorination, and the tests that are taken by the Ministry of Health to ensure the purity of the water. Good lighting and ventil

Parliament

LORD BALFOUR

LEADERS' TRIBUTES IN BOTH HOUSES

LIBERALS AND THE COAL BILL

HOUSE OF LORDS

THURSDAY, MARCH 20

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter-past 4 o'clock. There was a large attendance of Conservative peers.

LORD BALFOUR

LORD PARMOOR'S SPEECH

LORD PARMOOR, Lord President of the Council, said:—We are met this afternoon in order, in the first place, to pay a tribute—I hope I may say on behalf of the whole House an affectionate tribute—to the memory of the late Earl of Balfour. The late earl has been for many years an outstanding figure in our national life, owing to the multiplicity of his national activities. No one would dispute his claim to take a high place in the story of our nation and Empire. We who knew him both here and in the House of Commons will not forget the spell of his personal charm, his literary power, and clarity of classical expression, his refinement in political repartee and his contempt for vulgarity in political debate, his sympathy with all new phases of philosophic thought, his successful efforts to keep abreast with many branches of scientific investigation and research, and his very real love of music. His whole life is an answer to those critics who are too ready to deplore what they regard as a lower level of political action and political debate in recent years. The generality of the interests of the late earl did not imply any lack of vigour and determination. These qualities were notably conspicuous in his first great administrative office.

The late earl entered political life as a member of Parliament for Hertford no less than 56 years ago. Fifty-two years ago he became private secretary to the late Lord Salisbury, then Foreign Secretary, and went with him to the Berlin Conference, a first apprenticeship in the arena of diplomacy. This is not the occasion to trace, in any detail, the later steps of the political life of the late earl, but we cannot forget that for 10 years he was Leader of the House of Commons, and Prime Minister from July, 1902, to November, 1905. Great public services were rendered by him as First Lord of the Admiralty and Foreign Secretary at a critical period duing the War and subsequently as second British Plenipotentiary at the Peace Conference in Paris. I would desire, however, to give testimony to the great part which the late earl took as chief British delegate at the First Assembly of the League of Nations in 1920. I state what I know to be true, that he well and truly laid the original foundation stone at Geneva on which in later times a great permanent structure has been laid. In addition he was the chief delegate of this country at the great International Conference at Washington in the winter of 1921-22, the precursor of so large and important a charter in subsequent history, and in pushing forward the growing friendship between our country and the United States.

When the Earl of Balfour retired from active political life in 1929, he held the office of Lord President of the Council, an office endeared to him as the head of the Department for Scientific and Industrial Research. May I add as his successor in that office the deep appreciation of the value of his services held by the scientific people who were closely associated with him during the period of his office? Outside the area of his political activities he held numerous offices of great honour. He was president of the British Association in 1904, president of the British Academy, president of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology, and Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

This is no time to attempt any final estimate of the influence of the late earl. We in this House are, however, justly proud that for many years he was a member of this House, bringing to our debates his unrivalled experience and his unique distinction in debating power. We bid him farewell with a deep sense of our loss, a loss we share with the peoples of the whole Empire, which he did so much to link together in Imperial unity under a loyal allegiance to a common and much-beloved Sovereign. (Hear, hear.)

LORD SALISBURY

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY.—I am sure your lordships will appreciate the sympathy with which Lord Parmoor has spoken of Lord Balfour. To me, as your lordships may well believe, it is a somewhat difficult task to follow the noble and learned lord. I cannot hope to do justice to the great public reputation which Lord Balfour has left behind, and I naturally shrink from touching in more than one sentence or two upon that more intimate life with which I was most especially acquainted, and the incomparable charm of Lord Balfour's character.

Lord Parmoor has spoken of Lord Balfour's career. I will ask your lordships to forgive me if I do not follow him in the historical survey, which has been well treated in other places as well. It is Lord Balfour as we knew him that I would recall to your lordships' mind; and his wealth of qualities, which shone through so many different facets of his character. It was not merely that he was a statesman, as Lord Parmoor has reminded us, but he was an authority on philosophy, science, music, and literature. He wrote in a style whose force and clarity was a model for all others. He was held in the highest honour in the great University to which he belonged—nay, in many universities; and he was also leader and patron wherever men or women were gathered together in mental or physical pursuits to compete and excel.

These, my lords, were great qualities, and yet, speaking in this place, they were, as it were, only subsidiary to the reputation which he held. For to us he was primarily a Parliamentarian and statesman, a past-master in the Parliamentary art. He only reached your lordships' House comparatively late in his life, but we were witnesses while he was here of the weight and acuteness of his intellect. But, in the Commons, like Lord Parmoor, I well remember him. He was a master of debate; his power was marvellous, with the rapier which glittered but never left a lasting wound. And to those who, like myself, had the great privilege of working under him, the wonder was the discriminating subtlety of his mind, his extraordinary power of apprehension, so that after a few minutes' conversation in his room, or even a word or two with his companions on the bench, he was able to deliver a considerable speech which had great weight in the debate. Above all what I carry away in my recollection is the loyalty of Lord Balfour. He never gave away friends; he never abandoned the smallest. (Cheers.) He was at his best when defending a difficult case. (Cheers.) It would be impossible for me to go through his qualities as a statesman, but he was preeminently an expert in foreign affairs, unrivalled in experience, unrivalled in historical knowledge. In all that pertained to national defence, if not the author of the Committee of Imperial Defence he was certainly the man who more than any other statesman made its working efficient. Behind his deep interest in that subject there was a glowing patriotism; under the apparent smooth polish of the man there was the deep national and Imperial sentiment which appeared so convincingly at the time of the War.

If your lordships will bear with me I must try to say one or two words upon a more intimate subject, upon what I have called his unexampled charm. It was not merely that everything he said was interesting, showing the interest of a very able man, but, as you know, it was illumined at every moment by an ever-ready penetrating sense of humour and wit. He had the rare quality that when talking with others he was able at once to soothe and to stimulate; he placed men at their ease and at their best. (Cheers.) That was the man as we knew him, and I think that we shall not merely remember, or so much remember, his statesmanship, his dialectic, or his manifold talents; we shall think of something different, something higher. My lords, he was lovable. (Cheers.) We shall remember while he lived the abiding pleasure of his presence, and now that he is dead the memory will remain to us of a beloved companion and friend. (Cheers.)

EARL BEAUCHAMP

EARL BEAUCHAMP said:—I venture on behalf of my noble friends who sit in this part of the House to join in the tributes which have been paid to the late Lord Balfour by the Leader of the House and the Marquess of Salisbury. It is my misfortune that I never had the advantage of sitting in the House of Commons during the time that Mr. Balfour, as he then was, exercised so great an influence over its deliberations. I suppose we shall all agree that in the course of centuries different nations have made different contributions to the history of the world. Greece, Rome, and France in their turn have made their contributions, but the great contribution of the Anglo-Saxons has been representative institutions, and during the time that he was in the House of Commons there was no man so great in the management, and in the great respect which he inspired in that great representative institution, as Lord Balfour. Indeed in his day he was supreme in his authority over the House of Commons. It is not for me to speak of what he has done for his party, but I think that we would all of us say that in the House of Commons, than which I suppose there is no juster or more critical audience in the world, he was held to be a supreme master of that assembly. I cannot speak, as Lord Salisbury has done, of the more intimate aspects of his character; I can only say something of what he has done nationally and even internationally, and of the lasting value of that work. I doubt very much if there was ever so great a test of greatness as the great success which he made of his visits to America, not only the visit to which Lord Parmoor referred in 1921, but also the visit which he made in 1917 as the leader of the deputation which went over at the time when America joined in the War. I suppose that few statesmen had a more difficult task than he then had to perform, but the not unnatural suspicion as to what he might have had to say was entirely overcome by what he said, and by what he did. The personal success of Lord Balfour on that occasion was of national value to this country—(cheers)—and he laid there the foundations of cooperation between that great nation and our own to which many of us look forward as the best hope for the future progress of the world. (Cheers.) He was, as we have been reminded this afternoon, an enthusiast for the League of Nations, and among the founders to his lasting honour and reputation he will always rank high. He did great things for the country, and in return he deserves from us a high tribute of our admiration and respect. (Cheers.)

THE PRIMATE

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY said:—May I be permitted in a few words on behalf of that section of your lordships' House which I represent to add to the sincere and eloquent tributes which have just been paid, and most fittingly paid, to the great man who has vanished from our sight? It might have been more fitting if these words had been spoken by my revered predecessor, who was so long associated in public life with Lord Balfour, but it is his great regret that a passing indisposition makes it impossible for him to be present this afternoon. It is very difficult for any of us thus swiftly to analyse or describe the impression made upon our own lives and the life of the country by Lord Balfour. When a great tree falls in a garden we all feel that something sad and irrevocable has happened, but it is impossible when we see something so dear and familiar laid low to analyse, or even record, the associations which spring up in our minds. When we think of Lord Balfour we think at once of the singular independence of his mind and character. Like his great uncle, he won in singular measure, precisely because he took no pains to seek them, the esteem and admiration of the people. I suppose we should all agree that he won perhaps more completely than any public man in our immediate memory not only admiration but affection. Again and again he recalled to our minds the philosopher king whom Plato thought to be the ideal ruler. Science and philosophy were the sphere of his own intellect and inward life, and they gave him a most impressive detachment of mind and spirit. No man it is true threw himself with greater zest into party struggles; no man ever enjoyed more fully or wielded more skilfully the sword-play of debate; but into party struggle and debate he brought no trace of rancour. (Cheers.) Friend and foe alike received his large-hearted courtesy and felt the magic of his incomparable personal charm. But these philosophic studies gave him a great sense of patience and proportion in public affairs. In his latter life he devoted himself, as we all know, mainly to the larger issues of the life of his country. With his clear mind he foresaw, with his special eloquence he vindicated, the new stage in international life which was marked by the League of Nations; he foresaw the importance for the whole future of the world of a closer understanding and fellowship between the great English-speaking nations. I followed him in the United States in 1917. I cannot sufficiently express how everyone in the United States with one accord acclaimed him as the most impressive public man who had ever entered that country from the older life of Europe. No words can describe the immediacy and the depth of the impression which Lord Balfour made upon the imagination of the United States. Nor shall we ever forget the way in which, in 1926, with his incomparable clearness and force, he made plain for the whole future history of the world the outlines of the unique political achievement which he had himself done so much to foster—the British Commonwealth of free and independent nations. Again and again he proved the truth of the words of Burke—"Magnanimity in politics is the truest wisdom."

There is something strangely solemn and moving in the passage from our midst of so great and conspicuous a figure. As he passes all parties lay at his feet the homage of their gratitude and their admiration. Are there any words which can better describe our thoughts of him than the words of Socrates—"Having zealously applied himself to understanding and having adorned his soul not with any foreign ornament, but with his own proper jewels, temperance, justice, courage, nobility, and truth, he awaits thus prepared his journey to the unseen world"? (Hear, hear.)

Their lordships then passed to the Orders of the Day.

PERFORMING ANIMALS BILL

The House went into Committee on Lord Danesfort's Bill to amend the Performing Animals (Regulation) Act, 1925. On the motion of the EARL of ONSLOW an amendment was agreed to providing that nothing in the Act, or in the original Act, shall apply to the Zoological Society of London or to any other society or association which has for its principal object the exhibition of animals for educational or scientific purposes.

The Bill passed through Committee and the House resumed.

ECCLESIASTICAL MEASURES

On the motion of the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY it was resolved that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners (Pensions of Church Institutes Commissioners) Measure, 1930, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners (Sodor and Man) Measure, 1930, be presented for the Royal Assent.

CONDITION OF THE ARMY

The EARL of ONSLOW called attention to the condition of the Army, especially in regard to the diminution in strength, and asked the Government what their policy was in regard to the mechanization of the Army; what the present position was as regarded the Officers Training Corps and whether any alteration was contemplated in regard to them; and whether the establishment of cadets at Sandhurst and Woolwich was full.

The noble lord, who moved for papers, said that two matters in the memorandum accompanying the Army Estimates were rather disturbing. One was that, in order to make the very considerable economies in the Estimates, a heavy reduction had been made in stores, transport, and supplies. He hoped the Government had taken into consideration that without adequate stores there could not be effective mobilization. The falling-off in recruiting was extremely serious, especially as they could not lower the physical standard. It was peculiar that recruiting should have fallen in this way while unemployment was increasing.

LORD TEMPLEMORE supported the motion.

EARL DE LA WARR, Under-Secretary for War, said that the reductions in strength were due to the recall of the Army from the Rhine, the completion of the disbandment of horse transport companies in the R.A.S.C., the diminution in the additional number of troops needed on account of troops employed in China, and the automatic reduction that came on from year to year as a result of continual revision of Army establishments. At the present moment the Army, including the Army in India, was short of its establishment by 10,000 men, of whom 6,000 represented shortage in the infantry units at home. It was very difficult to give specific reasons for this state of affairs. Experiments were being carried out in the mechanization of the Army and they would be continued. The strength of the O.T.C. on October 1, 1929, was 39,878, compared with 38,929 a year previously. During 1929 the number of officers supplied by the corps was 1,052, compared with 1,026 in 1928. Of these, 405 went to the Regular Army, 95 to the Supplementary Reserve, and 551 went to the Territorial Army. At present there were 195 cadets at Woolwich and 523 at Sandhurst, compared with 225 and 480 respectively a year ago. Of these 185 from Woolwich and 389 from Sandhurst would go into the British Army.

The motion for papers was withdrawn.

A Royal Commission was held and the Royal Assent was given to a number of Acts, including the Poor Law Act, the Parsonages Measure, 1930, the Archdeaconry of Surrey Measure, 1930, and the Marriage Measure, 1930.

Their lordships rose at 20 minutes past 6 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

THURSDAY, MARCH 20

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter before 3 o'clock.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND DEBT

Miss BONDFIELD, Minister of Labour (Wallsend), in reply to SIR A. POWNALL (Lewisham, E., U.), said:—Assuming that the number on the live register remains substantially the same as at present—namely, 1,563,800—it is estimated that the debt of the Unemployment Fund on April 1 will be about £39,000,000. The abnormally high level of unemployment which has prevailed since the beginning of January caused a serious drain on the resources of the fund. The borrowing powers of the fund are at present limited to £40,000,000, and proposals for increasing this limit will be laid before Parliament at an early date.

STOCK EXCHANGE AND CALCUTTA SWEEPSTAKES

MR. CLYNES'S STATEMENT

Mr. DUKES (Warrington, Lab.) asked the Home Secretary whether the limitations on the scope and character of the Stock Exchange sweepstake were, in his opinion, such as to remove any necessity for his calling the attention of the police to the carrying on of the sweepstake with a view to warning the promoters that if they did not desist proceedings would be instituted; and, if so, whether he would take steps to prevent the sale in this country of tickets for the Calcutta sweepstake unless the promoters followed the example of the promoters of the Stock Exchange sweepstake.

Mr. CLYNES, Home Secretary (Manchester, Platting).—I understand that henceforth the Stock Exchange sweepstake will be a purely private affair, strictly confined to members of a single and localised organization—namely, of the Stock Exchange. If it be so conducted and nothing occurs, such as the sale or transfer to non-members of tickets or shares in tickets, to show that the sweepstake or draw is other than a private one, I for my part shall not move to initiate action. Anyone, of course, can take proceedings, and all questions of law are for the Courts; but I will let the police know my view, and I have no reason to think they will take and act upon any other view. But if any sweepstake or draw, large or small, is so conducted as not to be of a private character, the authorities will have no option but to take whatever action is possible in the circumstances of the particular case. So far as administrative action by me is concerned, this broad distinction, private or not private, is the test for all sweepstakes or draws, wherever carried on, and for whatever objects. I am glad to have had the opportunity of making this statement, which ought to dispose once for all of the suggestion that in this matter there is one law for the rich and another for the poor.

Mr. SANDHAM (Kirkdale, Lab.).—As an alleged rogue and vagabond, may I ask the right hon. gentleman whether he is aware that over 200,000 tickets, costing 2s. 9d. each, are on sale in Manchester for a draw, the first prize of which is £4,000?

No answer was given.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL

Mr. MAC DONALD, Prime Minister (Durham, Seaham, Lab.), replying to Mr. MALONE (Northampton, Lab.) and Mr. L. SMITH (Sheffield, Hallam, U.), said that the Government were at present studying the report of the Channel Tunnel Committee. The observations of the Committee of Imperial Defence would, of course, be asked for. So soon as a decision was reached it would be communicated to the House.

Mr. MALONE asked if the Government, when referring this matter to the Committee of Imperial Defence, would also remind them of the existence of the Kellogg Pact. COMMANDER BELLAIRS (Kent, Maidstone, U.) asked if the right hon. gentleman was going to carry out the undertaking given by his predecessor that, when the economic aspects had been inquired into, and if they were satisfactory, there would be an inquiry into the political and strategical aspects.

Mr. MAC DONALD.—The fullest consideration would be given, in consultation with those interested in the subject and who have to bear the responsibility for any steps that H.M. Government might take. Mr. L. SMITH asked whether, as so many industrialists were of opinion that the building of the tunnel was long overdue on account of the trade that might be done, especially in Southern Europe, he would do his utmost to avoid further delay. Mr. MACDONALD nodded assent. Mr. MARJORIBANKS (Eastbourne, U.) asked if the right hon. gentleman would consider the views of the chambers of commerce and local authorities of English health resorts. COLONEL ASHLEY (New Forest and Christchurch, U.) asked whether the right hon. gentleman could say definitely if the Government would find the money. Mr. MACDONALD said that the whole matter was under consideration at present. The recommendation of the Committee was that the Government should not find any money for the tunnel.

THE NAVAL CONFERENCE

COLONEL GRETTON (Staffordshire, Burton, U.) asked the Prime Minister if the American delegates at the Naval Conference were in agreement with the British Government as to the naval strength to establish parity with the United States of America; and, if so, what were the principles and the facts of that agreement.

Mr. MAC DONALD.—I do not think that it would be in the interests of the Conference for me to enter into details of its business at the present time.

COLONEL GRETTON asked if the Prime Minister was aware that very definite statements were being made in the Press, apparently communicated from the United States of America; and if he could give the House some information as to whether those statements were correct. Mr. MACDONALD.—The only information I can give to the House is this, that the House should not believe nine-tenths of the statements published in the public Press. CAPTAIN EDEN (Warwick and Leamington, U.) asked whether, as information was from time to time given by the heads of foreign delegations and by the right hon. gentleman, he could take the House more fully into his confidence. Mr. MACDONALD.—I do not think, as a matter of fact, that that statement is quite accurate.

LOANS FOR HOUSING

Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE, Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Leicester, W.), answering questions by Mr. W. G. HALL (Portsmouth, Central, Lab.) and Mr. SIMON (Manchester, Withington, L.), said:—Loans to local authorities for the purpose of housing construction are made at the minimum rate in force for the time being. Since October 15 last that has been 5½ per cent. per annum, but I am glad to be able to announce that in view of the present monetary conditions it has been decided to reduce the minimum rate for local loans from 5½ per cent. to 5 per cent. as from March 21. The other rates will at the same time be lowered by ½ per cent.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION

BRIG.-GEN. BROWN (Newbury, U.) asked leave to make a personal explanation regarding a matter that arose between the Minister of Health and himself on Thursday last in connexion with the Order of the Ministry which requires Certified and Grade A (tuberculin tested) cattle not to be exhibited at shows where there are untested cattle. He never intended to impute bad faith to the Minister, but he thought at the time that his answer was inaccurate. "I now think that my question was misunderstood," said the hon. and gallant member. "The misapprehension arose last Thursday, because the Minister was dealing with a discussion with the British Dairy Farmers' Association last September, five months before the Order was issued, and I had in mind consultation as to the actual Order itself. While fully accepting that the statements of the Minister were made in good faith, I give notice that I shall raise this question on the adjournment at the earliest moment, so that the position of the British Dairy Farmers' Association may be made perfectly clear.

BUSINESS FOR NEXT WEEK

Replying to Mr. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.) Mr. MACDONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham), said that on Monday it was proposed to move Mr. Speaker out of the Chair on going into Committee of Supply on Army Estimates, and to take Votes A1, 10, 11, 13, 14, and 15 in Committee. The Committee of Ways and Means resolution would also be taken. Tuesday would be the third allotted Supply day, and he hoped to complete the Report stage of Air, Navy, and Army Votes. Report of Ways and Means would be taken. The business for Wednesday would be the second reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill; beam wireless telephony, and possibly other subjects, would be discussed. On Thursday they would take the further stages of the Consolidated Fund Bill, and on Friday the Committee stage of the money resolution relating to unemployment insurance. On any day, should time permit, other orders would be taken.

LORD BALFOUR

PARTY LEADERS' TRIBUTES

Mr. MAC DONALD.—The newspapers this morning show the national sorrow, widespread and deep, at the death of Lord Balfour, and before we resume the clashes and conflicts I ask the House of Commons to unite in doing homage to the work and the memory of one who sat in this House for just short of half a century and who led it for nearly 12 years. As was befitting, while his voice was heard here and his hand was felt in office, he was the centre of many a hot battle, both of gallant assault and cautious defence. The dust of some of them has not altogether cleared away, and our minds at this moment wander back to those battle days and we see him in imagination, standing at this box or at that, leading his party with so much distinction. Those who were in the battle and who felt the hot spirit of the conflict never denied their admiration for the leader. Who had more resource? Who had a finer skill? Who was more surprising in the deftness of his strokes and counter-strokes? Who sniffed the fight with more zest, and yet who struck a deadly blow with more disarming charm, and who withered an opponent with more graceful suavity?

It has been said that the world was too lenient to him, that he knew none of the bracing experiences of hard circumstances. He was indeed the embodiment of the leisurely mind—expansive, hospitable, curious, interested, cultured; the product of the garden rather than of the field and the moorland. He saw much life from afar. I remember, when by chance the "Defence of Philosophic Doubt" came into my hands, and I read it on my way out and home from school, it mirrored to me a most unfamiliar type of mind. It was a revelation of a new being and a new world over which winds never blew loudly, so remote from mine and yet so attractive, so baffling in its cleverness, so enticing in its movement and thought, and so delightfully provoking to strong contrary critics. There is stimulating charm and sobering wisdom in such a personality. It is always interesting; it is always young; it is always on the Pilgrim Way in search of knowledge and of truth, even if its Pilgrim Way is softly carpeted. That is why Lord Balfour—the doughty politician, the man of affairs, the party leader, the object of angry attack—never lost his personality in his work. His politics were a philosophy, his methods were intellectual plans. He himself was always a genuine living being. His mind was so alert and so acquisitive that years did not make him an old man. He was as interested in the life of the world at 80 as he was at 20. (Hear, hear.) There are few men who can grow old with good grace, says Richard Steele. One of those men was Arthur Balfour.

We cannot venture as yet to sum up his public service. For the last 50 or 60 years he has played a part in every movement of our national life. At an age when he might have enjoyed the serenity of peaceful afternoon and evening days he returned to activity in the national cause; and in these later years, as an Elder Statesman living above the battle and looking upon events with no blazing eye but calmly and realistically, he has had more influence than ever before on our public life. His work for the League of Nations is embedded in its foundation. His handwriting is enshrined in the charter of freedom now being developed by our Dominions. The world which has emerged from the War bears his name on many of its gateways. His insight is recorded in the happier relations which grow up now between the United States and ourselves. (Hear, hear.) Writing to Mr. Page, the American Ambassador, in 1918, he said:—

> I have now lived a long life and most of my energies have been expended in political works; but if I have been fortunate enough to contribute, even in the smallest degree, to draw in closer the bonds that unite our two countries, I shall have done something compared with which all else that I may have attempted counts in my eyes as nothing.

The last message I had from him was a generous greeting on my return from America last year. Now, Mr. Speaker, his long day has closed, and he has passed to where, beyond these voices, there is peace.

MR. BALDWIN

Mr. BALDWIN.—May I follow the Prime Minister, whose eloquent testimony will have profoundly moved the House? It is a difficult task in a few words to give to those who did not know Arthur Balfour an idea of what the man was, what he did, and what he thought. He was a Cabinet Minister four years before any single member now sitting in this House was a member of this Assembly. He had been 34 years a member of this House when I entered it. It is 52 years since he went in an official capacity, with Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury, to the Berlin Congress. He entered Paris in the first train which entered that city after the fall of the Commune, and but a short time after William of Prussia was proclaimed Emperor of Germany from the Palace of Versailles, that very palace in which, 48 years later, he was to be present at the signature of the Peace Treaty after the Great War. He led his party in this House for 21 years, and if there be one characteristic which was with him all his life—in politics and every aspect of his life—it was his rare courage, physical and moral; courage shown during those years when he held the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland—(hear, hear)—when he had to administer the Crimes Act, and yet even in those bitter fights he did much for Ireland in the congested districts, and he never lost sight of her future. And he always retained the respect of, and even the popularity among, the Irish members in this House and among the people of Ireland themselves.

He faced, during the short time of his own administration, two problems that had baffled statesmen till that date, education and licensing, and laid the foundations on which all subsequent work in either direction has been accomplished since. But perhaps the greatest work he did at that time was the formation of the Committee of Imperial Defence, to which I have no doubt that my right hon. friend (Mr. Lloyd George) may desire to allude when he speaks, because his knowledge of the part that Mr. Balfour played during the War is so much greater than my own. His loyalty was a rare characteristic, rare, I mean, in this sense. You saw him retire from the leadership of his party, you saw him succeeded by a man many years his junior, and his junior in experience of office and of Parliament. He did not, as so many leaders do when they retire, leave the House of Commons. He remained a private member, but he always served his successors with unquestioned loyalty, and his services were always at the disposal of the party, bringing together recalcitrant members and healing any breach which might make itself evident in the composition of the party. At 63 he retired from the leadership, and his career appeared to have finished. The career of the statesman in party politics was finished, but there was a glorious aftermath, which I believe will be remembered as long as the history of this country is written, that is his career as a national statesman, both in and out of office, from the first day of the War until the last day of his life. He served at the Admiralty and at the Foreign Office. He went on a special mission to America in the middle of the War, a man 70 years of age. He represented this country at the Washington Conference. As the Prime Minister said, no man took a more prominent part than he and no man could have taken it then as he did at the League of Nations in those early and difficult days. He interested himself in the Jews and was a powerful advocate of that national home which he did more than any living statesman to secure for them.

He set up during the period of the last Administration on lines similar to those of the Committee of Civil Research, and I want here to say a word on one aspect of Arthur Balfour which I have hardly seen commented upon at all

(Continued on page 9)

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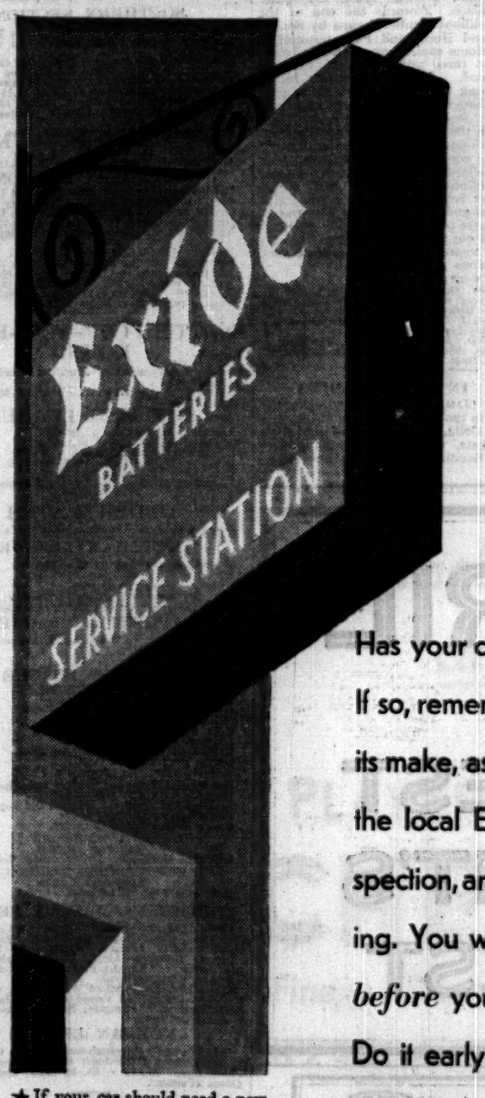

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Parliament

(Continued from page 8)

in any life of him which appeared this morning. There have been great Parliamentarians and there have been great dialecticians. It is not for me to attempt here to classify them; suffice it to say that he holds place among the highest and the most distinguished. But there was one thing which he possessed which no English statesman to my knowledge has ever possessed, and which no English statesman possesses to-day: that is the scientific mind, the mind trained in scientific method, and many of his efforts at intermittent periods during his life, and more towards the end of it, were directed, as Lord Haldane's were, into making the Government of this country and of the Empire and the Administration of this country and of the Empire make use of natural knowledge. He kept himself abreast of all modern scientific thought. He had been accustomed to do that from his youth, and in his views as a statesman he was far ahead of his time. It is 30 years since he brought into being in its present form the National Physical Laboratory, and he was more responsible than any statesman for having co-ordinated under the Privy Council the various branches of scientific and medical research, and it was always his desire to bring in agricultural research as well. He wished to see all men who looked with pride upon the estate of man to be convinced that in science is to be found the most powerful engine for the material prosperity and the health of mankind, and that was why he devoted so much time in setting on foot inquiries into those problems of health in the tropics of pests which devastate crops and herds and make whole vast territories of the earth infertile and infelicitous for man to live in. His mind was of a wide and comprehensive nature. He realized that that great field of science all through Africa and all through the East was unscratched, and he wished to turn the minds of men towards it, and bring workers into the field, and among the last regrets and the few regrets he could have had in his life was this: that he had not years ago when in office himself advanced more quickly and more surely into those regions into which he was trying to lead us during his last years.

"THE LAST OF THE ATHENIANS"

What am I to say about the man? I suppose the first thing that struck every one about Arthur Balfour, whether he knew him intimately or not, was that exquisite urbanity and courtesy—a courtesy not merely of manner, a courtesy, as those who knew him well knew, of the whole heart and spirit. No finer intellect, no greater dialectician, has been engaged in politics. It was said of Mr. Asquith that he was the last of the Romans. It might be said that Arthur Balfour was the last of the Athenians. His mind was an all-embracing mind that took all knowledge for its province, and he would probe and analyse and apply that acute scepticism, in the true sense and not the popular sense of that much-abused word, to all subjects which came before him. The things of the mind and not of the market-place were what filled his thoughts, and it was because of that that he possessed a peculiar detachment, unlike most men of his profession, and though it be true that that detachment is not without drawbacks in public life, yet it was of immense value in counsel, and he proved, if any man did, that detachment of spirit is attainable without withdrawing yourself from all the clamour and the vulgarity inseparable from that dusty arena in which most of our days are spent. He was a lover of science, a lover of music, and a lover of philosophy. Of philosophy I have no time to speak, nor am I competent to speak of it, but I will say one thing that always struck me, that in that, as in all else, his fine courage was in evidence.

There are fashions in philosophy. There is orthodoxy in philosophy, and the man who runs counter to orthodoxy in intellectual thought is a bold man. With Arthur Balfour the sense of spiritual values that was always with him made him critical of that materialistic philosophy which was dominant in England at the time when he was a young man, and he pursued his own line of thought fearlessly and boldly. There was in him no vanity, a complete lack of self-consciousness, and there was, perhaps rather hidden from the world, an intense love of his own country, an intense pride in her, and an intense belief in her for his own country herself, for the part she was playing in the world, for the part she would play in the world, and he visualized, as the Prime Minister said, that cooperation of the English-speaking peoples to which we all look forward as one of the securities of the peace and progress of the world. I would say that I am confident that America will mourn Arthur Balfour no less truly than we do. When I saw him only a week ago last Friday, the body was frail, the end was near, but the mind was burning as clearly and brightly as ever, keen, eager, interested. I have seen him often during these last few months. Our conversations have related little to the past. He wanted to hear all that was going on. He was eager to learn of reputations being made in this House among all parties. He looked to the future, and he would trace where the currents of thought in all parts of the country were leading. He thought much in those last months of the great things of the country, the Empire. India was much in his thoughts, too. It was late when I came into his life, but he is one of those men of whom I say unaffectedly and naturally I was proud of his friendship. We do not sorrow to-day for him. His was a full life. He has come home bringing his sheaves with him. At these times there always comes into my mind those words of Andrew Marvell:—

> "But at my back I always hear
> Time's winged chariot hurrying near,
> And yonder all before us lie,
> Deserts of vast eternity."

And into that vast eternity, one by one, our great men are passing, and are at peace. They would not have us mourn them. They would have us work while it is yet day and carry on, so far as we are able, the great tradition which they have left us. For us, the dust and the struggle a little longer. The feelings which surge up in our breasts to-day and which animate the whole House are feelings common to the human race and have existed from the beginning of time. Across the centuries, like the sound of a passing bell, rings the message of the Roman Emperor to his people: "Principes mortales, rempublicam æternam esse, Proin repeterent sollemnia"—Princes die, the State is eternal; let us take up our duties. (Hear, hear.)

MR. LLOYD GEORGE

MR. LLOYD GEORGE (Carnarvon Boroughs, L.).—When the news reached me of the death of Lord Balfour, I was discharging certain engagements in Wales, and I felt I would like to be present to pay my humble tribute of respect to the great statesman who has passed away. I was very struck at a meeting last night, when the announcement of Lord Balfour's death was made there, by the widespread and deep respect shown among all classes of the community.

In Lord Balfour, the last of the great statesmen of the Victorian era has passed away. We seem, in his death, to have finally severed the link with that great epoch. It was an era of high statesmanship in this country. There was no country in the world that could boast such an era of statesmen of supreme quality. When I entered this House there were among the leaders on both sides, here and in the Upper House, at least a dozen men who, from their experience, great abilities, and personalities, could have filled with distinction the position of Chief Minister of the Crown. Among them Lord Balfour will always take a high place. In the variety as well as the quality of his intellectual gifts, in his unselfish devotion to the service of his country, in his courage, none excelled him among them all. In his personal charm and serenity of temperament there was none equal to him. As has been very truly said by the Leader of the Opposition, that personal charm was not superficial. It came from a genuine kindliness of heart. His serenity was not an affectation; it came from a courage which never knew craven fear and which enabled him to face the problems of life, yes, and the mysteries of death, with a dauntless calm.

I have had, perhaps, a longer and more varied opportunity than anyone in this House of measuring his great powers. I was with him in this House for 32 years. He, I think, with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Lord Randolph Churchill, and Mr. Gladstone, were great towering figures at that time. I had also the privilege of serving with him for seven and a half years as colleague in two Administrations, and he was also my principal colleague in the great Peace Conference at Versailles. At every stage, in every aspect, in every sphere, my admiration grew the more I knew him, and my real attachment to him.

PARLIAMENTARY GIFTS

Something has been said about his Parliamentary gifts. He was, indeed, a superb Parliamentary debater. In his prime there was hardly anything comparable with the deftness, skill, readiness, and power which he displayed. I would rank him and Mr. Gladstone as the two most formidable Parliamentary debaters I have ever heard in this House; and I may say that I suffered from the qualities of both. I knew from both sides what their dexterity in the use of a two-edged sword might mean. A prepared speech he always regarded as a bore, and he then gave the impression of a man who was wondering when that anguish would come to an end. But when he half rose from the place occupied by the Prime Minister or the Leader of the Opposition, leant forward and picked up two or three large envelopes, took out a fountain pen, and started making notes, we all knew what a treat was in store for us, and that in a very short time we should be enjoying a supreme exhibition of the art of Parliamentary debating. I have never seen a man who had such a ready and complete command of all his faculties at any and every moment. They were there ready to his order and sprang to his command.

After all, the art of a Parliamentary debater is a more or less ephemeral one, just like that of the actor. It may have results which are temporary or may be permanent, but the greater part of Lord Balfour's career—I am not sure that that was not indicated by the Leader of the Opposition in his eloquent speech—came after he had retired from the arena as a gladiator. Years afterwards his gifts were better adapted to the part which he played during the War and after the War than they were to the supreme position which he held as party leader. It gave him free play for his faculties, which were rich. They were not cribbed by the exigencies of any temporary, provisional, or partisan play. He was able to take a broader, freer, less restricted view. His faculties were at their best when he applied them to the great problems of the War and of the post-War period. I saw him then a good deal. I saw him before he joined the first Coalition Ministry. He helped very largely in adjusting certain difficulties with trade union regulations, with munitions, but I saw more of him when he was a member of the second Administration, and there I saw a courage that never flinched or quailed in the darkest moments, as calm that was never flustered. There he added to that his long experience of affairs, his penetrating intellect, and ripe judgment, and I felt then, and I feel more and more as I remember those days, that he was one of the most valuable assets which the British Empire had during those terrible days through which we passed.

In the first few years after the War, when passions were still raging, when the volcanic fires were still unquenched, his calm judgment was a treasure. In Paris I see it suggested to-day he had no part there. That is not true. This is not the time to correct inaccuracies in biographical notices. I never took any step there without being in consultation with him and I know the value of his judgment. Whether in Paris, in America, or, as the leader of the Opposition has pointed out, in the League of Nations in Geneva he was during those years the outstanding representative of Britain outside our shores, and we owe a good deal more than we know to that fact. His fine intelligence, his tact, his urbane dignity, his freedom from irritating prejudices, and his personal fascination everywhere made a deep impression on all with whom he came in contact of every race. He was a great gentleman, and everybody realized that when they came into touch with him. It is not too much to say that his representation of Britain in the councils of nations added to the weight and usefulness of this country.

THREE OUTSTANDING QUESTIONS

There were three outstanding questions which will give him a lasting name in history. It is the more remarkable that they took place 10 years after his retirement from a great leadership, and after he had passed his 70th birthday. One of them was the Washington Conference, the success of which was largely attributable to the wonderful courage with which he accepted the responsibility of a bold decision that might easily have provoked adverse comment in these islands. It was the only disarmament conference that has ever disarmed. I am not referring to the present conference, I am referring to the past. It was the only disarmament conference that ever met that ended in disarmament. It put an end to the competition in those cumbrous and costly battleships which had such a share of responsibility in provoking the Great War. It was largely due to his great courage. There are two other events associated with his name which are still in debate, and therefore I shall not dwell on them, except to say this. There is one thing that is not in debate, and that is that they will have their place in history, and that his name will always be associated with them. One is the Balfour Declaration with regard to Palestine which will always have a place in the history of one of the greatest historic races of this world. The Balfour Note, whatever can be said about it, will pass into history. It formed the subject-matter of a great conference, and it was the only offer ever made by a creditor country that the huge international debts of the War should be wiped out. It was a great gesture worthily made by a great man.

The Leader of the Opposition said he only came later into his life. Twenty-eight years ago night after night for six months it was my duty to criticize and attack a measure that he was piloting through this House. Three or four nights every week till 12, very often till 3 in the morning, he sat getting his Bill through, and I was criticizing it. At the *end* of it we were friends. I am proud of it. From that friendship he never swerved. He did me many acts of kindness. I mourn his loss as the loss of a personal friend—a friendship I retained to the very end. I have had also the painful privilege of seeing him very shortly before his death. He was courageous, serene, even gay. He faced death, not with a boastful gaiety, but with a confident gaiety. In a long life of unceasing political conflict one makes many enemies and not too many friends. I mourn the loss of one with whose friendship I was deeply honoured. But I am here to pay my humble tribute on wider grounds than that. A man of great and spotless renown has passed away from among us. His countrymen will always think of him to the ends of the earth, not only as one who attained high distinction in an honoured calling, but as one who, in doing so, conferred added distinction on that calling itself.

COAL MINES BILL IN COMMITTEE

LIBERALS AND THE GOVERNMENT

The House went into Committee on the Coal Mines Bill, Mr. YOUNG, Chairman of Committees (Newton, Lab.) in the Chair.

On Clause 3 (Provisions of district scheme),

SIR E. SHEPPERSON (Leominster, U.) moved to omit the paragraph which lays down that among the matters for which every scheme shall provide shall be the determination of the price below which every class of coal produced in a district may not be supplied. He said that the Committee had rejected the proposal for a levy, but under this paragraph the loss of that levy could be made good, and British coal could be taxed in this country to subsidize the export of coal. Surely Mr. Lloyd George would go into the lobby against this proposal in the Bill. If he failed to do so he (Mr. Shepperson) could only conclude that a bait had been offered to the right hon. gentleman by the party opposite.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE said that the Liberal Party did not propose, in the course of the Committee proceedings, which would end to-day, to take any further part in moving or supporting amendments. (Opposition laughter and cries of "Why?") The reason had already been given. He understood that the fate of the Naval Conference was hanging in the balance; it was a matter of life and death. There was no doubt that any action on the part of the Liberals which would weaken the Government at this moment might have a very damaging effect on the fate of the Conference. (Opposition laughter.) The Liberal members were responsible to their constituents (Opposition laughter), and he was quite prepared to face them when it was necessary (Opposition laughter and cries of "Oh.") The Liberals would take no orders from hon. gentlemen on the Unionist benches. (Liberal cheers.) The Liberal Party had not been returned to consider what was best for the political advantage of the Unionists, and they did not propose to do so. They would consider what was best in the interests of the party which they came there to represent (ironical Opposition cheers), and, naturally, they considered that what was best for the interests of their party was best for the interests of the country. (Laughter.) So did the Unionists. Therefore, the Liberals had come deliberately to the conclusion he had stated. On the Report stage they would consider what amendments it would be necessary for them to put down in order to improve the Bill or minimize its evils. The President of the Board of Trade had removed certain objections to which he (Mr. Lloyd George) had referred on the second reading. He did not pretend that the right hon. gentleman had met the whole of their objections to this particular provision. He said, however, without hesitation and after consideration among and consultation with his friends that, having regard to the present condition of very important affairs, they did not feel that they ought to incur the responsibility of defeating the Government or even of putting them in a humiliating position while that great Conference was hanging between life and death.

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER (Hendon, U.) said that if they had not already received a preliminary warning in the Press the Committee would have been rather surprised at the speech of Mr. Lloyd George. The Naval Conference had been sitting for many months, and for nearly as many months the amendment had been on the paper—put down originally by members of the Liberal Party. The names of members of the Liberal Party remained attached to their amendment through all the most delicate periods of the Naval Conference. If the President of the Board of Trade had only known that the Conference was the key to the Liberal conscience he would simply have had to murmur the magic word "Conference" and all the Liberal opposition would have been withdrawn. Unlimited power to fix prices by the coalowners themselves was really more serious than a provision to fix a quota for production. If prices were fixed to suit the less efficient mines it would be a serious discouragement to any trend to amalgamate and create selling organizations.

Mr. GRAHAM (President of the Board of Trade, Edinburgh Central) said that it was beyond dispute that there would be a higher price for certain classes of home demand, but that was not to suggest that it was going to be an extravagant price or anything other than an economic price. If they could not prevent the sale of coal at a loss under this scheme it was idle to proceed with the Bill at all. It had been suggested that the owners and the industry generally were going to force up prices to such a point as to make conditions almost impossible for the commoner. The owners and the industry would, in his judgment, be cutting their own throats if they took any step of that kind, but there were far more safeguards against any abuse than had been suggested. If there was to be any confidence at all in the industry—and under the Bill they must trust it—the provisions which had been made for the protection of all legitimate interests were reasonably safe. If they took this provision out of the Bill it would be open to any class of weak sellers who could and would survive even under the complete quota regulations to do a great deal in a district to undermine the whole plan, not for maintaining an excessive price but for safeguarding the sale of coal at an economic level. If they took that step they might as well abandon the whole Bill.

SIR R. HORNE (Glasgow, Hillhead, U.) said that he did not think the coal masters would be such fools as violently to abuse the power given to them, but what they would do would be to make their increases such as would make attack on them very difficult, but which would be sufficient injuriously to affect people in other industries, who, on very narrow margins, were attempting to make contracts. (Hear, hear.) Why the Liberal Party should have chosen this of all occasions to desert was beyond him to imagine. (Cheers.) Was ever a proposal so scornfully torn to tatters as was this proposal by Sir H. Samuel, and it seemed unconscionable that he should now run away from the attack. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman and his friends blamed the conditions of the Naval Conference for their retreat. It was not the Naval Conference; it was another conference and luncheon that took place the other day. (Laughter and cheers.) There was some arrangement that they had still to learn about before this matter was cleared up. (Hear, hear.)

After further debate the amendment was rejected by 274 votes to 229—Government majority, 45.

Shortly before the division was taken a man in the Strangers' Gallery threw a handful of leaflets on to the floor of the House, at the same time shouting, "Release the Indian prisoners. Down with the Labour Government." He was immediately removed by attendants.

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER moved an amendment providing that, in fixing the price below which coal might not be sold, the district board should take the following matters into consideration:—

(a) The price or prices usually paid during the previous 12 months for coal of the class concerning which the price is to be determined; (b) the rate of profit, if any, per ton made on the output of each coalmine in the district during the previous 12 months; and (c) the economies in the cost of production and in the methods of distribution and sale that might reasonably be expected to be effected with regard to any class of coal by organizations for the production and sale thereof.

Mr. GRAHAM resisted the amendment, and, after debate, it was negatived by 274 votes to 220—majority 54.

The Government accepted, and the House agreed to, an amendment by Mr. SMITHERS (Chislehurst, U.) providing that the inspection of books and accounts relating to coal mines in a district should be by an accountant authorized by the executive board instead of by the executive board itself.

DISTRICT LEVIES

COLONEL LANE-FOX (Barkston Ash, U.) moved to leave out the provision that a district scheme may further provide for district levies for the purpose of facilitating the sale of any class of coal produced in the district. He said the amendment was complementary to the amendment which the House passed some days ago taking out the provision for a central levy. It was not quite so serious as the former proposal because it affected only a district instead of the whole country, but the principle was the same. On the former occasion the Opposition had the support of the Liberal Party, and Sir H. Samuel and Mr. Lloyd George denounced the proposal. He hoped the House would deal with the scheme for district levies in the same spirit of common sense. (Ministerial laughter.)

SIR H. SAMUEL (Darwen, L.) said the export levy was contained in two clauses, first, in relation to the central scheme, and, secondly, in relation to the district scheme. He asked whether the President of the Board of Trade could distinguish between the two provisions and whether the decision which had been reached in the one case should not also apply to the other. *Prima facie*, he should have thought that it would, and he trusted Mr. Graham would accept the amendment.

Mr. GRAHAM agreed that from some points of view they were discussing substantially the same problem. There were, however, vital differences between the national and the district levies. The position as between certain districts of Scotland accounted to some extent for the appearance of this permissive district scheme. Scottish owners and owners in other districts had suggested they could not work the scheme unless it included a device of this kind. It might be suggested that if they had a district levy in 21 districts there would be in effect a national levy which had been eliminated by the vote of the Committee last week. But there was no danger of that happening. In the first place, the levy was permissive, and the only effect of the decision last week was to take away the power of the Board of Trade to bring it into operation. The levy would only be employed where it was necessary to facilitate the sale of certain classes of coal, particularly export coal, and where the market could not be retained on any other basis. Moreover, the proceeds of a district levy could only be used to facilitate the sale of coal within that district; it could never be transferred to any central organization.

COMMODORE KING (Paddington, S., U.) said that the only difference between a district and a national levy scheme was in the matter of extent.

SIR H. SAMUEL said the considerations which led Liberal members to abstain from voting on an earlier amendment did not apply in this case. The amendment relating to a district levy was no more vital to the Bill than the amendment on the national levy which the House rejected last week, and as he and his friends continued to be opposed to the home consumers of coal being taxed for the benefit of the foreign consumers they would vote for the amendment. (Ministerial ironical laughter.)

COMMODORE KING said it was gratifying to know that Liberal members were at the last moment going to support the amendment. He could only imagine that this last-minute change of front was made because they knew so many of their members had left the House that it was safe to vote against the Government.

The amendment was rejected by 267 votes to 220—majority 47.

ANOTHER STRANGER EJECTED

While Commodore King was speaking in support of an amendment, which was later defeated, a woman in the Strangers' Gallery called out, "Release the Indian prisoners," and at the same time threw a number of papers on to the floor of the House. She was immediately seized and taken out of the Gallery by the attendants.

The clause as amended was agreed to by 272 votes to 210—majority, 62.

AN APPEAL TRIBUNAL

On Clause 4 (Committees of Investigation),

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER moved to insert:—

(1) The Lord Chief Justice shall appoint Commissioners (hereinafter referred to as Judicial Commissioners), consisting of a chairman, who shall be a Judge of the Supreme Court, a chartered or incorporated accountant, and a person having industrial and commercial experience, for the purpose of hearing and deciding such matters as may be submitted to them under this section.

The meetings and procedure of the Judicial Commissioners shall be regulated in accordance with rules framed by the chairman for the purpose. The Judicial Commissioners shall have all such powers, rights, and privileges as are vested in the High Court or in any Judge thereof, on the occasion of any matter coming before them under this section in respect of discovery and production to the Judicial Commissioners of documents, and for the purposes thereof the Judicial Commissioners shall have power to appoint and employ accountants and other experts to make such investigations and reports as they shall order; enforcing the attendance of witnesses and examining them on oath, affirmation, or otherwise; compelling the production of documents; and punishing persons guilty of contempt; and a summons signed by one of the Judicial Commissioners may be substituted for and equivalent to any formal process capable of being issued in any action for enforcing the attendance of witnesses and compelling the production of any documents.

The Judicial Commissioners may act notwithstanding a vacancy in their number

He said that if Parliament had thought it necessary to give the traders of the country the right of a judicial appeal as against the railway companies to the Railway and Canal Commission and the Railway Rates Tribunal, how much more important was it that the same right of appeal should be given to consumers under this Bill, where everything was left at large and a free hand was given to the coalowners to settle their own affairs.

Mr. GRAHAM said the choice before the Committee was the establishment of elaborate machinery or of the machinery for safeguarding consumers and owners in the district schemes which was provided partly in the Bill, and improved by a new clause which the Government had placed on the Order Paper as regarded the functions under any district scheme. He believed that the elaborate machinery suggested was not required, and he must oppose the amendment.

SIR H. SAMUEL said this amendment had never had any support from the Liberal benches, and was wholly superfluous in view of the concessions already made by the Government to representations put forward on the second reading.

The amendment was rejected by 285 votes to 207—majority 78.

An amendment, which was moved by Mr. GRAHAM and agreed to, empowered a committee of investigation which found that the action or omission of any person under the scheme was likely to be contrary to the public interest to make representations, and, if these were not successful, to refer the matter to an independent arbitrator. On the report of the arbitrator, the Board of Trade were to be empowered to make amendments in the scheme.

The clause was agreed to.

An amendment, providing that Part I. of the Act shall continue until December 31 and no longer, unless Parliament otherwise determined, was also agreed to.

EFFECT ON CONTRACTS

SIR W. JOWITT, Attorney-General (Preston) moved the following new clause:—

(1) A contract for the sale or supply of coal, whether made before or after the passing of this Act, shall not be void or unenforceable as between the parties by reason that it cannot be performed without contravening the provisions of a scheme in force under Part I. of this Act.

(2) Where the output or disposal of a coal mine exceeds during any period the quota of that mine for that period, the owner of the mine shall not be liable to any penalty under any district scheme, nor shall any deduction be made from the quota of the mine for any subsequent period in respect of the excess, if it is adjudged by the persons having power under the scheme to impose the penalty or make the deduction or, in the event of an arbitration, by the arbitrator—

(a) That the excess was solely occasioned by the performance of contracts made before the eleventh day of December, nineteen hundred and twenty-nine;

(b) That the excess was reasonably necessary for the performance of those contracts; and

(c) That, having regard to the provisions of the central scheme, the imposition of the penalty or the making of the deduction, as the case may be, can, without substantial injury to the interests of the owners of other coalmines in the district, be dispensed with.

(3) The owner of a coal mine shall not be liable to any penalty under any district scheme by reason of the fact that he has, in pursuance of any contract, sold or supplied coal at a price below the minimum price determined in respect of that coal under the scheme at the time of the sale or supply, unless the price at which the coal was contracted to be sold or supplied was lower than the minimum price determined in respect thereof under the scheme at the time when the contract was made, or, where no minimum price had then been determined in respect of the coal, unless it is adjudged by the persons having power under the scheme to impose the penalty, or, in the event of an arbitration, by the arbitrator, that the quantity of coal contracted to be sold or supplied is greater, or the period over which the coal was contracted to be sold or supplied is longer than it would have been if no party to the contract had anticipated that the price would be regulated under the scheme.

The clause was added to the Bill by 247 votes to 147—majority, 100.

The Committee stage was concluded, and the Bill as amended was reported to the House.

The House stood adjourned at three minutes after midnight.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF COMMONS
At 11
Shops (Hours of Employment) Bill, second reading.
Seditious and Blasphemous Teaching to Children Bill, second reading.

COMMITTEES
HOUSE OF LORDS.—Mid-Kent Water, Room 3, at 11.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Group E, Rochdale Corporation (No. 1), Room 5, at 11; Local Legislation, Section B, Cardiff Corporation, Room 9, at 11.

THE NEW UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BILL

STATE OF FINANCES

Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes:—

The new Unemployment Insurance Bill will be the third of its kind brought forward by the present Government. The first, which was stated by Miss Bondfield to be purely a "stop-gap" measure, was passed through all its stages last July. It increased the Exchequer contribution and brought in an additional revenue to the Fund estimated at about £3,500,000 a year. The second was the larger Bill over which much Parliamentary time was spent last autumn, and on which the Government, it will be remembered, came into conflict with the House of Lords. One of the last acts of the late Conservative Government was to increase the borrowing powers of the Unemployment Insurance Fund from £30,000,000 to £40,000,000. The present debt on the Fund is some £39,000,000, and this is being added to at the rate of about £300,000 a week. Conservative members last night were recalling the fact that they had moved the rejection of Miss Bondfield's Bill of last autumn on the ground that the Fund would soon become bankrupt unless steps were taken to remedy matters, and they regarded the new Bill as a vindication of their action.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

MR. J. H. THOMAS ON DANGERS OF OVER-PRODUCTION

Mr. J. H. THOMAS, Lord Privy Seal, speaking at a luncheon of the Nottingham District of the Federation of British Industries at Nottingham yesterday, asked, if any nation, viewed from the standard of social conditions, social services, general prosperity and hope, was in a better position than Britain was at that moment. America had six million unemployed and Germany three millions. (A voice.—"France.")

Mr. Thomas.—Is the gentleman who interrupted me going to suggest, if he is here as a business man, that he wants this country to emulate those methods? ("No, no.") No, I am acting on the presumption that this old country met its obligations, refused to run away from them, and said: "We will face the world in future with our head erect and meet our obligations." (Cheers.)

Curiously enough, he proceeded, one of the great anomalies at that moment was that the main cause of the world depression, as well as our own, was over-production. How many of them would challenge him when he said that over-production of cotton was playing a more disastrous part in our unemployed and industrial position than any other? We were handicapped in another respect: We had a higher standard of living than any nation in the world. No man worthy of the name would desire to see our standard of living lower. He would like to see it higher. France, Germany, Belgium, and Luxemburg had the most modern plant, very largely paid for by the circumstances of the War.

The one and a half million unemployed on the register this week should occupy all their minds regardless of politics. There were a lot of people who looked for short cuts and artificial remedies, and who looked to the Government to help them instead of helping themselves. The problem was how to find useful work at the jobs and trades the men and women were skilled in and most adapted to follow. In spite of all criticisms he was not going merely to spend money for spending's sake. He was not going to spend it except he was satisfied that it was going to make the nation more efficient, more able to compete in the world's markets. (Cheers.) Efficiency, up-to-date machinery, and better organized selling and buying were needed.

SIR HAROLD BOWDEN said that out of 19 Cabinet offices only two apparently had the remotest connexion with industry. The great need at the present time was a super-Minister of Commerce with a status at least equal to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and powers to co-ordinate the work of the Board of Trade, the Ministry of Labour, and a dozen Departments in other Ministries.

LONDON HOUSING CONFERENCE

COMMUNITY LIFE ON L.C.C. ESTATES

A conference of representatives of local authorities in Greater London and of housing trusts and associations, organized by the Joint Housing Committee of the London Council of Social Service and the Mansion House Council on Health and Housing, was held yesterday at the County Hall, Westminster.

At the afternoon session Mr. E. M. DENCE, chairman of the Housing Committee of the London County Council, presided, and a discussion took place on the development of community life in the housing estates in and around London.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR WYNDHAM DENDES expressed the view that the small communities now being established on the new housing estates would prove to be fruitful fields for the development of citizenship. He saw in these estates a great opportunity for the enrichment of life. There were already in existence on most of the new housing estates bodies called tenants' leagues or residents' associations, a fact which showed that one of the first consequences of placing people in numbers on such estates was the tendency for the people to get together in order to organize their life. He thought that those organizations might be made more representative of all the activities of the community. He advocated the establishment of communal centres in suitable halls on the estates, and hoped that in time he would see such communities providing their own picture galleries.

Mrs. SALTER, a member of the London County Council, urged that on the new estates of the London County Council such centres ought to be built. They should also encourage an interest in horticulture and tree growing.

SIR EDGAR BONHAM-CARTER suggested that the growth of community life depended more on the planning of the estate itself than they sometimes imagined. He referred to the experiment of Letchworth Garden City, the aim of which was to produce a self-contained town which provided both industry and residence. In such a town the community spirit grew almost spontaneously. If Greater London had a town-planning authority that would have a great effect on the growth of the civic spirit.

THE COMMUNITY SPIRIT

LORD HADDO pointed out that unless help was given to those who found themselves thrown together, without knowing anything about each other, they might again fall on evil times and into conditions similar to those of their old surroundings. Hence the enormous importance of leadership, and the opportunity of creating in them a sense of duty not only to themselves but to one another. As soon as they could get the idea into a community that they were responsible for each other, as well as for themselves, they were moving in the right direction.

LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH, who presided at the evening session, said the housing problem was now a non-party question. An indication had been given by the Government that their Bill would provide for increased activity by the municipalities. He hoped that in the Bill the Government would not overlook the activities of the public utility societies.

Speaking of house property management where the people had been living under conditions which called for special effort on the part of property owners, Miss SUNDERLAND, of the Women's House Property Managers' Association, and Miss JEFFREY, agent for the Commissioners of Crown Lands, dealt with property management on Octavia Hill lines.

ALDERMAN RYE, chairman of the Housing Committee of Westminster City Council, said it was a fact that, although there were certain tenements that might be described as of a slum nature, there was no slum area in the City of Westminster.

LONDON SESSIONS ACQUITTALS

The following accused persons were *Acquitted* at the London Sessions yesterday, and were accordingly discharged:—

GILBERT GARDINER, 26, handyman, committed from West London, charged with being found on enclosed premises with intent to commit a felony.

PATRICIA TREVOR, 25, of no occupation, committed from Marylebone, charged with conspiring with others to steal.

THE BOURNEMOUTH BILL

TROLLY VEHICLES INSTEAD OF TRAMWAYS

The Bournemouth Corporation Bill was again before the Local Legislation Committee (Section A) of the House of Commons yesterday, when consideration was given to clauses upon the corporation tramways. The corporation sought power to substitute trolly vehicles for the existing tramways, to run trolly vehicles on 14 new routes, and also to run omnibuses.

Mr. Fitzgerald, counsel for the corporation, said that, in the Bill as drafted it was proposed that the corporation should run omnibuses, with the consent of the Ministry of Transport, on any route within 10 miles of the borough. By agreement they had now limited the clauses, and only asked for power to run omnibuses within the borough of Poole, subject to the consent of the Poole Corporation, and along two alternative routes between Bournemouth and Christchurch, subject to the consent of the Ministry of Transport.

Mr. A. R. Fearnley, consulting traffic engineer, giving evidence in support of the clauses, said he regarded trolly vehicles as particularly well suited to towns of medium size, where the expense of constructing or reconstructing tramways was not justified. They were somewhat faster than tramcars, did no more damage to the roads than ordinary omnibuses, and had a slight advantage over omnibuses in running costs because of cheap energy.

A report was presented by the Ministry of Transport objecting to clauses protecting municipal transport vehicles against competition, on the ground that that matter was dealt with generally in the Road Traffic Bill.

Mr. Fitzgerald said the clause in the Bill would protect only local services, and would not interfere with long-distance omnibuses which began or ended their journeys in Bournemouth. The Road Traffic Bill might not become law, and in its present form left the matter of protection to the discretion of the traffic commissioners.

The Committee passed the clauses, and assented to the protection asked for.

There was some discussion on the question of pier tolls. In the original Bill it was proposed that a toll of 8d. should be charged to persons landing from vessels, but this was withdrawn. The corporation, however, sought power to charge 4d. in the case of persons admitted to walk on the pier.

After consultation the Committee decided to allow a toll of 3d.

MUSICAL COPYRIGHT BILL

PERFORMING RIGHTS

Mr. Leslie Boosey, chairman of the Performing Rights Society, resumed his evidence yesterday before a Select Committee of the House of Commons which is considering the Musical Copyright Bill.

Replying to MAJOR SALMON, he said that the licence of the society covered all ordinary songs, but not songs or other exerpts from operas or musical plays for which the dramatic rights were reserved. There were five inspectors appointed by the society who attended musical entertainments at premises for which the society's licence had not been granted and who reported the titles of the music they heard performed. There were some 14,000 of the society's licences now current.

Mr. Boosey added that bands playing copyright music in the streets were liable in law to pay a fee, but they never tried to collect it because they could not get it. Whether a performance was public had to be decided on the facts of each case. No fees were charged for charitable entertainments, provided no payment was made to performers, and no fees were sought for performances in churches, or for competitive musical festivals. Complaints made against the society's inspectors had proved groundless on investigation. He resented statements made about inspectors during the second reading of the Bill, as they were without foundation. The society also had seven or eight agents remunerated on the basis of commission on licence fees.

The Committee adjourned until next Thursday.

The Joint Commission which has been set up to investigate the building trades dispute in the West of Scotland will hold its first sitting at the Central Hotel, Glasgow, on Monday. The Commission consists of Mr. Stephen Easton, Sir Walker Smith, Mr. E. G. Parkinson, and Mr. A. G. White (employers), Mr. T. Barrop, Mr. H. MacPherson, Mr. J. Stevenson, and Mr. R. Coppock (unions).

MENTAL TREATMENT BILL

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

Standing Committee A, with Mr. Cecil Wilson (Attercliffe, Lab.) in the chair, resumed yesterday the consideration of the Mental Treatment Bill.

Mr. GREENWOOD, Minister of Health, said that Miss Picton-Turbervill had an amendment on the paper providing that one member of every sub-committee appointed in connexion with each mental hospital should be a woman. He pointed out that the Bill provided that two members at least of every visiting committee should be women, and it logically followed that in sub-committees appointed for visiting and administering an institution there should also be a woman. He was prepared to meet Miss Picton-Turbervill's point by an amendment in another form. The amendment, as proposed by Mr. Greenwood, was agreed to.

Mr. WOOLLEY (Grimsby, U.), speaking on behalf of the Municipal Corporations Association, welcomed the clause which gives power to a local authority which has provided two or more mental hospitals for its area to appoint a supervising medical officer to have general supervision over all these hospitals, on the assurance that the powers of the local authorities were not in any way interfered with. The clause was added to the Bill.

On the clause reorganizing the Board of Control, Miss LAWRENCE, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, said that the subject had been one of most anxious consideration to the Royal Commission, which was in favour of a board which would sit continuously in London.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FREMANTLE (St. Albans, U.) moved the first of a series of amendments providing that the number of the Commissioners should be six instead of four, that two of the Commissioners should be a layman and a laywoman, both unpaid, and that two at least should be medical Commissioners, and one should be a woman registered medical practitioner. He said that it was desirable to have on the Board of Control a medical Commissioner with special administrative experience and a Commissioner with special scientific qualifications.

Miss LAWRENCE said that the Royal Commission, while they had nothing but praise for the individual services of the members, had found the existing Board of Control to be a bad administrative machine. The object of the clause was to increase its efficiency and to bring it more closely and definitely into line with the other departments of the Ministry of Health.

After further discussion, Mr. GREENWOOD said that what was proposed by the Bill was to get an effective administrative machine. The Royal Commission came to the conclusion that what was wanted was a small expert body with legal knowledge and administrative experience. The case for the unpaid Commissioner was very unconvincing. The amendment would extend bureaucracy, which he regarded as an astonishing proposal to come from Conservative members.

The amendment was rejected by 19 votes to 10.

The Committee adjourned until Tuesday.

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN AT BIRMINGHAM

CLOSER ECONOMIC UNION OF THE EMPIRE

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, speaking last night at the annual meeting of the West Birmingham Division Unionist Association, appealed for a closer economic union of the different countries of the Empire, coupled with the protection of our home markets. That was necessary if our workmen were to maintain their standards of living, and if our manufacturers were to be put in a position to compete with the protected manufacturers of other countries. When he last spoke in Birmingham, a movement had been launched which seemed to threaten the unity of the Conservative Party. He was very glad to know that as a result of the frank interchange of views which took place between Mr. Baldwin and Lord Beaverbrook the differences that existed had been overcome, the forces of the Unionist Party would not be divided, and the cause as a whole would gain by the enthusiasm and zeal which Lord Beaverbrook had brought to its support.

Sir Austen Chamberlain then explained in detail the Unionist Party's plans for closer economic union among the different countries of the Empire.

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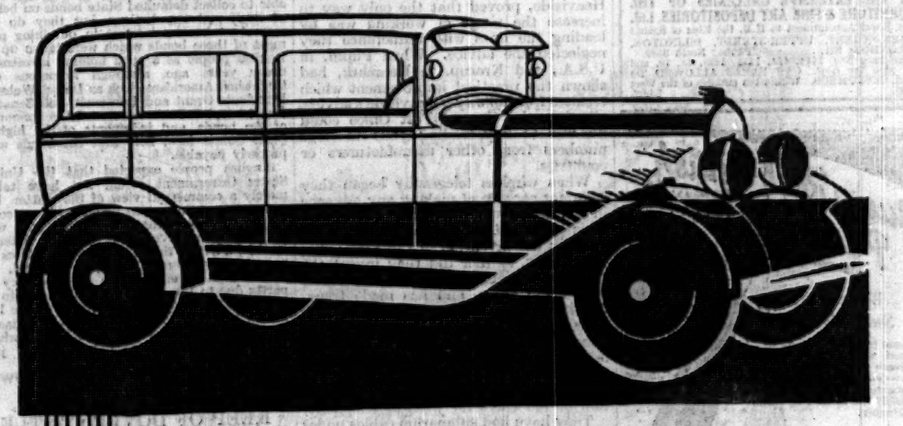

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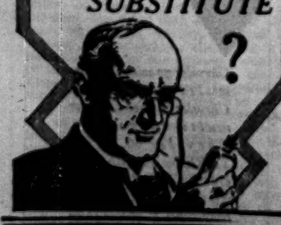

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Letters to the Editor

IMPERIAL WIRELESS TELEPHONY

"OUTSIDE INVENTORS"

FEARS OF POST OFFICE CONTROL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your readers have doubtless followed the numerous letters and leading articles in *The Times* on the subject of the Post Office and Imperial telephony, and noted the extremely important matter at issue. No one disputes for a moment that one of the urgent necessities of our Empire is speedy, efficient, and cheap inter-communication. In the last half-century or more scientific invention has provided wonderful means for meeting this requirement.

Having regard to the astounding advances in the art of electro-communications, is it likely that we have reached finality or that there is no need for additional inventions to meet public requirements and no need to take advantage of the possibilities of scientific investigations? If experience in the past has shown that at any moment research may give us new methods such that previous applications become back numbers, as illustrated by the case of the "loaded" telegraph cable or the thermionic telephone repeater, or the Beam wireless, is it not highly probable that history in this respect may be repeated?

When, therefore, it is proposed to hand over to a certain authority the exclusive power of conducting certain methods of inter-communication of Imperial importance, is it not prudent to inquire first what evidence that authority has given of its ability to take advantage of scientific knowledge, or to originate new inventions or advances in the region in which it has these exclusive powers? If, then, it is proposed that the Post Office shall establish stations for Imperial wireless telephony, we ought surely to ask what proof its officials have given of their capability of making any advances or even keeping abreast of what has already been done.

In 1868-69 the Telegraph Acts conveyed to the General Post Office the sole right to conduct commercial telegraphy in Great Britain. In 1880, by a single unconfirmed legal decision, they secured an extension of these Acts to cover the telephone and telephone exchanges as telegraphs within the meaning of the Act. In 1904 the same Acts enabled them to take the young art of wireless telegraphy into their grasp, and then wireless telephony and broadcasting followed the same course.

Let us then ask what return the possessors of this absolute monopoly of electric inter-communication have made in the way of fundamental inventive contributions to the art which they alone have the right to conduct for public use or large scale experiments. The answer is absolutely nothing! No one can put his finger on a single invention of primary importance in the art of electro-communication which has been made in the last 50 years by a Post Office electrician or official. Every one of the fundamental inventions in telegraphy and telephony has been made outside that Department, and in many cases it has ignored or even rejected new ideas.

The General Post Office has had an absolute monopoly of telegraphic working since 1870, yet all the great telegraph inventions have originated outside of it. Its officials did not invent the telephone, but at first treated it as a toy, nor the telephone exchange, and yet, when they had it in their power, they contributed nothing for the enlargement of its range. Post Office officials had some crude theories about 1880 or 1890 on the subject of telephone transmission, yet when the eminent physicist, Mr. Oliver Heaviside, proved that the only way to increase the range of working was by loading the lines with inductance they neglected the advice. When Pupin, in U.S.A., and Krarup, in Denmark, had shown the practical improvement which resulted from following Heaviside's advice, all that the General Post Office could do was to buy loading coils in large numbers from other manufacturers or countries.

When wireless telegraphy began they were not capable of making any advance in transmitters or receivers. The thermionic valve with its remarkable powers was not the invention of the Post Office electricians, neither did they invent the thermionic telephone repeater which grew out of the valve, and has made trans-Continental telephony as easy as speaking across a city. They did not employ the valve for continuous wave wireless transmission until they had been shown how to do it by outside inventors, nor did they see the capabilities of the application of the valve for wireless telephony.

They have had submarine cables under their control, but they did not originate the uniform loading with "permalloy," which has made all unloaded cables antiquated. They have not made a single invention in connexion with directive wireless. The wonderful short-wave Beam system was invented and elaborated by the scientific researches and inventions of Marchese Marconi and his talented co-adjutors and assistants.

Left to themselves all that the Department has shown itself capable of doing is to copy or adopt the inventions of others, perhaps with some small improvements, but often only under outside pressure. Its officials have shown themselves to be inventively sterile, non-originative, and non-progressive, and not intellectually nimble in taking advantage of, or giving the public the benefit of, quick utilization of the achievements of science. It is into the hands of this Department with this long history of ineptitude that it is proposed to confer powers of Imperial wireless telephony. What guarantee has the Empire that any benefits will result?

I have no desire or intention of intervening in questions political, legal, financial, or contractual, between Imperial and International Communications and the Government, in which matters my knowledge may be very imperfect. But on the technical side I have had the opportunity of examining carefully the work and achievements of the Beam wireless stations of that company and can testify to their great efficiency as telegraphic stations, and to their equally possible efficiency as telephone stations. In fact, the achievement of these Beam stations when first completed came as a great surprise in speed and accuracy even to those who, like me, have been closely connected with the art of wireless telegraphy from the very beginning.

When, therefore, we learn that the Government proposal is to neglect the already existing capabilities of the Marconi Beam stations and to establish what amounts to a rather imperfect imitation of them, and to use three valuable wavelengths for each service when two would do at the Beam stations; and when we have the teaching of 50 years to show that it is in a last degree unlikely that the Post Office controllers will be able to make any substantial improvements, we naturally ask what advantage would

(Continued at foot of next column)

THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE

EFFORTS OF BRITISH FIRMS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Although we have nothing in this country comparable to Dinta, the centralized German scheme for fitting the right man into the right place, described so admirably in *The Times* yesterday; neither can we recall an organization whose members disturb the serenity of our workshops with their compulsory greeting of "Cheerio," yet the spirit of this organization is being created in other ways in this country.

Probably the nearest approach to Dinta is to be found in the Loughborough Engineering College, for there, as in Dinta, the qualities sought are leadership, skill in the handling of men, and enthusiasm for the improvement of relations in the factory. But similar work is being carried on by individual firms, and one has only to name the training schemes in operation at the British Thomson Houston works at Rugby, at B.S.A., Birmingham, and at the Albion Motor Car Company in Glasgow to prove that we are not one whit behind German practice in this direction.

Ancilary to the main part of technical instruction in such firms are to be found the football club, summer camp, and other social activities mentioned in your article. The works magazine in this country has reached a position of permanence, and each year a conference is arranged by the Industrial Welfare Society, at which well over 100 are represented out of the 250 or 300 publications known to exist. Here again there is a difference in policy, for while in Germany a leading article is syndicated by Dinta, here the policy of each magazine is dictated entirely by the firm responsible for it. Some years ago the society attempted to syndicate articles and illustrations, but this plan did not meet with approval and was dropped.

I cannot help feeling that the growth of all this work is likely to be more healthy and more in keeping with our traditional individualism if it is allowed freedom to develop along its own lines in each particular firm rather than that an attempt should be made to create in each unit anything like an *imperium in imperio*.

Your article on the activities of Dinta has very rightly attracted a good deal of attention, but, unfortunately, while the people of this country are admiring the achievements of foreign organizations they appear to be unaware that similar activities form a normal part of many business enterprises in Britain, and that not only in a few firms producing foodstuffs, whose names are associated with welfare work in the minds of the general public. While all credit is due to these pioneers, it should be remembered that firms of all kinds, from jute manufacturers in Dundee to quarry owners in Cornwall, are giving attention to these matters.

There is, however, much to be done before such work is universally applied. Men and women must be trained, research conducted, experiences pooled, if the work is to extend. If some public-spirited man would come forward and endow the Industrial Welfare Society, all and more than Dinta does could be undertaken without limit to the benefit of the community as a whole, as is amply proved by the history of the society during the past 12 years. Moreover, other countries are looking to the society for a lead. Only two days ago a delegation from Moscow visited me for the purpose of discovering ways and means of arousing the interest of the factory workers in their tasks. In justice to our own employers, who are struggling with adverse odds, I feel that I must give these instances of their efforts to promote efficiency and good will—efforts which are so often overlooked.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ROBERT R. HYDE.
Industrial Welfare Society, 51, Palace-street, Westminster, S.W.1, March 20.

DEBTS OF SOUTHERN STATES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Referring to the debate which took place in the House of Lords on Wednesday, March 12, with regard to the Mississippi bonds, which that State declines to honour, may I ask for the hospitality of your columns to point out how hardly the default of the State is pressing upon some people in this country?

My husband died last year and was the owner of over £25,000 of Mississippi bonds, which represent an investment made by his ancestors. My husband owned a quantity of real estate purchased by his ancestors, and owing to the heavy death duties it will be necessary for some of that real estate to be sold. If these bonds were paid it would enable my family to pay the duties without selling property.

The curious part of the matter seems to be that the United States Government has been able to collect defaulted State bonds on behalf of itself and the Indians, but they do not seem to take any interest in obtaining payment of those bonds which were taken up by English people as a good holding investment many years ago, although numerous distinguished Americans, such as Daniel Webster, Presidents Grant and Roosevelt, and Senators Bayard and Calhoun advocated the honouring of the bonds, and judgments of the highest State Courts have held that the bonds were properly payable.

English people expected that the United States Government would not have taken merely a commercial view of the matter, but Americans ought not to blame us if we come to the conclusion that the main reason why the American Government takes no interest in the matter is that the American States do not now have to raise money in England.

The high income-tax in this country is partly due to the payments which have to be made on the American loan, and people like myself feel very sore that we should be taxed so heavily while the American States, which are now prosperous, do not pay their just debts.

Yours, &c.,
WIDOW.

KEEP OF DOVER CASTLE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The account in *The Times* to-day of the investigations just made with regard to the Keep of Dover Castle is of much interest to antiquaries in Newcastle-upon-Tyne; it reveals further parallels in the construction of the great towers at Dover and Newcastle.

It has been long known that the Keeps of both places were designed by the same engineer—Maurice (Mauricius Ingeniator). The Keep at Newcastle was completed in the year 1177—four years before Dover—and the features common to both may be assigned to that circumstance. It is not so widely known, however, that the Keep at Newcastle has an internal water supply system similar to that now revealed at Dover. The well-chamber at Newcastle is in the north-east angle of the building, and is entered from the great hall, which is on the third storey. The well is 99ft. deep, and has a depth of water of 40ft. On both the outer and the inner walls of the chamber, near the top of the well, is a recess hollowed in the form of a bowl, and with a lead pipe to carry the water to the rooms below. Water poured into these recesses found its way to a tank over the outer stairs, probably to supply the kitchens, and from the centre pier of the ground-floor chamber. It is possible that further investigations may reveal other outlets which have become choked or covered over. The piscinas in the chapel under the outer stairs may also have been supplied from this source.

Though it is common to refer to these Keeps as being Norman, they have features which are distinctly transitional in style, and they were built by the first Plantagenet King.

Your obedient servant,
T. WAKE.
The Castle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, March 13.

it be to the nation or to the Dominions as a whole to have this transfer effected?

We have on the one side the actual working Beam stations, and their conversion to two-way telephone stations or simultaneous telephone and telegraph stations is an immediate possibility. All such arguments as that the General Post Office can do it better or with less capital outlay, or working expenses, or more practical efficiency, are speculative and the proof is not yet.

Hence all interested in the practical progress of electro-communication and future possibilities, such as short-wave Beam television, are dismayed at the proposal to place these things under the control of the General Post Office, confident that this means a stroke of paralysis for the future of these inventions.

Yours faithfully,
AMBROSE FLEMING.
Sidmouth, Devon, March 20.

KANCHENJUNGA

FROM INDIA AND TIBET

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—You recently published two letters in which Mr. Hinks and Sir Denison Ross discussed the spelling of Kanchenjunga from the linguistic point of view. The latter's conclusion, *Kang-chen-dzo-gna*, must have filled geographers with dismay.

We want our maps to be a source of pleasure to the country people, and we cannot spell this important name in a way that will give rise to questionings. The Indian pundits have a tradition and belief that the name Kanchenjunga is of Sanskrit origin. Kanchenjunga stands between India and Tibet, but it belongs to India. May I place before your readers two geographical pictures, one from Tibet, the other from India? The map of Tibet is characterized by a deficiency of names; surveyors from India have respected this deficiency, and though finding it inconvenient have refrained from inventing names. But in further Tibet, which is beyond the influence of India, the map has been disfigured by many unsuitable names, such as Mount King Oscar, Mount Dupleix, Marco Polo range, Mount Prince Henri of Orleans, Lake Binocular.

Now turn to the other picture, that of India. The name Himalaya is perhaps the oldest name in the world; it is mentioned in the Mahabharatha and may possibly date from 2000 B.C. When Alexander the Great ruled in India the name Himalaya was already of great antiquity The Sanskrit-speaking Aryans gave names to many Himalayan peaks, Nanda Devi, Badrinath, Kedarnath, Dhaulagiri, Gaurisankar—names that are in artistic harmony with their environment. To which of these two pictures does the name Kanchenjunga seem to belong?

The Sanskrit names were not devised by people living in the hills: they were given to the peaks visible from the plains by people living in the plains. Is it likely that this Sanskrit-speaking people would have given names to high peaks visible from India and would have omitted Kanchenjunga, the most prominent of them all? Moreover, is it probable that the Tibetans, who omit to name their own mountains, would have been able to invent for a mountain in India such a name as Kanchenjunga, which is said by Sir Denison Ross to mean "the five treasures of the vast glacier ice"?

Seeing that Kanchenjunga is visible to both the Indian and Tibetan peoples, and also to the Nepalese and Sikkimese races, who live round its base, the geographer is in favour of a compromise when he has to select a spelling. The pronunciations of the name in modern use are already compromises, that have arisen out of a long intermingling of tongues. If the linguists will allow the name Kanchenjunga to be so spelt upon maps, it will, I think, be acceptable to all and will not give rise to dissensions.

Yours faithfully,
SIDNEY BURRARD, late Survey of India.

PROSECUTIONS FOR BRIBERY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is to be hoped that his Majesty's Government will give every facility for the passing of the Prevention of Corruption Bill which was read a second time, without a division, on March 7. The object of the Bill is to abolish the provision requiring the fiat or consent of the Law Officers before any prosecution for bribery can be begun, and it is clear from the maiden speech of one of the Law Officers (the Solicitor-General), who opposed the second reading, that the facts were unfamiliar.

Sir James Meiville said there was no point in the allegation that the fiat led to delay. This may be so at the moment; it certainly was not true (and history may repeat itself) formerly. He said that an application for the fiat is a perfectly informal matter; if so the fiat stands condemned on that account alone. He also observed that to say that the procedure adds to the cost of the proceedings has no foundation in fact. Obviously he has been misinformed, as there can be no possible doubt as to the additional expense involved, except perhaps in the police cases, which are the most numerous, and may be automatic.

It appears that the professed reason for retaining the fiat is that it protects the public from blackmail. It is just as easy to blackmail a person under threat of applying for the Attorney-General's fiat—it sounds so formidable!—as under threat of prosecuting in a Court of law, where there is this safeguard—that sworn declaration must be made before a magistrate. Lord Loreburn's objection to the fiat was based on the fact that, having been Attorney-General, he thought the fiat an ineffective bar; and his opinion was shared by other experienced lawyers who at one time were either Attorney-General or Solicitor-General—namely, Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Alverstone, Lord James of Hereford, Lord Strathclyde, Lord Davey, and Sir J. Lawson Walton. There can be no doubt that the Act of 1906 would be much more vital were the fiat abolished.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE H. LONGMAN, Chairman, Bribery and Secret Commissions Prevention League, Incorporated.
22, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1.

BLENDED TEA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—British tea growers owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Woolacott for drawing attention to the injury caused to their industry by the unscrupulous mixing of inferior Java tea with good Indian and Ceylon teas. The so-called blending is largely a method of introducing an inferior article through the medium of a superior quality.

Pure Indian and Ceylon teas are obtainable which will suit the differing degrees of hardness in the water in any part of the kingdom. A Government pledged to Imperial preference removes the preferential duty on British-grown tea. It is succeeded by a Government pledged to free trade which urges India to consider the special interests of Lancashire. Bargaining on the part of India in the interests of its great tea industry, giving employment to many thousands of Indians, is conspicuous by its absence. As a result of the unfair competition the incomes of many investors are being seriously affected both in India and in the United Kingdom, for a high proportion of Indian tea is being sold at a loss. These reduced incomes must in turn affect the receipts of income-tax and surtax in both countries, and so the economic situation becomes still more complicated.

H. H. MACLEOD.
Merrow, Guildford, March 18.

A LINK WITH LIVINGSTONE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—On two previous occasions in your columns you have published information about the last remaining African servant of David Livingstone—Matthew Wellington, who was one of that little faithful band who embalmed their master's body and carried it, often through hostile tribes, to the coast of Africa, so that it might lie among his people. This aged servant is now living in poverty in Mombasa, and the Government of Kenya Colony, in spite of appeals from both unofficial and official quarters, does not see its way to award him a pension. He was for some years a foreman in the Public Works Department of that Colony.

There may be some of your readers who, admiring the life and work of David Livingstone, and grateful to those Africans who, against their inherited customs, embalmed and carried a dead body, would like to contribute to a fund for Matthew Wellington. £52 a year will keep the old man, now 85 years of age, in comfort. Are there 52 of your readers who could subscribe £1 a year for Matthew's lifetime? Contributions will be gratefully received by W. McGregor Ross, 24, Middleway, N.W.11.

Yours faithfully,
R. J. CAMPBELL,
DONALD FRASER,
A. RUTH FRY,
ROBERT LAWS,
W. J. RAMPLEY,
WILLIAM ROBINSON,
ISABEL ROSS,
KATHLEEN SIMON.

March 19.

Points from Letters

INDIAN MEDICAL DEGREES

The decision of the Council of the British Medical Association not to recognize Indian medical degrees has passed almost without comment; it is likely, however, to have serious consequences. With the present trend of political development in India, it is only to be expected that before long India will retaliate by deciding only to recognize doctors who have obtained their degrees in India. This would be a most serious blow to the British community. At present it is difficult enough for them to obtain the services of a doctor of their own race; should such a ban come into force they would have to rely, not merely on an Indian doctor, but on an Indian-trained doctor.—MAJOR E. P. YEATES, Nutcombe Height, Hindhead.

THE BLUE ENSIGN

The letter on the subject of the Blue Ensign appearing in your issue of the 18th suggests that its writer is ignorant of the reason why many yacht clubs are privileged to use this flag. The right "to wear the Blue Ensign of her Majesty's Fleet" was granted by the authorities, with Royal approval, in the early days of yachting, in recognition of the fact that a knowledge of nautical matters was of great national value, and to convey official approval and encouragement of the sport for that reason. That such action was justified—and appreciated—was amply demonstrated by the magnificent response made by yachtsmen of all classes in the Great War, when their experience enabled them to qualify immediately for duties which in the case of the landsman would have required many months of training, even presuming the average landsman capable of learning such duties at all.—Mr. T. R. PHILP, Camp House, Clifton Down.

MR. BRANGWYN'S PANELS

The acceptance or rejection of Mr. Brangwyn's panels being entirely at the discretion of the House of Lords, their Lordships would be empowered to waive taking a decision on half the panels if they think fit. The testator's natural discretion in this matter might be waived. Such work is a whole with a rise, climax and fall. French custom, amounting to law, in this matter is not without interest. *L'acheteur est censé connaître le talent du vendeur avant la commande.*—Mr. R. SICKERT.

SNOWSTORM AT BIRMINGHAM

Captain Cowper states in your columns that the snowstorm yielded 7¼in. of snow in Birmingham, and when melted gave amounts of 0.50 and 0.80 in two gauges. But I do not agree with him in calling the storm local. The temperature during the storm was higher in the South of England, and the critical temperature for snow (*i.e.*, 32deg.-33deg.) probably passed through about the latitude of Birmingham. The elevation of the town also helped it. This explains why there was no snow at Worcester, 24 miles south-west, which is also lower. Here we had double the amount of precipitation, but it all fell as rain, yielding 1.54 and .32 in the gauge, a total of 1.86. I estimate that above 1,750ft. on the Black Mountains near here 2ft. of dry snow fell, but none lay below about 800ft.—The Rev. R. P. DANSEY, Kentchurch Rectory, Hereford.

THE LATE PROFESSOR KENNY

The late Professor Kenny took a great interest in the work of discharged prisoners. He had been an active member of the Managing Committee of the Cambridge Discharged Prisoners Aid Society since 1896. During the last 10 years he missed only two meetings of this committee, when he was unavoidably prevented from being present. He was probably on his way to a meeting of this committee last Saturday when he met with the sad accident which terminated in his death. Such a record, for a man who was so fully occupied in other matters, is certainly a cause for thankful remembrance, and will long be an inspiration to those who have been privileged to work with him.—The Rev. W. W. PARTRIDGE, Hon. Secretary, Cambridge D.P.A.S., St. Luke's Vicarage, Cambridge.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION

Sir Alexander Hamilton-Gordon's letter conveys the impression that the Executive Committee of the League of Nations Union, who have always been responsible for the formulation of its international policy, do so without the concurrence of the members. It is true that from time to time the Executive Committee come under searching criticism on matters of administration, but perhaps you will allow me, as one who has been in touch with the opinion of a good many of the branches, to say that in matters of international policy the Executive Committee have always had the complete confidence of the members of the Union, whether it be a regular statement submitted to General Council for approval, or one prepared in an emergency.—Mr., HENRY BRINTON, Organizing Secretary, Kent Federal Council of the League of Nations Union, Madginford, Bearsted, Kent.

TITHE

Mr. Bissley says tithe is obsolete, and calls upon the Government to help the farmer by abolishing it. But the farmer does not pay the tithe. It is the landowner who pays the tithe. If Mr. Bissley wishes the farmer to be given help, why not ask the Government to abolish rent? This the farmer does pay, and would, I am sure, much rather be relieved of than the comparatively trivial amount which his landlord has to pay for tithe. But ecclesiastical tithe is being abolished—by the somewhat old-fashioned method of redemption over a period of 85 years, it is true, a method not in accord with the ideas of our new economists who look upon property not as a right, but as a crime. There will remain, however, tithe to the extent of about £1,000,000 per annum which belongs to private individuals. What of them? Would Mr. Bissley abolish their property? If so, why should not the Government abolish Mr. Bissley's ownership in his land? "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander"; but perhaps I should say: "What is one man's meat is another man's poison."—Mr. E. W. I. PETERSON, Church Property Defence Association, 5, Raymond-buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.1.

PLAYING FIELDS FOR BOYS

Just before the Oxford Boys' Cricket Scheme was launched in April, 1921, people here shook their heads and said that it was doomed to an early failure, that the boys would get out of hand, and do much damage to the college grounds. They were entirely wrong. In that year I was with every one of the schools in turn and watched discipline very closely. Many of the boys had previously played cricket in the streets, and the sudden and dramatic change to the beautiful college grounds, amidst ideal conditions, with first-class equipment at their disposal, very naturally excited them, and some gave vent to their feelings by talking too much. As the season progressed we were able to eliminate this undue exuberance of spirits, the boys quickly settled down, became accustomed to their Utopian surroundings, and their conduct was uniformly exemplary. Thus in nine years the Oxford boys have used the college grounds about 3,600 times, and no complaint has ever been officially made to me by any of the colleges with regard to the behaviour of the boys.—Mr. J. R. F. TURNER, Hon. Secretary, Oxford Boys' Cricket Scheme, 199, Iffley-road, Oxford.

THE PETROL TAX

In your issue of March 18 Mr. T. L. Bidwell, in his letter on the petrol tax, says:—"Wealthier persons with large establishments do not as a rule employ petrol gas and can run their larger plants economically on untaxed paraffin, which is not a practical fuel for small engines." I feel quite certain that Mr. Bidwell has written this sentence under a misapprehension. Hundreds of small engines from 1½ h.p. upwards are being dispatched from these works every week to run on paraffin.—Mr. R. J. NORROX, Petters, Limited, Yeovil.

WEATHER-COCKS IN LONDON

At what height should our weather-cocks be placed for the information of those who are perforce obliged to tread the lower levels? Many years ago, when staying at Salisbury, it was pointed out to me that the vane on the cathedral spire and another on a somewhat stumpy church tower were pointing in opposite directions. I was further informed that whenever this happened local humour attributed it to the difference between High Church and Low Church!—Mr. EUGENE TODD, Bonslea, 23, Churchfield-road, East Acton, W.3.

A CIPHER FOR "THE"

With regard to the interesting correspondence concerning a cipher for "the," I would suggest that a Greek diphthong "theta"—"θ"—would be the most obviously natural character to employ.—Mr. JOHN A. MACKLIN, 134, Cronin-road, Peckham, S.E.15.

THE NEW PLANET

Your correspondent Miss M. A. Biggs will doubtless be applauded for suggesting that the new planet should have a classic name. But she herself points out that Pallas is represented among the Asteroids. Would it not therefore be more reasonable to include the Goddess of Memory than of Wisdom as the new discovery? Without Mnemosyne creative energy is incomplete and paralysed.—Mrs. R. H. MURRAY, The Vicarage, Pershore, Worcestershire.

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endeavours to extend social or spiritual support to all who falter on the road of life.
Please help by cheques to PREBENDARY CARLILE, C.H., D.D., Hon. Chief Secretary, Headquarters, 55, Bryanston St., W.1.

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IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND
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FOR SAILORS

To all who recognize the country's debt to seamen the British Sailors' Society pleads for help to maintain Sailors' Homes in over 100 World Ports. Seamen's WIDOWS cared for, ORPHANS trained.
The BRITISH SAILORS' SOCIETY
Now in its 113th year. Help urgently needed. Please send to SIR ERNEST P. CLOVER, Bart., Hon. Treasurer, 680, Commercial Road, London, E.14.

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Help the oldest and largest hospital of its kind.
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Insolvent 14 years ago and owing £10,000 it now possesses assets of £20,000, but is faced with the imperative need of rebuilding at a cost of £40,000.
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in the 184th year of its Work.
Please send a special donation to the Chairman, J. F. W. Deacon, Esq., at 283, Harrow Road, London, W.9. Founded 1746.

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SHAFTESBURY SOCIETY AND RAGGED SCHOOL UNION, 1844.
Patrons: Their Majesties the King and the Queen.
A PIONEER SOCIETY WITH EXPANDING ACTIVITIES AMONG POOR & CRIPPLED CHILDREN. GENEROUS SUPPORT IS EARNESTLY INVITED.
JOHN KI

RESTORATION OF ST. PAUL'S

WORK NEARLY DONE

NEED OF REPEATED SURVEYS

A comprehensive report on the present state of the preservation work which is now nearing completion in St. Paul's Cathedral was put before the Representative Committee at a meeting held at the Deanery yesterday afternoon. The Dean of St. Paul's presided, and there were also present:—

Canon Alexander, Canon Elliott, the Archdeacon of London, the Bishop of London, Sir Lewis Dibdin, Sir Alfred Lower, Mr. Mervyn Macartney, Sir Charles Morgan, Sir George Humphreys, Captain Peach, Mr. E. C. Trench, Sir John Mullins, Mr. E. L. Gosling, and Mr. H. T. A. Dashwood.

SIR CHARLES MORGAN, in the absence through illness of Mr. Basil Mott, presented the ninth report of the Works Committee appointed by the Representative Committee in March, 1925, to carry out the recommendations contained in the final report of the Commission of Architects and Engineers. The report stated that the reinforcement and grouting of the piers supporting the dome of the Cathedral were now complete; the corroded cramps embedded in the masonry had been removed wherever practicable and, where necessary, had been replaced with non-corrosive metal; and the defective masonry from this and other causes had been repaired. The organ and the choir stalls, removed to enable this work to be done, were now in course of re-erection, and would be completed by the end of April, together with the improvements to the organ which had been sanctioned. The final work to the choir stalls and cleaning down would be finished by the end of May, and this would complete the whole of the work in the parts of the building used for services, which would leave sufficient time for the needful preparations for the re-opening on June 25, and the resumption of complete services continuously thereafter.

ENCIRCLING THE OUTER DRUM

"The encircling of the outer drum supporting the peristyle and the inner drum carrying the dome, cone, and lantern," the report continued, "which was necessarily left till towards the end of the work, until the strengthening of the piers was well advanced, is now nearly complete. The work incidental to it, of repairing and reinforcing the buttresses, will be completed before the date of the opening, and the only part which will be unfinished is situated above the vaulting and will consist of completing the lower chain of the reinforcement, encircling the outer drum at the lowest practical point. Thus the work remaining to be done will in no way interfere with the services or the use of the Cathedral.

"The survey and observations of the Cathedral, which had been started in 1921, have been continued by the Works Committee throughout the progress of the works. The Representative Committee will remember that the Commission pointed out in their final report that the absence of accurate levels and measurements and a reliable datum system, made it extremely difficult to form an opinion on the condition of the Cathedral or to decide on the best remedial measures, and recommended the complete survey which has been made, and the continuous observation which has been carried on as one of the most important works, to ensure adequate safeguarding of the Cathedral, and as a guide in any preservation work which at any future time it may be found necessary to undertake. The Works Committee wish to associate themselves with these recommendations and to point out that the value of this work lies greatly in the continuity of the observations and their regular co-ordination over a period of years; and recommend that steps should be taken to continue them in the future at fixed intervals and that the engineering and architectural surveys of the Cathedral should be kept up to date.

"In order that the observation of the dome area should be complete and accurate, it was found necessary to include in the survey and the observations practically the whole of the Cathedral. In the course of this survey, opportunity arose for examining the rest of the building and known defects were more closely examined, and it is apparent that those parts of the structure outside the dome area will require careful watching, and this should form part of the methodical and constant observation of the building. The period of observation of these places has at present been too short to enable definite recommendations to be made, and, moreover, they are outside the reference to the Works Committee. Nevertheless, the Works Committee strongly recommend that careful attention be given to these matters by the Dean and Chapter and their advisers.

BASEMENTS NEAR THE CATHEDRAL

"The question of the foundations of the building has also come under review during the progress of the works, and while nothing has been found which in any way modifies the conclusions come to by the Commission, and no sign of recent settlement or movement in the foundations to cause anxiety, the Works Committee are of opinion that the observation of the foundations is quite as important, and should be as continuous as that of the building itself. In addition to the plumbing and levelling of the building, variations in the temperature of the structure throughout the year have been kept and noted, and the Committee recommend that in addition to this, steps should be taken to keep notes of the level of the sub-soil water as, in their view, the amount of water in the foundations is of the greatest importance to the stability of the building, and any variation of the water level has an important bearing upon the supporting power of the subsoil.

"In view of the present tendency for the construction of deep basements in the City, and the absence of any authority with satisfactory control during construction, the Committee hope that the authorities will obtain such an extension of their powers as will ensure that no such deep foundations or other works are constructed in the vicinity of the Cathedral until all proper precautions have been taken for its protection, more especially during the progress of the works.

"The Works Committee will have finished the task, delegated to them by the Representative Committee, shortly after the re-opening ceremony of the Cathedral in June next, and it is suggested that on a date to be arranged the Works Committee should cease to function, and that all further works should be carried out under the direction of the Dean and Chapter and their advisers."

The report was adopted, and a resolution was carried unanimously that the Corporation of London should be approached with a view to ascertaining if definite steps can be taken to control the construction of basements in the vicinity of the Cathedral.

A letter was read from Archbishop Lord Davidson suggesting the desirability of having a further meeting of the Representative Committee, and it was arranged that a final meeting should be held in October this year.

NEWSPAPER INSURANCE COUPONS

CLERKS' ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO EXTORT MONEY

PERCY RICHARD BUDDEN, 43, clerk, of Wakefield-street, W.C., and JOHN ANDERSON, 41, clerk, of Rowton House, Camden Town, were remanded in custody by Sir Chartres Biron at Bow-street Police Court yesterday on charges of demanding £10 with menaces from the Daily Herald (1929), Limited, Wilson-street, Long-acre, and being in unlawful possession of a quantity of *Daily Herald* insurance coupons.

Mr. Gough, prosecuting counsel, said that the accused men had been in the temporary employment of the Wellington Press, who were engaged to card-index insurance coupons filled in by readers of the *Daily Herald*. Just after midnight the men went to the offices of the *Daily Herald* with about 1,000 of these coupons. They were seen by Mr. Faguence, a journalist, to whom one of them said: "We are in a position to discredit your people. I have got thousands of your insurance coupons in my pockets, which I can sell all over London." He afterwards said, "I wish the editor was here. We'll take £10 for what we have got."

Police-sergeant Borrett, who was called to make the arrest, said that in reply to the charge Budden remarked, "It is so ridiculous, there is nothing to be said."

The Corporation of the City of London have decided to demolish the buildings at the Metropolitan Cattle Market at Islington known as the Calf and Hide Market, because they are dangerous, and to erect new buildings at a cost of £13,249.

ST. PAUL'S BRIDGE SCHEME

DISCUSSION ON REPORT IN "THE TIMES"

At the last meeting of the Court of Common Council (reported in *The Times* on March 7) Mr. John Stopher took exception to the publication in *The Times* on March 3 of exclusive details of Sir Ernest Lamb's scheme for dealing with St. Paul's Bridge, alleging "breach of privilege."

At yesterday's meeting of the Common Council the following notices of motion were on the paper:—

By SIR ERNEST H. LAMB.—That no breach of privilege is involved in the publication of the article that appeared in *The Times* of March 3 on the subject of St. Paul's Bridge.

By Mr. JOHN STOPHER.—That, in the best interests of this Corporation, it is undesirable that communication should be made to the Press by any member of this Court, or official of the Corporation, in respect of any reports, proposals, or details of any matter, the subject of which is under a reference to a Committee from the Court, before the same has been considered by such Committee.

SIR ERNEST LAMB, in proposing his motion, said that last Friday week when he opened *The Times* he found that an attack had been made on him without previous notice, suggesting that he had been guilty of breach of privilege, presumably of that Court. Mr. Stopher did not, however, explain the privilege of which there had been a breach. He (Sir Ernest) accepted full responsibility for what had happened. Neither the Press nor any Corporation official was in any way responsible.

He (Sir Ernest) had no difficulty in defending the liberty of the Press in the matter. The Corporation was one of the oldest champions of the liberty of the Press. Lord Mayor Brass Crosby in the 18th century actually endured imprisonment in the Tower because he defended that liberty, and the Common Council went to the Tower to welcome their Lord Mayor on his release. He believed that that liberty had not been violated, and that they could continue to trust the Press as they had done heretofore. With regard to the case under review it would be remembered that there was a special meeting of that Court to discuss a report on St. Paul's Bridge on October 12, 1928, and Mr. Stopher spoke. He (Sir Ernest) was unable to participate because of the operation of the closure.

The first place he came to with his scheme was the Court, and on October 16, 1928, his proposals were printed in *The Times*. Was Mr. Stopher Rip Van Winkle, or the Sleeping Beauty, or the Sleeper of H. G. Wells who had just awakened, that he did not realize that? The scheme was not only printed in *The Times* but was illustrated by a plan. Immediately the Bridge House Estates Committee were reconstituted they invited members to submit proposals and he submitted his. Those schemes were circulated as long ago as November, 1928. Later the Committee invited the public to submit proposals and on March 5, 1929, the replies were considered by the Committee. On June 24 it was resolved that the remaining proposals, including his, should be printed, and, further, at the last meeting of the Committee in the Old Year it was resolved that not only his proposals but the plan should be circulated. They were public property before they ever went to the Committee. All he had done was to bring his scheme up to date and to include new figures.

He made no exclusive communication to *The Times*; it was no reflection on that newspaper that its organization was such that it was able to gather and disseminate details to the public. He thought they should be very grateful to *The Times*, for what was wanted was more publicity, not less. There were some members of the Committee who did not want publicity and Mr. Stopher more than any other member had been the cause of delay and the prevention of discussion of the matter in Committee. Sir Ernest contended that he had been guilty of no breach of privilege, but that he was out to secure what was in the best interests of this Committee—due publicity.

The LORD MAYOR.—Sir Ernest Lamb having had the opportunity of making his statement is it desirable that the debate should continue? All these matters must be questions of taste. There cannot be a breach of privilege.

SIR ERNEST LAMB said he was content to withdraw his motion.

The LORD MAYOR then asked Mr. Stopher to withdraw his motion.

Mr. STOPHER said he had been attacked, and desired to put some questions to Sir Ernest Lamb.

The TOWN CLERK stated that that could not be allowed—members could not question each other, it might lead to disorder. (Laughter.)

Mr. STOPHER repeated that he had been attacked unfairly, and would have no opportunity of replying if his motion were withdrawn. He had studiously avoided the word "privilege" in his motion. No other member who sent valuable suggestions to the Committee had done such a thing as Sir Ernest Lamb.

SIR ERNEST LAMB said that another proposal had been published. Mr. Matheson's scheme and plan were published in *The Times* on November 25, and he attended before the Committee on November 26, when it was resolved that his (Sir Ernest's) scheme should be printed and circulated to members.

Mr. STOPHER said that many of his colleagues complained that a member of the Court should have published a scheme which had not been considered by the Committee. Was it fair to his colleagues that Sir Ernest should have published the scheme before the Committee had considered it?

SIR ERNEST.—It has been before the Committee for 18 months.

Concluding, Mr. STOPHER said that he would comply with the request of the Lord Mayor and withdraw his motion.

CANAL BOATS BILL

COMMITTEE STAGE CONCLUDED

The Canal Boats Bill, which originally prohibited the carrying of all children on canal boats, but has been drastically amended, and in its present form applies only to those above five years of age, and during actual school times, was again before the Standing Committee of the House of Commons yesterday. SIR SAMUEL ROBERTS (Ecclesall, U.) presided.

LORD WINTERTON (Horsham and Worthing, U.) proposed a new clause directing an inquiry to be held by the Ministry of Health after two years' working of the Act, and providing that if the report of the Board was adverse the Act should cease to be in effect, unless expressly continued by Parliament. In support of his proposal he instanced the unexpected effect of the Act prohibiting the taking of children into publichouses. All the objections of opponents of the legislation had, he said, been fulfilled, and in any large town one might often see groups of up to a dozen children waiting in the rain while their parents were in publichouses.

SIR DONALD MACLEAN (N. Cornwall, Lib.) said an inquiry into whether children should be educated or not was entirely out of the question. It was an amazing proposal to come from a member some of whose colleagues were protesting against the growing power of Government Departments. The clause would actually give the Ministry of Health power to repeal legislation.

After some discussion, LORD WINTERTON protested against the silence of representatives of the Ministry of Health, remarking that this was one of the reasons why they should oppose the Bill strongly on Report stage and third reading and ask their friends in the House of Lords to take action there.

The new clause was rejected by 17 to nine.

A new clause was added to the Bill, at the instance of the promoters, prohibiting the carrying of any children on canal boats used for the conveyance of refuse.

A proposal that the prohibition should be extended to women was opposed by the promoters as outside the real scope of the Bill.

Mr. HANSON (Moseley, U.) twitted Sir Donald Maclean and his friends with want of chivalry. He was surprised that the Duchess of Atholl should agree to women working in one of the most objectionable occupations imaginable.

The amendment was supported by Mr. BATEY (Spennymoor, Lab.), who instanced the prohibition against women working in mines.

The DUCHESS of ATHOLL (Kinross and West Perth, U.) said the work was undoubtedly disagreeable and she was sorry that either men or women should have to be engaged in it. It was not, however, heavy work, like labour in mines, and after all women on shore had disagreeable tasks.

The amendment was carried by 13 to 11.

An amendment was also carried reducing the penalties proposed for offences under the Act.

The Committee concluded examination of the Bill, and it was ordered to be reported to the House as amended.

Summonses were granted at Bow-street Police Court yesterday against principals and certain frequenters of the Merry Grill Club, St. Martin's-lane, in respect of the alleged illegal supply and consumption of intoxicants.

THE EUROPA

MAIDEN VOYAGE TO AMERICA

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)
ON BOARD THE EUROPA, MARCH 20

The new 51,000-ton North German Lloyd liner Europa, which is making her maiden voyage to America, reached Southampton this morning. A few hours later she continued the voyage, passing her sister ship, the Bremen, which was returning from New York, a few miles out from Southampton. It had been planned that the two ships should meet in the Solent, but this arrangement was altered, apparently from the fear that such a spectacular meeting might be regarded as a sort of demonstration and give offence.

The Europa made the passage from Bremerhaven in about 17 hours. Very little vibration is noticeable in spite of her enormous engine power, and as the crossing was unusually smooth it was often difficult to realize that the ship was moving unless one looked out of a porthole.

Her captain is Commodore N. Johnsen, the senior active commander of the North German Lloyd. Commodore Johnsen, who served before the mast in British sailing vessels before beginning his 35 years of service with the North German Lloyd, believes that his ship may one day beat the record of the Bremen, but not at this time of the year.

Great pride is taken in these two ships, not only by their builders and owners, but by the German nation, which sees in them, as it sees in the Graf Zeppelin and the Do. X, a symbol of German recovery from the chaos of the War. The Europa and Bremen have a special significance in this respect, for barely 10 years have passed since the North German Lloyd had to hand over practically the whole of its fleet, which then amounted to nearly a million tons. It was left with a handful of small craft, of which the biggest vessel was one of 781 tons.

In these 10 years the North German Lloyd has gradually regained all the ground lost, and with the completion of the Europa and Bremen its fleet again amounts to nearly a million tons, while the line itself again stands fourth among the shipping lines of the world.

Now that the Europa, which narrowly escaped complete destruction by fire last year, has at last been brought into service, and the 32,000-ton Columbus has been re-engined to give her a speed approaching that of the two larger ships, the company has for the third time established an express Transatlantic service. The first was in 1881 when 11 ships of the Elbe type served the North American traffic. The second was a service worked with the four ships of the Kaiser class, the first of which, the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, steamed into Cowes roadstead with the words "made in Germany" flaunting from her bows in 1897 after beating the record of the Cunarders, Lucania and Campania. In 1906 the Mauretania regained the record for England and held it until the Bremen regained it for the North German Lloyd last year.

The North German Lloyd opened its first Transatlantic service in 1858 with a ship built in Glasgow. In these days Hamburg and Bremen can build all the ships which German lines need. At Bremerhaven the North German Lloyd is extending its harbour works with the aim of making a model passenger port. When the work is finished the harbour will be able to accommodate four ships of the Bremen type, or even bigger, at the same time. Such ships will also be able to dock there for repairs, so that contracts will not go abroad to Southampton, and the difficult passage up the Elbe to Hamburg will be avoided. The Bremen, incidentally, is docking at Hamburg after her present trip, instead of at Southampton.

POLICY OF THE COMPANY

Addressing a large number of visitors who inspected the Europa, Herr P. HEINCKEN, president of the Norddeutscher Lloyd Company, said:—"It is widely imagined that these three sister ships, the Columbus, Bremen, and Europa, are the outcome of a new and ambitious policy on our part, and that we are in some form or other receiving financial aid, in other words a subsidy, from our Government in connexion with them. Now the question of subsidies to national shipping seems to be hovering over the whole shipping world at the present time, and likely before long to attract a good deal of public attention. Judging by past experience, there is always danger of a discussion on the topic becoming heated; therefore, it is of vital importance that all those who may be drawn into such a discussion should be rightly informed in regard to the facts.

"I ask you to take notice that I declare most emphatically that we have never since the foundation of the Line down to the present day received a single mark of subsidy from our Government in connexion with our Transatlantic service."

Herr Heincken added that the three vessels were not the outcome of a new and somewhat aggressive policy, but the direct continuation of a decidedly moderate policy, carefully considered and decided on in 1881. At that date the directors of the Lloyd had to face a drastic change in Transatlantic shipping, due to a sudden leap forward in marine engineering. It was the advent of the Atlantic greyhounds, the Arizona, the Alaska, and the Oregon. After thinking the matter out very carefully and looking well ahead, they decided on a policy of a "time-table Transatlantic service," to be called an Express Service. The scheme was to provide a weekly service of vessels of the highest class practically uniform in speed and all other respects, so that a passenger need not concern himself as to which particular steamer was sailing at the time he wished to cross. To secure this uniformity, the Lloyd placed orders with the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company for eight steamers. This fleet maintained the Lloyd weekly service until 1897, when they were displaced by the Lloyd four-funnel steamers which continued the Express Service until 1914. "The policy is still the same, but the great difference is that we are now proposing to achieve with three vessels what in former days required eight."

INTRUDERS IN CARDIFF BANK

NIGHT WATCHMAN'S ENCOUNTER WITH TWO GREEKS

GEORGIAS ELEFTHERION, 21, and THEODORIS ANGELE, 25, Greek subjects, were again before the Cardiff magistrates yesterday on a charge of breaking into and entering the St. Mary-street branch of Barclays Bank with intent to commit a felony. Edwin John Davies, night watchman at the bank, said that shortly after 3 o'clock on Thursday morning last he heard a window being opened and concealed himself in the chief clerk's office. Shortly after he heard sounds of a till being forced open, and dashing into the bank hall with his dog he switched on the electric light and saw the two prisoners crouching behind the cashier's counter. "I shouted hands up," said the witness, "and both men walked towards me. I told them to go back, at the same time covering them with my revolver. I blew my police whistle and two policemen came to the door. I admitted them, and the men were taken into custody."

In reply to the charge both prisoners said through an interpreter, "We did not go there with the intention of stealing. We found the window open. We were very hungry. We did not look for money. We looked for bread."

Both men were committed for trial at the next quarter sessions.

MINER FOUND AFTER HAVING BEEN LOST FOR TWO DAYS

John Miller, 65, who had been missing in the Bedlington Doctor pit for two days, was found alive on Wednesday in the Speedwell seam of the colliery. Miller, who lives at Colliery-row, went down the pit at 3 a.m. on Monday to join two comrades working as waste men in Speedwell old workings. He was followed a short time later by Mr. Aynsley, the master shifter, who, however, could find no trace of Miller. An alarm was given and a search begun, which was unsuccessful until Wednesday morning, when two deputy overmen heard a voice calling: "Hi man, give us a light," and discovered Miller covered with grime. Miller said the trouble began when his light went out. He had no idea of the time, because his watch stopped. After he had consumed his food and drink he was forced to suck two candles he possessed.

MOTOR-CAR SPEEDS

LIMIT REJECTED BY COMMITTEE

MR. MORRISON ON MOBILE POLICE

The Standing Committee of the House of Commons on the Road Traffic Bill met yesterday, under the chairmanship of Sir H. O'Neill (Antrim, U.), and rejected by a large majority a proposal to impose a speed limit upon private motor-cars. During the sitting the Minister of Transport advised police authorities to organize mobile forces to deal with dangerous driving.

On Clause 10, which deals with speed limits, Mr. HALL-CAINE (Liverpool, Everton, Lab.) moved an amendment to restrict the speed of motor-cars to 40 miles an hour. He said he made this proposal because of the bad standard of driving on the roads of this country and the fact that accidents were increasing every year. The rumour that the speed limit for private cars was to be abolished had already had an effect. The Chief Constable of Leeds had stated that the Bill had created the impression among motorists that already they could drive at any speed they liked, and that had led to undue recklessness. In Leeds during 1925 there were 26 people killed; in 1929 the number had increased to 60; and from January 1 to March 6 this year 14 people were killed and 219 injured, nearly twice as many as in the corresponding period of last year. If the present rate of accidents continued 1930 would be a black year.

Proceeding, Mr. Hall-Caine said he would rather have a speed limit of 40 miles an hour than no limit at all, to prevent motorists thinking that they could drive at any speed they liked. In the interests not only of pedestrians but of motorists themselves a speed limit was very necessary. The proposal that inexperienced drivers, who had not been required to pass driving tests as motorists were in other countries, should be allowed to drive at any speed they liked was one that the Committee ought to consider very carefully.

"MURDER INCITEMENT BILL"

DR. SALTER (Bermondsey, W., Lab.), who had an amendment on the paper proposing a limit of 35 miles an hour, said a very large proportion of motor accidents was due to excessive speed. Incitements to speed were given by motor manufacturers who advertised cars of high speed capacity. The destruction of life that was caused by motorists in the villages was infinitely greater than anything that happened in the Great War, and the people were trying to protect themselves by dumping loads of flints at the approaches. The greater the speed of a car the greater was the momentum, the greater was the difficulty of the motorist in taking a decision in an emergency, the greater would be the smash in the event of an accident, and the less was the margin of safety for the pedestrian crossing the road. The view taken by coroners was that the proposal to abolish the speed limit for light cars was having the effect of making some motorists more reckless than before. The light car and the motor-cycle were responsible for the disproportionate rate of accidents that were taking place. If the speed limit were abolished, the only appropriate title of the Bill would be "the Murder Incitement Bill," and there would be tremendous public resentment all over the country.

MAJOR J. W. HILLS (Ripon, U.) said Dr. Salter had failed to connect high speed with loss of life. He had reached the conclusion, after careful thought, that nothing was to be gained by retaining a speed limit even of 40 miles an hour. The great majority of the accidents on the roads were accidents pure and simple, and there was nothing in the Bill which would diminish accidents. The only real solution of the motoring problem was the construction of motoring roads such as existed in the United States of America and in Northern Italy. Motor-cars should not be allowed to travel at high speeds over unfenced roads, and this question would have to be faced eventually.

DR. SALTER.—What does the hon. member propose to do to save human life until those roads are made?

MAJOR HILLS.—If I thought that, in the meantime, some of the casualties now taking place would be prevented by a 40-mile speed limit, I would vote for the amendment, but honestly I do not think so.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HOWARD BURY (Chelmsford, U.) said he failed to find any statistical proof that speed was the cause of accidents. If there was a speed limit, people would believe they had a right to drive up to the limit, whereas the Bill said that any speed, even five, 10, or 15 miles an hour, might be dangerous in certain circumstances, and heavy penalties were imposed for dangerous driving.

Mr. VAUGHAN (Forest of Dean, Lab.) said the Bill was an attempt to reconcile the impossible; to reconcile the up-to-date science of motoring with an obsolete system of roads. He believed that public opinion would be more and more encouraged in future to condemn dangerous driving, and he saw nothing to be gained by having a speed limit.

Mr. SHORT, Under Secretary, Home Office (Wednesbury), said it was wrong to assert that road accidents were due to any single cause, and there might be more danger on occasion in slow than in fast driving. Despite the division of opinion among the police, the Home Office had come to the opinion that the abolition of the speed limit should be supported.

MAJOR LLOYD GEORGE (Pembroke, L.) agreed that the speed limit should be abolished for the county districts, but expressed the hope that the Minister would do all he could to encourage local authorities in towns (under the powers contained in Clause 45) to insist upon local speed limits.

MINISTRY'S CONCLUSION

Mr. MORRISON, Minister of Transport (Hackney, S.), said the Committee were about to take a decision of the greatest importance, and he had reached the conclusion which was embodied in the Bill after much thought. The speed limit had been abolished in Northern Ireland, and the Minister and the officers in charge said that so far the number of accidents and fatalities in Ulster had not increased. The central fact of the situation was that the speed limit had already been abolished by the tacit consent of general public opinion. That was the position, and it could not be ignored. Laws ought not to be passed unless there was public opinion behind them. When laws were passed obedience to them must be enforced; but it would not be right to lay down certain speed limits which would not be observed by a large number of motorists.

The Ministry of Transport believed that speed was not the primary cause of accidents. But he wished it to be known that the Bill did not say that any speed was to be a safe speed. It said it was an offence to drive recklessly or at a speed and in a manner that was dangerous to the public, having regard to all the circumstances of the case. That was a far better provision than the speed limit. He believed the Bill would reduce the number of accidents.

If the Bill were passed, a very great responsibility would rest upon the police forces, and he appealed to them to adapt themselves to the new circumstances of the time. He was more than ever convinced that the stationary policeman was not in the least likely to be adequate for the administration of the Bill. "I have come to the conclusion," he added, "that the police authorities ought to consider, not as a vindictive, spiteful action, but as a necessary action, the organization of a limited number of mobile police either in motor-cars or on motor-cycles. They must be free to go at considerable speed. I do not want to see them scattered all over the country, but I would like to see enough of them to let motorists know that they may be caught at any time if they are driving dangerously. I believe that would be an effective way of dealing with dangerous motorists."

The Committee then rejected Mr. Hall-Caine's amendment by 45 votes to seven, and Dr. Salter's amendment was negatived without a division. The clause was then agreed to.

The Committee adjourned till Tuesday.

IRREGULAR LANDING OF ALIEN SEAMEN

At the London Sessions on Wednesday SAID HOUSSAIN, 36, and ISHMAIL HASSAN, 39, two coloured seamen, were found *Guilty* of landing in this country without leave of the immigration officials, and with being in possession of irregular documents, and were sentenced to 21 days' imprisonment and recommended for deportation. A police-officer informed the Court that the practice of getting into this country by means of irregular documents was very extensive. He was satisfied that the person who procured the documents for these two men was the prime mover in London in the practice and he knew where the men were bound for. The DEPUTY CHAIRMAN (Mr. Wilberforce) said that it would be much more satisfactory to strike at the person responsible, and he was glad to know from the police that that person would be brought to justice.

EDUCATION FOR COMMERCE

MANCHESTER AND HULL SCHEMES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)
MANCHESTER, MARCH 20

A new scheme for the promotion of a higher type of commercial training was launched to-day by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. Details of the curriculum have not yet been fully worked out, but the desire of the education committee of the chamber is to plan a two-year course of commercial training for youths between 16 and 18 years of age who have completed a four years' secondary, central, or public school course by passing the examination for the school-leaving certificate or an equivalent examination.

At the same time the chamber desires to secure from a number of firms in Manchester and its district guarantees that in September for a stated number of years they will afford employment for at least one year to a student for the Chamber of Commerce diploma course. The cooperation of the Manchester Education Committee will be sought in the selection of candidates. It will be observed that the two years' course of training leading to the diploma examination will be largely shaped by the ascertained desires of the firms who give the guarantee, as the whole idea of the scheme is to foster the growing inclination among business houses to seek their new recruits among young men possessing the obvious advantages of higher education. The Chamber of Commerce believe whole-heartedly that, given equal qualities of ambition or perseverance, the better educated boy will be incomparably the more valuable in the long run in determining the success of Manchester trade

While candidates will receive a conditional guarantee of employment by prospective employers before they undertake the necessary course of training, such guarantees will only be granted after investigations have satisfied the conductors of the scheme of the suitability of the candidates, and naturally the number of guarantees will depend on the participating firms. The Manchester High School of Commerce Municipal Institution will probably be the chief though not the only body to provide the education necessary for the diploma examination, but the examinations will be conducted independently by examiners appointed by the Chamber of Commerce.

COURSE AT HULL

The University College of Hull has set up a committee, consisting mainly of business men, under the chairmanship of Mr. B. Seebohm Rowntree, to bring into being and supervise a course of training leading to a diploma in industrial administration. The course will extend over two years, and entrance will be partly on scholastic qualifications, but a mixed committee will take into consideration the general suitability of candidates for business

Particular emphasis will be laid on the practical side. Necessarily the course will be based on a foundation of economic and historical knowledge, but it will include specific training in subjects of practical application, such as cost and control accounting, labour, and *personnel* organization, selling methods, welfare, &c. The teaching will be done partly by internal college lecturers, but for the more practical subjects recourse will be had to men actually engaged in business, who will deliver courses. Visits to firms will be arranged. Students will not go vaguely to see round a concern, but will be taken under expert guidance to study particular problems. An important part of the scheme is to give students as much insight as possible into actual business conditions. This has been made possible by the cooperation of several large concerns which are willing to take students for a few months in the long vacation and put them into the harness of employment. Firms which have agreed to cooperate with the college are the British Gas Light Company, Limited, the British Oil and Cake Mills, Limited, Messrs. G. and T. Earle, Limited, Messrs. Reckitt and Sons, Limited, and Messrs. Rowntree and Co., Limited.

The principles underlying the course of training are analogous to those on which, say, a university medical school is run. There also theory and practice are blended, and the teaching is done partly by full-time members of the university staff and partly by men engaged in practice. As the medical student walks a hospital, so the business student will walk firms.

LONDON RATES

INCREASE IN MOST BOROUGHS

Seventeen of the London boroughs have now fixed their rates for the half-year which will end in September, and with four exceptions they show increases which range from 1d. to 9d. in the pound. The higher requirements are chiefly caused by the provisions of the Local Government Act of last year and by the derating of machinery. During the current year, it is stated, boards of guardians, whose period of office was coming to an end, spent their balances, with the result that in a number of cases rates were temporarily reduced.

The rates so far made are as follows:—

	s.	d.	Increase
City of London	4	9	2d.
Bermondsey	8	0	no change
Bethnal Green	7	4	8d.
Camberwell	5	8	no change
Finsbury	5	10	9d.
Fulham	5	2	1d.
Hampstead	5	8	2d.
Islington	5	4	2d.
Kensington	5	0	no change
Lewisham	5	6	no change
Paddington	5	3	3d.
St. Marylebone	4	11	2d.
Shoreditch	5	6	6d.
Stoke Newington	5	6	4d.
Wandsworth	5	4	1d.
Westminster	4	9	4d.
Woolwich	7	0	6½d.

At the meeting yesterday of the Westminster City Council, which approved a general rate of 4s. 9d. in the pound, MAJOR VIVIAN ROGERS, chairman of the Finance Committee, said the estimated contribution of Westminster to the expenditure of the London County Council for the year amounted to over £3,500,000. This expenditure was to meet not only all the former County services, but also the expenditure on Public Assistance. For the City Council's own services the estimated expenditure showed an increase of approximately £30,000. For the coming financial year there would be an increased total expenditure of £240,000, and this would necessitate an increased rate of 6d. in the pound spread over the year. No less a sum than £4,530,000 would be required to be raised by rates. The estimates and rates required to meet them were the first the Council had had to consider consequent on the Local Government Act of 1929 coming into operation. The first impression one had of the operation of the Act, so far as it affected Westminster, was not a favourable one.

COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE U.S.A.

REVIEW IN "THE TRADE SUPPLEMENT"

Commercial and industrial conditions in the United States are reviewed in some detail in the current issue of *The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement* by our New York Correspondent. It is evident from his message that the speculative orgy indulged in there last year and the year before has not yet been liquidated in full. There are no signs of any early recovery in business, building is still at a low ebb, steel output is on the down grade, although only slightly, and the higher-priced motor-cars are in small demand. While the decline in general business is in some quarters ascribed to the delay in connexion with the Tariff Bill, it is more generally attributed to the large over-production last year in several industries, coupled with the fact that money is not yet really cheap throughout the country.

A very significant feature is the decline that has begun in the country's export trade. It is pointed out by the banking interests that the foreigner is obliged to use so large a proportion of his United States dollars in making interest payments on past borrowings that those available for making purchases of American goods are steadily diminishing.

The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement is not published as part of *The Times*, but is on sale to-day separately, price 3d., and is obtainable from all newsagents and bookstalls. The annual subscription is 17s. 4d., post free at home or abroad.

News in Brief

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of £3 conscience money.

Sir Robert Rutherford, chairman, was yesterday elected president of the West Indian Club in succession to the late Lord Harewood.

During last month 19,366 tons of fish were sent to Billingsgate Market for sale, of which 82 tons were seized as unfit for human food—principally whiting and dog-fish.

Mrs. Susannah Munday, 63, of Blackheath, was injured when two tramcars came into collision at Temple-avenue, Embankment, yesterday. Both cars were damaged, and traffic was delayed.

Two Chinese caravan dogs, believed to be the only examples of the breed in England, have been imported by Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. S. W. Egerton, of Westfield-lane, near Hastings. The dogs are of medium size and cream coloured, with golden shadings.

Mr. T. M. Welford, High Commissioner for New Zealand, accepted yesterday on behalf of the New Zealand Government a framed water-colour painting of a scene in the Port of London from Lord Ritchie of Dundee, representing the Port of London Authority. The picture, which was specially painted by Mr. W. Walcot, will be hung in Parliament House, Wellington.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The London County Council invites tenders for the construction in concrete of an open channel to carry the flow of the River Graveney from the west side of Hermitage Bridge, Streatham High-road, to the end of the existing aqueduct near the Roe Bridge, Mitcham-lane. (p. 3)

Singers are notified that a new madrigal eight (mixed) "of high purpose," is to be formed immediately to meet in London weekly and study madrigals exclusively. (p. 1)

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries invites applications for research scholarships in agricultural and veterinary science. It also invites applications for grants in aid of scientific investigations bearing on agriculture. (p. 3)

The Charity Commissioners give notice that they propose to establish a scheme for the regulation of the charity known as the Invalid Servants' Home. (p. 3)

CITY OF LONDON MATERNITY HOSPITAL

The LORD MAYOR, who was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress and the Sheriffs and their ladies, presided yesterday over the annual Court of Governors of the City of London Maternity Hospital, City-road. He said that there was a deficit of £236 for the year. Although in the past 10 years expenditure had crept up from just over £12,000 to just over £15,000, income had almost kept pace with the advance. He could not conceive a more useful and vital work for the nation than that of bringing into the world 1,908 babies and setting them on the road to health and ensuring their mothers' safe recovery. Trained nurses were also scattered over the world, carrying on the ideals and principles based on their training in the City-road. The record of the training school to date was 9,335 midwives and 15,824 maternity nurses. The rebuilding of the nurses' home was overdue, and a total of £30,000 was required.

ELECTRICITY PYLONS IN KENT

At the quarterly meeting of the Kent Rural Community Council at Maidstone on Tuesday, Mr. R. L. MURRAY LAWES said the Committee for the Preservation of Rural Kent had now established friendly relations with the Central Electricity Board, who were prepared to consider sympathetically the recommendation of the committee with regard to the routes of pylons for the overhead transmission of electricity. Successful action had already been taken with regard to the Swanscombe-Tunbridge Wells line. Provided that it was recognized that the pylons must come and that the Electricity Board themselves were anxious that the amenities of the countryside should be spoiled as little as possible, he thought the committee might give real help if they were assisted with constructive suggestions. The committee has suggested the desirability of a more expeditious method of dealing with unsightly advertisements.

UNOFFICIAL TRIALS.— Reliability

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HIGH TEST PETROL
& MOTOR OIL
Every Car is a better Car on Pratts!
ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL CO., LTD., 36, QUEEN ANNE'S GATE, S.W.1
McC.260

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

ENGLISH TOBACCO

By CALLISTHENES

In a recent article in this column we said that this Store eagerly took the opportunity of doing any service to the British producer which could be done without disservice to the British consumer. Anyone who has been to our Tobacco Department in the last few days will have seen that we not only take such opportunities but create them.

Above one of the counters they will have seen festoons and hands of tobacco leaf marked as having come from Hampshire. They will have seen English cigarettes and English pipe tobacco on sale along with Virginian, Turkish and Colonial.

In offering and recommending this tobacco we are doing no disservice to English smokers. The prices are about the same as comparable brands of foreign tobacco. The flavour of the cigarettes is delicious. The mild Blue Pryor, for example, are much like Turkish cigarettes. They have a characteristic flavour which any smoker might reasonably come to prefer to Egyptian, French, or Virginian flavour.

The pipe tobacco has a more characteristic flavour than the cigarettes, but to any one who had been brought up to it instead of Virginian tobaccos it might well seem as delicate. In the essential virtues of soothing the nerves and conducing to pleasant reverie English tobacco for most people *will equal any other.*

The service to the producer, and that means, in these days of unemployment, to the State, is important.

There are no reasons either of soil or climate why tobacco should not be one of the important crops of English agriculture. There was a time when it was grown in thirty-one counties in England and was exported to the East. It was killed by legislation in 1660. A prohibition was put on which was not removed till 1910. It could again, we and the growers believe, be established by legislation which gave it an exemption from taxation larger than the one-third it now has.

It is, perhaps, not for us to deal with the legislative aspect. Our duty is, and we do it gladly, to give encouragement to those now growing it by displaying it and recommending it to our customers.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

300th Performance
April 7th
of
Charles B.
COCHRAN'S
Production of
NOEL COWARD'S
Exquisite Operette
"BITTER SWEET"
HIS MAJESTY'S
Theatre, Haymarket

THE SALE ROOM

FIGURE OF AN EGYPTIAN SCRIBE

Christie's sale yesterday of old English and French furniture, porcelain, objects of art and antiquity, the property of the late Mr. Gerard Craig Sellar, of Morvern, of the late Sir A. Mortimer Singer, Mr. Granville Farquhar, and of an unnamed gentleman, brought £15,445.

The outstanding "lot" was an exceptionally fine figure of a scribe named Wertehuti, in black basalt, inscribed all round, the head broken off, the height 26in.; it dates from the 26th dynasty; a full translation of the elaborate inscriptions takes up nearly four pages of the sale catalogue in which it is reproduced. It is unquestionably one of the most remarkable objects of Egyptian sculpture to come into the market for many years, and was one of eight lots of Egyptian antiquities, the property of an unnamed gentleman. Bidding began at 200 guineas, and at 2,300 guineas it fell to Mr. E. Permain, of King-street, the dealer whose clients include a well-known American newspaper magnate. Among the underbidders were Mr. Garabed and Messrs. Spink. In the same property a fine head of a lioness in black granite, emblematic of Sekhet, and wearing the Uræus and Solar disk, 21½in. high, 18th dynasty, fetched 300 guineas, and also went to Mr. Permain.

Among the Farquhar furniture a Louis XV. parqueterie commode, inlaid with branches of flowers and mounted in chased ormolu, 45in., stamped "M. Carlin," fetched 800 guineas; a Louis XV. marqueterie commode, inlaid with branches of flowers and birds on tulip-wood ground, mounted in chased ormolu, 56in. wide, stamped "J. Chevallier"—700 guineas (both bought by Mr. J. R. Thomas); and a Louis XV. library table veneered with tulip-wood and with ormolu mounts, 56in. wide—290 guineas (Stead). The Singer portion of the sale included a Louis XV. small marqueterie secrétaire, inlaid with scroll foliage in kingwood on tulip-wood, 21½in. wide, stamped "N. Petit"—850 guineas (Fabre, of Paris); a Louis XV. marqueterie commode, inlaid with Chinese figures in various coloured woods, and with chased ormolu mounts, 50in. wide, stamped "C. Wolff"—380 guineas (Mr. Harris); a suite of Louis XVI. furniture upholstered in green and gold silk damask—460 guineas (Jones); and a panel of Gobelins tapestry, woven with a Boucher subject of Mercury, Silenus, and Cupid, 10ft. by 12ft., 18th century—580 guineas (Fuller). Among the Sellar property were five powdered-blue Chinese pear-shaped vases brilliantly enamelled with kylins on white ground, 11in. high, Kang-He—520 guineas (Wade); and a Chinese 12-leaf lacquer screen, carved with hunting scenes with Dutchmen on horseback in a mountainous landscape, 8ft. high—460 guineas (F. Partridge).

Entertainments

ART EXHIBITIONS

THE R.W.S. AND THE R.I.

Because they are devoted nominally to the same medium, by opening simultaneously the exhibitions of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, at 5A, Pall Mall East, and the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, at 195, Piccadilly, bring home the difficulty of any criticism that is meant to be informing. Possibly the R.I. exhibition is as good of its kind as that of the R.W.S.—and, of course, there are features common to both exhibitions—but, taken as wholes, they are so completely different in kind that it is impossible to judge them both by the same standard without serious injustice to one or the other. From a practical point of view the difference should be an advantage, for it is difficult to believe that the same public can be interested in both exhibitions, but it creates a problem for the journalist.

At a water-colour exhibition, however, one naturally thinks in terms of water-colour, and it cannot be denied that at the R.W.S. the medium does more consistently call the tune. Not that this can be pushed too far as a standard of judgment; otherwise we should have to exclude such things as Mr. Henry A. Payne's dignified "Quarry" and "Cave," and Mr. Edmund J. Sullivan's brilliant flower studies. It is true that these works do not violate or degrade the medium, but they cannot be called pre-eminently water-coloury. Nor can "Teapot" and "Rain Comes to the Forest," by Mr. Keith Henderson, one of the two new Associates—the other being Mr. Robert S. Austin, who contributes some solid figure compositions, executed with a hatching treatment, rather in the manner of Degas. Allowing for the merits of all these works, however, it is true that, in the most pleasing kind of water-colour, the picture rests upon water-colour pretty much as good singing rests upon the breath. Of this kind there are some excellent examples. "Wet Field, Yanwath," by Sir Charles J. Holmes, with its comparison of arch and gables, twist of a rivulet, and telegraph pole to counter the horizontal tendency, is as good as any, but the river and marine subjects by Mr. David Muirhead—"On the Orwell," in particular—are very water-coloury also, and so are the contributions by Mr. Charles Cheston, "Dover" for choice. "A Corner of the Garden," by Sir George Clausen, is a little masterpiece of its kind: heavy trees, warm in the shadows and slightly misted on the lighted plane, these delicate descriptions being moulded into an unobtrusively satisfying design. For some reasons the most gratifying picture in the exhibition is "A Windy Night in the Pony Tent," one of several circus subjects by Dame Laura Knight, because in it her brilliant powers of execution are associated with good composition in "volumes"—the bellying inward of the canvas and the firmly moulded bodies of the ponies. Other pictures which give pleasure are the suburban landscapes by Mr. Francis Dodd, "Evening—Trepid," by Sir H. Hughes-Stanton, "Laurita," by Mr. R. Anning Bell, "Old Mining Country," by Mr. S. J. Lamorna Birch, "The Window Over the Harbour," by Mr. A. S. Hartrick, and "China Clay—South Devon," by Mr. Cecil A. Hunt.

At the Royal Institute water-colour—as having a voice of its own—may be said to be conspicuous by its absence, and the exhibition can be judged fairly from the illustrations to the catalogue. To its advantage, indeed, because most of the pictures gain by reduction in size and many by the absence of colour. That the exhibition represents a very popular kind of picture cannot be doubted, and one feels disposed to leave it at that. It would be idle for anybody to pretend to judge 506 water-colours comparatively in less than a day, and the most that can be done here is to call attention to a few things in which water-colour seems to have had a say in the matter. "Hoofalize," a road through a gorge, by Mr. Martin Hardie, is as good an example as any; but "Golden Harvest," by Mr. T. C. Gotch, "Milford, Surrey—Snow in Springtime," by Mr. Albert Kinsley, "On the Shore," by Mr. A. Brantingham Simpson, "Barbary Sheep," by Miss Dorothy Adamson, "A Westmorland Landscape," by Mr. Percy Lancaster, "Drying the Nets—Lunan Bay," by Sir David Murray, "Balloons—Paris," by Sir William Orpen, "The End of the Season," by Mr. A. D. McCormick, "Silvery Morning—Concarneau," by Mr. Terrick Williams, "River Suir—Ireland," by Mr. George Graham, and "Fareham Creek," by Mr. Charles Ince, all have pleasing qualities. Of the larger, more illustrative, works the gay "Ladies' Seminary," a bedroom scene, by Miss Anna Airy, is the best example. "The Library of St. Mark, Venice," by Mr. Fred Taylor, is a marvellous technical performance, but it does not seem worth while on that scale. After looking at 506 water-colours the exhibition of the Society of Miniaturists, in the same galleries, can only be called a grievance. Mr. Jacques V. Bouis has some witty inventions, and the contributions by Mrs. Esther Shelton, Miss Bertha Fowle, and Miss Gwen Hughes have a certain freshness.

EARLY ENGLISH WATER-COLOURS

Without presenting anything that can be called a masterpiece the present exhibition of 92 early English water-colours, at the galleries of the Fine Art Society, 148, New Bond-street, constitutes a very fair summary of the school from Alexander Cozens (1725-1786) to H. G. Hine (1811-1895), the most noteworthy omissions being Towne, Cotman and Palmer. With its large proportion of works by minor but good artists, what the collection shows is the variety of English water-colour rather than its perfection at the hands of the great. The example of Alexander Cozens is a very fine "Classical Landscape," of a lake with mountains, in monochrome. It has the noble serenity which links him on to the Chinese painters of the Sung dynasty. By his son, J. R. Cozens, there are two drawings in grey blue wash, "Castle of St. Angelo" having the greater solidity to support his poetical feeling. Girtin is represented by a careful "Study of Trees," in a horizontal lattice arrangement, in style and colour recalling his association with Dayes; Turner by two comparatively early works of which "Wood Walk, Farnley," allowing for its greater particularity of treatment, is remarkably like the sort of composition that French artists are making to-day. Of the three Peter de Wints, the early "Brickmakers" is the most welcome, and Cox is to be seen at his best in "Bolton Abbey." The large "Arundel, Evening—Distant View of the Castle," by Copley Fielding, recalls the absent Palmer, and there are two sheets of lively studies of the figure by Bonington. But these familiar names do not exhaust the interest of the exhibition, which contains many admirable things of modest ambition by such artists as Callow, Holland, Varley, Prout, Le Cave, Pugin and A. W. Hunt.

AMERICAN TOUR OF HEADMASTER OF WESTMINSTER

The Headmaster of Westminster School, Dr. H. Costley-White, will leave England in the Berengaria to-morrow, with Mrs. Costley-White, for a five weeks' tour of the United States, organized by the English-Speaking Union. The principal object of Dr. Costley-White's visit is to stir up interest in the exchange of schoolmasters between the two countries, a plan which is at present only in its infancy, but for which a representative committee, of which Dr. Costley-White is chairman, is already in being in London. Dr. Costley-White will spend part of his time in New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Boston, and Chicago, and will also visit many American schools.

ARTS THEATRE

"A DOLL'S HOUSE"
BY HENRIK IBSEN

Torvald Helmer	.. ..	HENRY OSCAR
Nora Helmer	.. ..	GWEN FFRANGCON-DAVIES
Dr. Rank	.. ..	HARCOURT WILLIAMS
Nils Krogstad	.. ..	FREDERICK LLOYD
Mrs. Linden	.. ..	MARY BARTON
Anna	.. ..	MAY HAYSAC
Ellen	.. ..	ENID GWYNNE
Ivar	.. ..	ANGELA BOURKE
Emmy	.. ..	VALERIE WINGFIELD

Miss Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies's Nora is one that will be memorable in the history of the part not only for its merit, which is high, but because it will exercise an influence on the work of other actresses who see it and may afterwards themselves undertake it. We would not by this suggest that it is a revolutionary or deliberately spectacular performance, and even less that it is "modern" in the sense in which the playing of Shakespeare in the dress of our day may be called "modern." On the contrary, it moves quietly within the compass of Ibsen's period; it is, with excellent dignity, in the tradition; but it is, at the same time, a development of the tradition which, by subtle modulations of spiritual significance, prevents the play from becoming a mere period piece and continually relates it with the thought, the experience, though certainly not with the manners, of our time.

This effect—we will not say of modernity, but of actuality—is increased by two factors in the Cosmopolitan Theatre's production: first, by an admirable balance of the performance under Mr. Oscar's direction; secondly, by a conspicuous freshness in the English translation, certain variations having been made in Archer's text which justify themselves throughout, and particularly in the ease that has been given to the first act Of these general advantages Miss Frangcon-Davies makes full use. Her opening is a trifle mannered. It is true that the early Nora is a fluttering, silly child; it is necessary that this aspect of her should be emphasized for the sake of contrast with what is to follow; but Nora's main actions at this time carry their own emphasis, and to dandle them—and particularly her begging for money—with overmuch prettiness is to be in danger of letting Nora's character swing too far from the truth that is to come.

Miss Ffrangcon-Davies stands for a time in this danger, and Mr. Henry Oscar, strangely enough, shares it with her, for he makes too much at first of Torvald's uxorious tricks; but both emerge from it, Mr. Oscar to give a steady, consistent study of Torvald that fails to carry persuasion only in the extravagant pomposity that Ibsen has imposed on the discovery scene, and Miss Ffrangcon-Davies to lead Nora with a beautiful control of emotion and reason to a superb third act. Her final confronting of Torvald, her firmness, her restraint, her suggestion of a new vision and new courage, of a womanhood that is born again, give to her performance that brilliant actuality of which we have spoken.

Nearly all the play is good. Mr. Harcourt Williams's Dr. Rank has grace and tenderness; Mr. Frederick Lloyd is a genuinely impressive Krogstad, and Miss Mary Barton discovers in Mrs. Linden strength as well as pathos; the children are good fun and have the truth in them. But Miss Ffrangcon-Davies's work is the melody of the play, and her last scene is a signal of what, as the years pass, the play must become if it is to survive, not as a historical document, but as a vital work of art.

THE ITALIAN PICTURES

EXHIBITION CLOSED LAST NIGHT

The Italian Art Exhibition at the Royal Academy closed last night. The visitors have numbered 538,000, which is more than have attended any other art exhibition in the world. These visitors comprised about 515,000 ordinary visitors, 14,000 art teachers, and 9,400 season ticket holders. About 151,000 catalogues were issued. The largest attendance for one day was that of last Wednesday, when 12,700 people passed the turnstiles, including members of special excursions from the country. The record attendance of 10,750 persons at Burlington House on the last day of the Dutch Art Exhibition last year was exceeded on three days of the present week at the Italian Exhibition.

Directly the doors were closed last night, felt was laid on the floors of the galleries as a preliminary to the work of packing up the pictures, which is expected to occupy between 10 and 14 days. The work will go on by day and night, and a special force of police and detectives will be on duty all round the building.

The steamship Leonardo da Vinci, in which the pictures from Italy were brought to London, will lie ready to leave Genoa to take them back immediately on receipt of a telegram from London from Signor Modigliani.

UNIVERSITIES' CHESS TOUR

OXFORD AND LUD-EAGLE CLUB IN A DRAW

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

Another match in the Universities' tour of London was played at St. Bride Institute, E.C., last evening, in this case only Oxford University being engaged. They met the Lud-Eagle Club in the time-honoured consultation match of six boards, with two players for each side consulting at each board. Honours were even, the match being drawn at three games all, and the oversights were also fairly evenly divided.

The following is the full score, with the Oxford University names first:—

A. E. Smith and H. T. Reeve lost to E. Shaw and G. W. Richmond. E. S. Bensinger and S. Adler won against L. Alexander and G. Wood; D. M. Morrah and G. R. Mitchell lost to F. F. L. Alexander and G. Treasaike; C. A. O. Warman and C. Beach Thomas drew with R. E. Kemp and H. H. Cole; F. James and B. M. Hobby won against H. S. Barnes and M. A. Sutherland; E. Was and W. P. Wallace drew with H. J. Snowden and N. Schwartz. Total, Oxford University 3, Lud-Eagle 3.

Messrs. G. R. Mitchell and D. M. Morrah were the "Past" members in this match.

EXHIBITION OF OLD WEAPONS

ARTIST'S COLLECTION FOR THE NATION

There is now on view at the Victoria and Albert Museum an important series of polearms, swords, and daggers from the collection of the late René de l'Hôpital, an exhibition of whose portraits at the Gieves Gallery was noticed in *The Times* yesterday. The weapons are a memorial gift from the artist's widow, and include a partisan of the guard of the Emperor Charles VI. and a halberd with the arms of Wolf Dietrich von Raitenau, Archbishop of Salzburg from 1587 to 1612.

The swords are chiefly rapiers, schiavonas, and Scottish broadswords, and date from the time of Elizabeth to the "Forty-five" rebellion. Among the daggers are some of the delicately chiselled stilettos favoured by assassins in late Renaissance Italy; and there are also a crossbow and an arquebus, both first-rate examples of the highly decorated sporting weapons made for the German nobility during the 17th century.

One thousand children from the elementary schools in the City of London will be entertained by the Corporation in Guildhall on Empire Day.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 21

RECITALS OF THE WEEK

MISS ELEANOR TOYE

The rounding of her phrases was the conspicuous merit of Miss Toye's singing at Wigmore Hall on Monday night. Everything in a programme that contained nothing that one did not want to hear, either on the ground of being hackneyed or of being *outré*, was properly phrased. The quality of tone varied during the evening. At the beginning in two Bach arias it was warm and beautiful; aided by the excellent violin *obbligato* of Miss Eda Kersey her singing of *Laudamus te* had a warmth and exaltation that are very rarely heard in performances of the B minor Mass. A few of the high notes in one of Holst's four songs for voice and violin showed that there are limits to what Miss Toye's mezzo-soprano voice can comfortably manage; none the less here also there was a true *legato* and faithful declamation of the words. A group of songs by Ravel and Debussy showed the limitations of vocal colour, but the interpretations were always pointed. It was in a group of Strauss's *Lieder* that the voice seemed to tire and take on an unexpectedly acid timbre. Miss Toye, however, recovered her earlier form in four of Beethoven's absurd arrangements of Scottish songs with pianoforte trio accompaniment. These symphonized folk-songs are only worth hearing as a curiosity, and of the four only one, "Bonnie Laddie, Highland Laddie," which Beethoven has set in the style of a rondo-finale movement, is musically satisfactory. The guttural attempt of a German to imitate the accent and the lilt of Scottish is amusing, and, if you think about it, opens up all sorts of questions about nationality and folk-song and the proper harmonization of folk melodies.

MISS DOROTHY ROBSON

Miss Dorothy Robson was unlucky in that her voice was out of condition on the occasion of her recital at the Wigmore Hall on Tuesday night. She found it difficult to keep both tone and colour steady, and sometimes the intonation was affected. But no throat trouble could affect the quality of her interpretative style, and from this point of view there was much in her programme to give one real pleasure and cause for admiration. Three groups of Schubert, Brahms, and Wolf were its chief feature: "Im Frühling" and "Lachen und Weinen" went particularly well. But best of all was the superb "Botschaft," a very well planned delivery, while Wolf's "Schweige still" and "Alle gingen Herz zu Ruh" should be mentioned Mr. Harold Craxton accompanied beautifully.

MR. LYELL BARBOUR

The programme of the pianoforte recital given by Mr. Lyell Barbour at the Æolian Hall on Wednesday night was unusual. For, although the names of Mozart, Brahms, Chopin, and Debussy recur frequently enough, we rarely hear the four Ballades of Brahms's Opus 10, the E major Scherzo, and "Les Tierces Alternées" played in public. The choice of the unhackneyed for its own sake has its dangers, and it is not improbable that Chopin's E major Scherzo is neglected by pianists because it is a good deal less interesting than his other essays in the same form, and that they prefer to play one or other of the Ballades rather than the whole series because they feel that the audience can have too much of a good thing. A better balanced performance of the first two Ballades might have created a different impression. In the "Edward" Ballade the climaxes and the change of *tempo* were disproportionate to the whole, and in the D major Mr. Barbour produced an effect of haste rather than of speed. The other two, more contemplative in mood, went much better, and it was observable, too, in the group pieces by Chopin that anything dramatic in the music tempted the pianist to exaggeration both of expression and dynamic. Mr. Barbour was at his best in the Sonata in A minor by Mozart, and in the pieces by Debussy. Here exuberance was restrained and Mr. Barbour's fine sense of rhythm and of tonal subtlety had full play. His rhythm was tested in a more obvious way in two pieces by de Falla, which were brilliantly played at the end of the recital in response to the enthusiastic applause.

WEDNESDAY CHAMBER CONCERT

The last of the present series of Wednesday evening chamber concerts at Wigmore Hall took place this week. In the programme was inserted a slip containing an important announcement of the policy of the committee which is responsible for these concerts, which are to be resumed in the autumn. Their purpose, they say, "is to establish a centre where those who love good music can listen to those who love playing it for its own sake, and not for any pecuniary advantage therefrom." In spite of the justice of the labourer being worthy of his hire, the committee at present forgo any remuneration in order to form a fund for the furtherance of their scheme.

There is little doubt that the spirit which animates this declaration also animates the playing. Chamber music like Ravel's pianoforte trio and Brahms's pianoforte quartet in C minor, which, with an oboe concerto of Handel played by Mr. Leon Goossens in the absence through sudden indisposition of Miss Dorothy Silk, made up the programme on Wednesday night, should be approached less in the spirit of a public solo performance than of a single-minded cooperation for a common purpose. On the other hand a difficult movement like the finale of Brahms's quartet with its fluctuations of gypsy rhythm would have profited by more arduous rehearsal. It was not that the ensemble was imperfect, but that the audience was aware of the efforts of watching and being alert that were required to achieve this ensemble; it had not become second nature to the players. It was, however, an inspiring performance in which Mr. Harold Samuel, who is a tower of strength in any ensemble music, was occasionally a little too exuberant for his colleagues (Miss Isolde Menges, Mr. Bernard Shore, and Mr. Ivor James); but then, it was this exuberance that made it inspiring. This hearty treatment was better suited to Brahms than to Ravel; though here again Ravel in this work is much more full-blooded than in the latest works of his desiccated period.

NEW MARMONS

8-CYLINDER CAR MODELS

(BY OUR MOTORING CORRESPONDENT)

The Marmon Motor Car Company have concentrated on 8-cylinder cars since 1926, and four of their models of chassis, with various types of body, are being exhibited by Messrs. Pass and Joyce, who are the sole concessionnaires.

There is the new Marmon Big Eight which as a limousine costs £995. The Marmon "79" saloon costs £725. The Marmon "69" costs £565 with saloon body, and a Marmon saloon, known as the "R," costs £440. Thus the 8-cylinder car is beginning to come within the price of 6-cylinder models.

The Big Eight has a cubic capacity of 5,165c.c., the "79" of 4,970c.c., the "69" of 3,460c.c., and the "R" of 3,310c.c. All the engines have side valves, pump cooling, forced feed lubrication, and coil ignition. Breathing is done through the carburettors, and the carburettors have air cleaners. Each new model has the Marmon double-dome combustion head which is stated to increase the power by one-tenth. The engine, single-plate dry clutch, and gearbox are assembled together, and there is central control of the speeds. The propeller-shaft is open, and final drive is by spiral bevel. The two largest models have four forward speeds, top and third being of the twin-top type and third being a quiet gear. The "69" and the "R" have three-speed gearboxes. All except the cheapest have thermostatically controlled radiator shutters. The springs are half-elliptical and have special rubber shock insulators. The suspension works with hydraulic shock absorbers. Bendix duo servo brakes are used, and there are said to be 50 fewer parts than before. The wheelbases are respectively 11ft. 4in., 10ft. 5in., 9ft. 9in., and 9ft. The top gear ratio on the Big Eight 7-seater models is 4.81 to 1; on other models of this chassis 4.45 to 1. On the "79" a 4.7 ratio is used for all 5-seaters and a 4.45 on the other types. On the models "69" and "R" the back axle ratio is 4.9 on all cars.

ENTERTAINMENTS

HOTEL SPLENDIDE, 105, Piccadilly, W.1. Grosvenor 3421.
"SPLENDIDE SPLENDID SHOW," with MISS FRANCES DAY.
AN ENTIRELY NEW PRODUCTION WITH A DINNER SHOW AND A DIFFERENT SHOW AT SUPPER.
THE SPLENDIDE DANCE BAND.
THE SPLENDIDE TANGO BAND.

THE RICHMOND ICE RINK. Largest in the world. Ice surface 24,500 sq. ft. Sessions 9-1, 2-6, 7-11. Skaters 2s. 6d., spectators 1s. 6d. each session. Exhibition to-morrow, 8.30 p.m. Restaurant fully licensed. Free car park. Skates and boots can be hired or purchased. Phone, Poyesgrove 2771.

OPERA

SAVOY. LAST WEEK.
Proprietors: The Savoy Theatre, Ltd.
Lessees: The Executors of H. B. Irving.
Lessees: Charles Heriton Killick & Victor Payne Jennings.
RUPERT D'OYLY CARTE'S
Season of
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN
OPERAS.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15.
IOLANTHE.
Sat., at 2.30 .. .. .. TRIAL and PIRATES
Sat., Eight O'Clock .. .. LAST PERFORMANCE

THEATRES

ADELPHI. (Props., J. and R. Gatti.) Tem. Bar 2222. NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., Thurs., Sat., at 2.30.
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber.
With
CICELY COURTNEIDGE, JACK HULBERT.
SEATS FROM 2s.

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Matinees, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN in
"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
Mary Brough. Winifred Shotter.
and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. 2.30, 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
THE MAN IN POSSESSION.
With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
Preceded by "THE CONFEDERATES." (Tem. 1171.)

APOLLO. Gerr. 6970. 8.30. Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
Mrs. Charles B. Cochran presents
"NINE TILL SIX."
A Play by Aimée and Philip Stuart.
Transferring to New Theatre Monday next.

APOLLO. Gerrard 6970.
MONDAY next and subsequent evenings, 8.30.
RENEE KELLY in
ALMOST A HONEYMOON
A Farcical Comedy by WALTER ELLIS.
Mats., THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.30.

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30.
"ODD NUMBERS."
A Farcical Comedy.
By George Arthurs and Arthur Miller.
HENRY KENDALL. HUNTLEY WRIGHT.
"... Abundant laughter ... Cluster of brilliant performances ... Host of bright ideas."—*The Morning Post.*
"Laughter all the Way."—*Daily Chronicle.*
"Ingeniously planned farce."—*Daily Mirror.*
"Romping Jollity."—*Evening News.*
"Adventures Fast and Funny."—*Daily Sketch.*
"Audience Laughed Continually."—*Sunday Times.*

COURT. (Sloane 5137.) Pop. Prices. Evgs., 8.15.
"MISALLIANCE."
By BERNARD SHAW. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
Esme Percy, Rosalinde Fuller. IRENE VANBRUGH.

CRITERION. (Ger. 3844.) 8.30. Tues., Sat., 2.30.
MILESTONES.
By Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblock.
"THERE IS NO FINER ACTING IN LONDON. DOROTHY CHESTON, CLARE EAMES, AND ALLAN JEAYES GAVE ONE A DELECTABLE NIGHT OF SMILES AND SIGHS. ... 'MILESTONES' WILL NEVER DIE. ONLY FOOLS WILL MISS THE CHANCE OF SEEING THEMSELVES AS THE FUTURE WILL SEE THEM."—JAMES DOUGLAS.

DALY'S. (Ger. 0201.) 8.30. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
"A SONG OF SIXPENCE."
By IAN HAY and GUY BOLTON.

DOMINION, Tottenham Court-rd. Mus. 2176.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
THE ROMANTIC MUSICAL COMEDY.
SILVER WINGS.
HARRY WELCHMAN LUPINO LANE
DENNIS HOEY DONALD MATHER
DESIREE ELLINGER EMMA HAIG
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. 2s. to 8s. 6d. PLUS TAX.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd.
EVGS., 8.30. MAT., SAT., 2.30. (LAST 3 PERFS.)
MATHESON LANG in
"JEW SÜSS."
By Ashley Dukes, from Feuchtwanger's Novel.

EVERYMAN. Evgs., 8.15. Thur., Sat., 2.30.
FIRE IN THE OPERA HOUSE.
SYBIL THORNDIKE.

GAIETY. Tem. Bar 6991.
TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Mats., Tues. and Fri., 2.30.
"DARLING, I LOVE YOU."
A New Musical Play, with GEORGE CLARKE.

GARRICK. (Tem. 8713.) 8.30. Thur., Sat., 2.30.
The Daniel Mayer Co. present
TALLULAH BANKHEAD
in
"THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS."

GLOBE. Gerrard 8724.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
"CHARLES AND MARY."
A Play on the Life of Charles Lamb.
"Here is a very lovable play."—*Evening Standard.*

HAYMARKET. Evgs., 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, LONDON. Ph., Gerr. 0648.
EVENINGS, at 8.15. Weds., Thurs., and Sats., 2.30.
"MR. CINDERS."
Musical Comedy. BOBBY HOWES, RENE MALLORY.
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. (LAST 2 WEEKS.)

HIS MAJESTY'S.
Proprietor: Joseph Benson. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., WED. and SAT., 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S PRODUCTION,
"BITTER SWEET."
An Operette by NOEL COWARD.

KINGSWAY. Holborn 4032.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., Wed. and Sat., 2.30.
"THE ARTIST and THE SHADOW."
By George Dunning Gribble.
LYN HARDING.
EDGAR NORFOLK. GEORGE DE WARFAZ.
BEATRIX THOMSON.
Play produced by Frank Collier.

LITTLE. (Temple Bar 6501.) NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
"FRANKENSTEIN."
By PEGGY WERLING. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.

LYRIC. (Ger. 3686.) Licensee, A. C. Belsey.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
MURDER on the SECOND FLOOR.
A COMEDY by Frank Vosper.

LYRIC, Hammersmith. LAST 2 WEEKS.
(Riverside 3012.) EVGS., 8.30. WED. & SAT., 2.30.
NIGEL PLAYFAIR and MARIE LOHR in
THE FAMOUS SPORTING FARCE.
DANDY DICK.
By ARTHUR PINERO.
"AN EVENING OF PURE JOY."—*Evg. News.*
TUESDAY, APRIL 1st, "OUT OF THE BLUE."

PICCADILLY. (Reg. 4506.) Opp. Regent Palace Hotel.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., WED. and SAT., 2.30.
A JULIAN WYLIE Production.
"HERE COMES THE BRIDE."
A Musical Farcical Comedy.
CLIFFORD MOLLISON EDMUND GWENN
JEAN COLIN RICHARD DOLMAN
Vera Bryer, Maria Minetti, Albert Brouett.
Howell, Harcer and Nakti.
"THE BEST MUSICAL COMEDY."—Hannen Swaffer.

PLAYHOUSE. Evgs., 8.30. (Ger. 5162.)
DEVONSHIRE CREAM.
By Eden Phillpotts.
Sam Livesey, Mary Jerrold, Horace Hodges.
Mats., THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.30.

PRINCE OF WALES. Gerrard 7482.
Proprietor: Tonie Bruce. Lessee: Andre Charlot.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
JOURNEY'S END.
Mats., Thursday and Saturday, at 2.30.
"LONDON'S FINEST PLAY."—*Daily Telegraph.*

PRINCES. Temple Bar 3033.
A WARM CORNER.
NIGHTLY, 8.30. Mats., Thurs. and Sats., 2.30.
"IRRESISTIBLY COMIC."—*Star.*
HEATHER THATCHER W. H. BERRY
CONNIE EDISS AUSTIN MELFORD

QUEEN'S. (Gerr. 9437.) 8.15. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE APPLE CART.
By
BERNARD SHAW.
EXTRA MATINEE EASTER MONDAY, at 2.30.

THEATRES (continued)

ROYALTY. Evgs., 8.30. Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
By arrangement with Dennis Eadie, Ltd.,
KYRLE BELLEW presents
"APPEARANCES."
A Play by Garland Anderson. (Ger. 2600.)
"GO AND SEE 'APPEARANCES.'"—Hannen Swaffer.

RUDOLF STEINER HALL. (Padd. 8219.)
TO-DAY, at 2.30.
GWEN HARTER.
PROGRAMME of PLAYS and DANCES.
Assisted by FREDERICK COOPER.

ST. JAMES'S. Sole Lessee, Gilbert Miller.
EVGS., 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30. (Gerr. 3903.
MICHAEL AND MARY.
By A. A. MILNE.
EDNA BEST. HERBERT MARSHALL.
Frank Lawton, Margaret Scudamore, Reginald Bach.
J. Fisher White. D. A. Clarke-Smith.

ST. MARTIN'S. EVGS., 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
HONOURS EASY.
NORMAN McKINNEL. ALLAN AYNESWORTH.
Diana Wynyard. Morton Selten. Robert Holmes.

SHAFTESBURY. Prop., J. Benson. Smoking.
(Ger. 6666.) At 8.30. Mats., Thurs. and Sat., 2.30.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
"THE MIDDLE WATCH."
By IAN HAY and STEPHEN KING-HALL.

THE OLD VIC. To-night, 7.30. Sat., 2.30.
MACBETH.
Saturday, at 7.45, LA TOSCA.

VAUDEVILLE. (Tem. 4871.) 8.30. Mon., Sat., 2.30.
"ENCHANTMENT."
Madeleine Carroll, Lydia Sherwood, & Jack Hobbs.

WYNDHAM'S. Lessee, Leon M. Lion.
EVGS., 8.30 prompt. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
LAST 2 WEEKS.
"THE CALENDAR."
By EDGAR WALLACE.
Owen Nares, Alfred Drayton, Gordon Harker.
Nigel Bruce, Gillian Lind, Cathleen Nesbitt.

VARIETIES, &c.

COLISEUM, Charing Cross. (Tem. Bar 3161.)
3 TIMES DAILY, 2.15—5.15—8.15.
MARY CLARE & CO., MARIE BURKE; JOSEPH GREENWALD & CO.; G. H. ELLIOTT; BROWNE & LAVELLE; BENEDETTI BROS.; MAX WALL; KING REPP; FOSTER'S 16 GIRLS; TOOTS and Partner; HARRY CLAFF; British Movietone News. SCOTT-SHARKEY FIGHT FILM.
Managing Director: SIR OSWALD STOLL.

HOLBORN EMPIRE. Hol. 5367. 6.30, 9.
Clarice Mayne, Chilton and Thomas, Violet Loser, A. C. Astor, Bert Errol, Gerardo and Adair, Nauton Wayne, Syd. Moorhouse, Harold Walden, Eight Grafton Girls.

MASKELYNE'S THEATRE, Oxford-circus. (Lang. 1545.) 3 and 8. JASPER MASKELYNE, FRED CULPITT, CARO and PARTNER, HUBERT HAWORTH, &c.
A really jolly show of Magical Variety.

PALLADIUM. Gerr. 1004. 6.30, 9. Mats. Tu., Th., 2.30. Kouns Sisters, Du For Boys, Mann and Carpenter, Georgie Wood, Debroy Somers, Billy Bennett, 3 Swifts, John Olms, Will Morris, Sammy Shields, Ben Salil.

VICTORIA PALACE. (Victoria 5282-4.)
TWICE NIGHTLY, at 6.15 and

Imperial and Foreign News

INDIAN BUDGET

INQUIRY INTO THE SALT SUPPLY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, MARCH 20

The Nationalist Party leaders in the Legislative Assembly have been considering a "walk-out" or some other sign of dissent from the taxation proposals of the Budget, but a meeting of the Party last night decided against any such action. As a result of the decision there were no long obstructionist speeches this morning, and the Nationalists, in common with the rest of the House, got down to the discussion of the Finance Bill on its merits. The Government's motion for the closure was accepted without a division, Sir George Schuster, Finance Member, not attempting to reply to the speeches made during the last two days, and the motion for consideration of the Bill was carried also without a division. Several delaying amendments next on the Order Paper were not moved, and the House considered a series of amendments for the abolition or the reduction of the salt duty.

Sir George Schuster, when the first of the amendments was discussed, appealed to members to refrain from seriously attempting at the present stage to alter the Government's salt policy, seeing that the Government had promised an inquiry by the Tariff Board into the whole question of the salt supply. He said he thought the inquiry would deal not only with the question of an increase in the indigenous production of salt, but with the administration of the salt monopoly and with questions which affected the price at which the poor retailer and purchaser got his salt. He sympathized with members who pressed the need to give the poor man wholesome salt at the lowest possible price. "I feel, myself," he said, "that it is quite possible that changes in administration may affect the price at which the poor man gets his salt almost as much as the complete abolition of the duty would do."

The House was impressed by the Finance Member's statement, and all attempts to alter the official salt proposals were countered without difficulty, the only division in this connexion giving the Government a majority of 53 to 32.

A motion to assess income-tax on the individual members of a joint Hindu family, instead of on the family as a whole on its whole joint income, led to much discussion.

Sir Brojendra Lal Mitter, Law Member, opposing the motion, strongly sympathized with the desire to amend the law relating to Hindu joint families, but protested against an attempt to change it by tacking it on to the Finance Bill. He undertook to collaborate with members in favour of the reform if they brought forward an *ad hoc* Bill.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Late in the sitting the European Group, after unsuccessful private negotiations, sharply criticized the Government's proposals for raising the Excise duty on kerosine, which was declared to be an attack on oil companies in Burma. Mr. W. S. Lamb, in the name of the Group, warned the Government that if this was the way European companies were to be attacked the Group would have to consider its attitude to the Government on other matters.

Sir Darcy Lindsay, leader of the Group, said that, in spite of protests by Sir George Rainy, Commerce and Railway Member, there had been a tacit understanding under which a Burma oil company had for 25 years sold yellow kerosine to the poor man in India at a bedrock price. This affected 195,000 tons annually. The company was not bound to continue the supply, and if the new duty were imposed it was quite likely the company would not continue it, but would refine the oil into better-quality kerosine and into petrol and get a higher price.

At this stage the President adjourned the House till to-morrow.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM IN INDIA

EARLY MEETING OF LONDON CONFERENCE URGED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, MARCH 20

There was an important debate in the Council of State to-day on a motion recommending the holding of the proposed London Conference on constitutional reform at the earliest possible date. The Government accepted the motion, but laid stress on the practical considerations which necessarily governed the action of his Majesty's Government in the matter.

The chief point in the debate was the insistence by non-official members upon their difficulty in holding their position as Constitutionalists in the constituencies against the Congress agitation, when they had no counter-proposal to offer to the people, nor any advice except to wait with folded hands and see what the Government would do.

The speeches left the impression that this problem is causing members much anxiety.

THE RANGOON RIOT

80 PERSONS INJURED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, MARCH 20

The rioting which occurred outside the Magistrate's Court during the hearing of the case against Mr. Sen Gupta yesterday was a serious affair, deliberately organized by Indians headed by a man carrying the "National flag," who started the affray by attempting to drag a mounted policeman from his horse. Missiles of all sorts were then hurled at the police guarding the entrance to the Court and into part of the Court building. Mounted police were called into action, but their charge was repulsed by a hail of brickbats, and the police were compelled to retreat.

For nearly an hour the rioters held their ground, but on the arrival of further reinforcements Mr. Merrikin, Commissioner of Police, charged the mob, which scattered but attempted several times to re-form. The arrival of military police ended an anxious situation.

The injured number about 80, including one European inspector and four European sergeants, two of whom were stabbed. Mr. Tyabji was felled while urging the mob to preserve order. It is significant that most of the injured are Bengali clerks and traders. The Burmese held aloof.

CLAIMS OF INDIAN MINORITIES

A MOSLEM STATEMENT

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, a member of the Legislative Assembly and secretary of the All-India Moslem Conference held at Delhi some 15 months ago, under the chairmanship of the Aga Khan, has made a statement expressing warm admiration of the policy of the Viceroy as set forth in his speech to the members of the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Rahimtoola states that among the sober-minded people of the country there is a unanimous desire that when the Hindu-Moslem question is satisfactorily settled India should be made a self-governing Dominion. He observes that it is futile to attempt to reach any settlement of communal differences on the lines proposed in the Nehru Report.

"If it has dawned on the minds of the Congress leaders (he continues) that India cannot achieve self-government until the various sections of the Indian population are united in a common demand, they should concentrate on obtaining unity instead of tilting at a windmill. It will be a great achievement to secure a basis for the future Constitution of India which provides, to the satisfaction of all sections of the Indian population, the confidence that each of them, whether a minority or a majority, has secured free and full scope for development according to its own tradition and culture. When this has been achieved in practice the path to the freedom of India will be smoothed. It is necessary that the minorities should not sit idle, but should effectively organize themselves so that they may be able to carry the necessary weight in all future deliberations to achieve unity."

MR. GANDHI'S MARCH

JAMBUSAR (BOMBAY PROVINCE), March 20.—The River Mahi was in flood when Mr. Gandhi crossed it in a boat last night. He was lifted from the boat and carried to the shore, while the other members of the party had to wade three miles through water and mud. This morning Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the president of the All-India Congress, met Mr. Gandhi, and the two walked together at the head of the column to Kareli.—*Reuter.*

KARELI, March 20.—Mr. Gandhi, addressing a meeting here, outlined one method of carrying out a policy of civil disobedience.

He and his followers, he said, wanted to enforce a social boycott of Government servants as such. He urged the villagers to refuse to fetch water for the collector as long as he was collector under the present system of government; washermen and other labourers should also refuse to give their services to the collector.—*Reuter.*

HINDU CHILD'S MARRIAGE STOPPED

RUSH TO FORESTALL THE NEW ACT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, MARCH 20

How great the rush is to forestall the operation of the Child Marriage Act is remarkably illustrated by a case heard in the Nasik Court yesterday, when the Judge granted an injunction prohibiting the marriage of a Brahmin girl 10 years old to a deformed cripple nearly four times her age. The marriage was stopped at the last minute, the bride and bridegroom appearing in Court wearing wedding costumes.

The girl's father was asked whether he considered this marriage in his daughter's best interests, but did not reply. When pressed to state if there was any special advantage in marrying a girl to a man obviously ineligible, the father said that the Child Marriage Act was coming into force within a few days, and he could not find a better husband within that short period. If the girl was not married before April 1 she would have to remain unmarried until she was 14, which was against the *Shastras* [Hindu canonical works].

In this case the action was taken by a public-spirited citizen, but it is realized that many more such marriages are now occurring, as the intervention of the Court is not invoked owing to the fact that the parents and relations of the unfortunate children are consenting parties.

WEST INDIAN SUGAR CRISIS

PLANTERS AND GOVERNMENT LOAN PROPOSALS

The West India Committee announce that they have received many telegrams from the British West Indies which make it clear that the Government's loan proposals published on March 15 are regarded as utterly inadequate for relieving the serious situation with which the sugar industry of those Colonies is faced.

The British Guiana Sugar Producers' Association state in a telegram that:—

They consider Lord Passfield's proposals impracticable. Even if the banks are prepared to shoulder a loss double that of the Imperial Government, the Colonial Government is without funds and unable to meet existing obligations.

Budgetary deficits are certain for this and next year, notwithstanding burdensome taxation, including direct taxes on the sugar industry.

Assistance through the loan proposals is therefore of no avail. Moreover, the amount offered by way of guarantee is insignificant compared with the losses which industry is now facing through deterioration of cultivation apart from money losses. Request the Secretary of State for practical help.

The Barbados Chamber of Commerce telegraphs that:—

It considers the assistance offered by Lord Passfield totally inadequate even if the tariff preference is maintained, for unemployment must follow as the planting of the 1932 crop will not take place except in rare instances. It is absolutely necessary that the Imperial Government should guarantee the banks and other lenders against loss up to say £100,000 so as to insure the planting of the 1932 crop and to avoid unemployment, of which it is impossible to foretell what the consequences might be.

The unofficial members of the Executive and Legislative Councils and the Agricultural and Commercial Society of Antigua (Leeward Islands) have requested the Governor to telegraph to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the following resolution:—

(1) The unavoidable reduction in expenditure due to continuing losses is permanently injuring the sugar industry and causing further grave distress among all classes.

(2) The Commission of Inquiry desired by the Secretary of State has inevitably caused delay, but the Commissioners have reported six weeks ago and distress is increasing daily.

(3) Without a guarantee of better prices the suggested measure of financial relief in no way meets past, present, or future requirements. It will not relieve or diminish the distress; it will not decrease abandonment of acreage. There can be no Colonial funds available to meet the losses. Planters are still left in uncertainty and on the verge of despair.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN QUEBEC

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, MARCH 20

Archbishop Gauthier, of Montreal, speaking at St. Joseph's Oratory yesterday, on the occasion of the feast of St. Joseph, said that a source of trouble for religious life was looming up in the projected Jewish educational commission, for the creation of which a Bill is now before the Quebec Legislature.

Such a concession, the Archbishop said, would be made to the Jewish minority in no other Province, but once it was made it would be difficult to prevent four or five other ethnical groups from claiming the same privilege, and the ultimate result might be the cessation of religious teaching in the schools. He then read a long letter of protest which he had sent to the Premier, Mr. Taschereau, and in which he condemned the proposed measure as representing the bestowal of absolutely unjustified sympathy upon the Jews, and tending to upset the educational system, which was for Roman Catholics a safeguard and means of security.

Cardinal Rouleau, of Quebec, has also sent to Mr. Taschereau a similar letter, in which he declares that the projected concession to the Jews will probably lead to the "neutral" school so often condemned by the Popes.

SALE OF LIQUOR IN NOVA SCOTIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HALIFAX, MARCH 20

A Bill to establish in Nova Scotia the Government control system in the sale of liquor was introduced in the Legislature to-day by Mr. Rhodes, the Premier. The basis of the system is the sale through Government stores of spirituous liquors under the permit method. Discretionary powers are vested in the Commission of Beer and Wine Sales.

BATTLE OF WORDS IN CHINA

FENG AND KUOMINTANG LEADER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, MARCH 20

According to official reports, advance forces of the Kuominchun have arrived at Loyang [Honanfu], while other units are approaching Siangyangfu, on the Han river. It is reported from Peking that Yen Hsi-shan is expected there forthwith and that he is contemplating the formation of a military Provisional Government.

There are no reports of fighting yet, but a stirring telegraphic exchange of views between Feng Yu-hsiang and Wu Chih-hui, the veteran Kuomintang leader, as reported from Nanking, is more realistic than a dozen battles. Wu lectured Feng on his interference with the welfare of the nation and advised him to devote himself to industrial development, whereupon Feng replied that he could not help laughing aloud, but refused to answer, though his thought was that Wu was a grey-bearded, bald-headed old scoundrel, who had changed his allegiance to the party and become the "running dog" of an individual.

Wu retorted that it was evident that Feng had lost his temper and allowed his secretary to use poorly selected words. He denounced Feng for having seized the food of the people in order to feed his soldiers, leaving millions eager to devour his flesh, adding: "Your signboard of love for the people is smashed to smithereens."

PROHIBITION IN U.S.

A CHANGE IN PUBLIC FEELING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 20

An extraordinary change in public sentiment towards Prohibition within the past eight years is shown in the latest summaries of the "straw vote," conducted by the *Literary Digest* throughout the country. The returns, which, however, are only partial, show that, out of 20 States covered, only one, Kansas, is still in favour of the enforcement of the Prohibition laws as opposed to modification of the Volstead Act, or the repeal of the 18th Amendment. The total number of votes received from these 20 States thus far is 703,935, divided as follows:—For enforcement, 191,909; for modification, 224,141; for repeal, 287,885. The vote in Kansas was 11,969 for enforcement, 4,721 for modification, and 3,343 for repeal.

A similar poll by the same magazine was taken in 1922, and resulted in 325,549 votes for modification, 306,255 for enforcement, and only 164,543 for repeal.

Every State in the 20 from which any votes thus far have been tabulated shows an increase in the percentage of votes favouring the repeal of the 18th Amendment, although only four States have given an absolute majority in favour of repeal.

U.S. SENATE AND TARIFF BILL

DUTY PUT ON LUMBER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, MARCH 20

The high tariff combination in the Senate, which failed last night to secure a tariff on oil, to-day resumed its triumphal career by getting softwood lumber—a commodity in which Canada is deeply interested—taken from the free list and subjected to a duty of $1.50c. [6s. 3d.] a 1,000ft.

Although it was the agitation of the oil men from the mid-continent which was largely responsible for the formation of "the new coalition," fear of the too obvious effects of a duty in raising the price of gasolene to consumers apparently restrained some members of the coalition from supporting the oil duty.

BRITISH SHIP SEIZED

U.S. OFFICIAL'S ACTION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

VANCOUVER (B.C.), MARCH 20

The steamship Chief Capilano (10,000 tons), of the Canadian-American line of the Dollar Company, carrying wheat from Vancouver, was boarded and seized by a United States marshal in the Juan de Fuca Straits yesterday. The marshal's account says that the vessel was stopped by a coastguard cutter when she had been forced into United States territorial waters by adverse currents, but it is suggested that the captain of the Chief Capilano may deny crossing the boundary.

The marshal acted upon an order in a suit arising out of the loss of the Chief Maquilla, also of the Dollar Company. Portland (Oregon) shippers claim $20,000 (£4,000) for the loss of the Chief Maquilla's cargo, and the marshal admits that he has been trying to seize the Chief Capilano for some time.

OIL WELL BURNING FOR TEN MONTHS

FIVE MEN INJURED IN EXPLOSION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BUCHAREST, MARCH 20

Five workmen were injured in an explosion which occurred while work was progressing on the Romano-Americana oil well, which has been burning since last May. Repeated efforts have been made to extinguish the fire, but so far without success. It is hoped, however, that the fire will be put out in the near future.

The well caught fire on May 28 last year and involved several other wells near by. Efforts to subdue the flames were made throughout the summer, tunnels being constructed when the casing was destroyed. In July an explosion in one of the three tunnels killed four workmen and seriously injured two others. A Government Commission determined to continue tunnelling as the mouth of the well could not be approached. Three specialists from the United States arrived in November and advised other methods which, apparently, are now being tried.

BRITISH INVENTION FOR FRENCH RAILWAYS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 19

The French railways, both State and private, have given orders to a British firm for a new type of electric accumulator which has several important advantages. The order has been secured in the face of keen German and American competition.

The new accumulator is manufactured by the "Young process," the secret of which is kept by the inventor. It results in a useful saving of weight and in immunity from "sulphating" (the normal process of deterioration). The accumulator can be fully charged in an hour and a half, instead of the usual ten hours, and it has resisted drastic tests, such as continuous short circuiting.

Mr. Justice Page, of the CALCUTTA High Court, has been appointed Chief Justice of Rangoon.

FRENCH CHAMBER AND YOUNG PLAN

M. TARDIEU'S APPEAL FOR EARLY RATIFICATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 20

When the Chamber reassembled to-day the Government brought in a Bill for the ratification of the Young Plan and The Hague agreements. M. Tardieu explained that he considered the measure to be financial rather than political, and that the Government wished the discussion to be finished by April 6. In the interval the Bill must be reported upon by the Finance and Foreign Affairs Committees, which must make their recommendations to the Chamber, and it must also be discussed by the Senate, so that the time allotted is short.

The ratification of the Young Plan may not go through Parliament as easily as might be assumed. It is opposed on both sides of the Chamber; on the Left because the Radicals and their friends strongly object to the Bank for International Settlements on the ground that it will give excessive power to international finance; on the Right because it represents a further scaling down of reparations. The discontent of the Left has already been shown by the refusal of the Opposition to nominate *rapporteurs* on the Young Plan, for which they consider the supporters of the Government should accept responsibility. A Government supporter was chosen yesterday as *rapporteur* to the Finance Committee.

Meanwhile the Senate is revising the Budget. Here again various pitfalls await the Government. When the Budget was before the Chamber amendments were several times carried against the Government by majorities of 40 or 50. The Minister in charge did not then put the question of confidence, trusting that the Senate would restore the balance. The *rapporteur* to the Senate duly announced a considerable deficit in the Budget and the process of amending began; a whole series of amendments passed by the Chamber was struck out to-day. The Finance Committee of the Senate has now addressed a letter to the Ministers of Finance and of the Budget in which it gives details of the deficit, and says that it is too large to be dealt with by the Parliamentary Committees, and that the Government must shoulder the task of filling the gap. The Government will now be obliged to resort to the question of confidence in the Chamber.

The Radical and Socialist-Radical Party has expelled M. Dumesnil, Minister of Marine, and M. Falcoz, Under-Secretary for Public Works, for joining the Tardieu Government. They were suspended from the executive committee of the party when the Government was formed.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION

PARLIAMENT AND ASSISTED PASSAGES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, MARCH 20

Mr. Donnelly, a Liberal from Saskatchewan, yesterday precipitated a debate on immigration by moving a resolution which urged that the Federal Government should no longer, except in the case of domestic servants, assist immigrants financially to reach Canada.

He argued that people who had to be allured to Canada by subsidies lacked the self-reliance which was the first necessity for successful immigrants, and that the policy of subsidies created the impression that Canada was an undesirable place in which to settle. He made an exception in the case of female domestics for the sake of the large number of bachelor farmers who needed wives.

Mr. Kellner, a Progressive from Alberta, moved an amendment which eliminated even female domestics and said that organizations which brought in immigrants should be compelled to deposit $1,000 (£200) for each immigrant, to form a fund for caring for such as might become charges upon the public.

Mr. Stewart, Minister of the Interior, on behalf of the Government, declined to subscribe to the view that Canada had all the population she needed, and thought that people who were physically, mentally, and morally fit should be welcomed. He defended the three-year agreement under which the British Government, the Federal Government, and the Provincial Administrations cooperate in helping British boys to emigrate to Canada.

Mr. Stewart then gave a definite outline of the new immigration policy which is now being negotiated with the provincial Governments. The Dominion Government, he said proposed to turn the responsibility for colonization over to the provincial administrations, which would have the onus of deciding year by year the number, kind, and nationality of immigrants each desired. The Dominion Department of Immigration would continue to act as a clearing house for the Provinces and would maintain the necessary number of officials at the ports to control immigration. It would also take any misfits and undesirables as soon as they were reported by a Province, and deport them at the expense of the Dominion Treasury. All existing agreements with the railway companies and other organizations engaged in immigration work would be terminated, but a definite decision had not been reached about juvenile immigration, for which assistance might be continued if the Provinces were willing to care for and absorb the juveniles within their jurisdiction.

MANUFACTURE OF FORD PARTS IN ITALY

NEGOTIATIONS WITH ISOTTA-FRASCHINI

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, MARCH 20

Signor Cella, the general manager of the Isotta-Fraschini Company, informed me to-day that negotiations were being conducted with the Ford Company for the manufacture in Italy by the Isotta-Fraschini concern of most of the parts for the Ford cars and tractors. It was proposed that about a third of the parts should be imported from the United States. These negotiations were, however, dependent on the approval of the Italian Government, with which the final decision would rest. Signor Cella also referred to the possibility that his company might assist with its aero engines in the development of the aircraft manufacturing side of the Ford Company's interests.

Signor Cella added that the financial arrangements, if any, would be limited to an increase of the capital of the Isotta-Fraschini Company, to be raised in the United States, but there would be no interchange of stock between the two companies.

THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN NEGOTIATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, MARCH 20

The Egyptian delegation which is to negotiate with the British Government on the proposals of Mr. Henderson for an Anglo-Egyptian agreement left for London to-day. The delegation, consisting of Mustapha Pasha Nahas, the Prime Minister; Osman Pasha Moharram, Minister of Public Works; Wassef Pasha Ghali, Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Makram Effendi Ebeid, Minister of Finance, sailed from Alexandria in the liner Ausonia, and will travel *via* Genoa and Paris.

ITALIAN CLAIM TO PARITY

POLICY ENDORSED BY GRAND COUNCIL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, MARCH 20

According to the official *communiqué*, the Grand Council at its sitting last night "entirely approved the work done by the delegates at the Naval Conference in London in defence of Italy's right to maritime parity with the most strongly armed Power on the Continent." This decision was taken after Signor Mussolini had "presented a report on the international situation, reading certain dispatches sent expressly from London."

Thus the Grand Council has reaffirmed the formula laid down by Signor Mussolini in the Senate two years ago, and has also reaffirmed the attitude laid down in the Party *Order Sheet* of January 13 last, on the eve of the opening of the Conference. In view of this declaration, it would now appear to be evident once for all that no modification is to be expected in the standpoint taken up from the outset by Signor Grandi and his colleagues and maintained by them with what the Italians hail as "not obstinacy but conscious determination and continuity."

The death of Lord Balfour, to whose high powers of statesmanship and many achievements a generous tribute has been paid by all the Italian Press, is made the occasion of further justifying Italian determination to stand their ground. The declarations which he made during the Washington Conference on the unfavourable strategic position of Italy, and, in particular, on her openness to blockade as compared with France, are now recalled as being words which should be carefully pondered by all participants in the Naval Conference. To-day, however, for the first time, expression is widely given to the conviction that the Conference is doomed to fail of its fundamental objects. The brevity of the reference to the Naval Conference contained in the official *communiqué* is in itself commented upon as being significant. It is suggested that it is now high time that Signor Grandi should demand a plenary session in order to denounce this farce of naval disarmament.

IMPROVEMENT IN SAMOA

MILITARY POLICE TO BE DISBANDED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON, MARCH 20

The improvement in Samoa is thought by the New Zealand Government so satisfactory that it has decided forthwith to disband the military police force trained for service in the Territory and now encamped near Wellington, awaiting orders.

Sir Joseph Ward, the Prime Minister, announced to-day the Government's determination to maintain the present promising state of affairs and to meet any legitimate Samoan complaints. He hoped that misleading propaganda would now cease, and said that it would be a crime if the prospect of permanent peace was shattered by the work of a few "outsiders." The statement was followed by a Cabinet discussion, at which Mr. Cobbe, who has just returned from his visit to the Territory, was present.

Snow has been falling heavily all over SWITZERLAND since Wednesday night, and in the mountains fresh snow has reached a depth of nearly 2ft. at a level of 4,000ft.

FASCIST ACTIVITIES IN THURINGIA

OPEN CONFLICT WITH THE REICH

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 20

The Free State of Thuringia is now in open conflict with the Reich. In the State Diet to-day the presiding Minister, or Premier, on behalf of the Thuringian Government, replied in strong terms to the letter in which Herr Severing, the Socialist Minister of the Interior of the Reich, announced that Reich funds would be withheld until certain matters to do with the Thuringian National-Socialist (Fascist) Minister of the Interior, Herr Frick, were cleared up. He characterized the measures against Thuringia as unconstitutional and tending to undermine State authority, and professed to perceive Socialist party aims in the background.

It has been explained that Herr Severing acted with the full approval, not only of the Chancellor, but also of General Groener, the Minister of Defence, who saw the letter to Thuringia before it was dispatched. The General's attention, to judge by his memorandum and by recent Army arrests, must already have been attracted to Thuringia by signs of Fascist agitation in the Army there and in Württemberg.

The information in the hands of the Government relating to the alleged efforts under Herr Frick's administration to introduce Fascists into the Thuringian police and turn Thuringia into a base for subversive operations has been passed to the Ministry of Justice, but no judicial action has yet been taken. There is good reason to believe that the Reich Government is bent on forcing the resignation of Herr Frick.

This evening it was reported from Weimar that the Cabinet has met and discussed Herr Severing's ultimatum. An appeal was subsequently launched to the people of Thuringia protesting against the threat to withhold funds. In the event of the threat being carried out, the Thuringian Government will, it is suggested, ask for a decision by the Supreme Court of Judicature.

N.S.W. COAL DISPUTE

MINERS' APPEAL TO FEDERAL CABINET

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, MARCH 20

The continued success of the Northern New South Wales coalowners' call for men has caused consternation in the miners' convention now sitting in Sydney, which has sent an appeal for help to the Federal Cabinet. Members of the Cabinet will attend the convention, but Mr. Soullin, the Prime Minister, has publicly announced that he will act only within the Constitution. The owners interpret the men's appeal as their last throw before defeat.

AUSTRALIAN LAND TAX

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, MARCH 20

The measure for the reassessment of land values for the purposes of the land tax passed the House of Representatives unamended to-day. Mr. Theodore, the Treasurer, explained that expenditure on the eradication of noxious growths and the clearing of land would be allowed for in the determination of unimproved value (on which the tax is imposed), provided that the total value of improvements did not exceed the actual cost of the land.

Telegrams in Brief

The King of the Belgians yesterday flew to MOSUL, whence he visited Nineveh and Khorsabad by motor-car, returning to Baghdad in the afternoon.

In presenting his Budget to the Legislature the SASKATCHEWAN Provincial Treasurer estimated a deficit of $400,000 (£80,000). He also announced the sale to a Canadian syndicate of Provincial bonds amounting to $3,200,000 at 91.77 per cent.

Many persons are reported to be lying ill with trichinosis in the hospitals of STUTTGART. Two cases have already proved fatal, and a number of people are still in grave danger. The persons in question a few weeks ago had eaten of bear ham, which had been served in a restaurant as a delicacy.

More than 100 people, chiefly women and children, are reported to have lost their lives in a fire which broke out on Tuesday night in a cinema in the town of KISIN, Manchuria, owing to the fusing of an electric wire. The building was a makeshift affair and had never been intended for use as a cinema.—*Reuter.*

The first anniversary of the death of Marshal Foch was celebrated in PARIS yesterday by a memorial service held in the Chapel of Saint Louis in the Invalides. Madame Foch and her two daughters, representatives of the Government, Lord Tyrrell, the British Ambassador, and the United States, Polish, and Belgian Ambassadors were among the congregation.

Our PARIS Correspondent states that the decision of M. Raymond Poincaré on the matrimonial dispute between Prince Pierre and Princess Charlotte of Monaco, which had been submitted to him for arbitration, was considered yesterday by a special Court of Revision consisting of M. Henry Buteaux, M. Huguet, and M. Moré. Their judgment will be first communicated to the parties concerned and afterwards made public.

LOSSES IN FRENCH FLOODS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 20

The first official figures showing the losses caused by the recent floods in the south-west are published to-day. The deaths number 206, of which number 10 are missing and presumed to be dead; 2,693 buildings were totally destroyed, and 150,000 hectares [about 370,000 acres] were flooded. It is still too soon for any accurate estimate of the damage in terms of money, but it is almost certain to be at least £1,000,000. Subscriptions to the National Relief Fund now amount to £176,000.

MAWSON EXPEDITION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ADELAIDE, MARCH 20

Sir Douglas Mawson and his companions will arrive here from the Antarctic on March 29 and will be given a civic welcome on March 31. Lord Stonehaven, the Governor-General, who will fly from Canberra, and Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven, Governor of South Australia, will attend. Sir Douglas Mawson will resume his work at the University until November, when it is expected that he will leave for his second cruise. The Discovery will in the interval go into dry dock.

THE BULGARO-YUGOSLAV AGREEMENTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SOFIA, MARCH 20

The Sobranye has ratified the Bulgaro-Yugoslav frontier agreements, after hearing a detailed statement by M. Bouroff, the Foreign Minister, who described them as a demonstration of good will and a guarantee for the development of good relations. M. Bouroff appealed for mutual patience and benevolence; there must be confidence in all circumstances if the persistent mistrust was to be overcome. The Bulgarian Government, in any event, would strictly and loyally carry out the agreements, and would tolerate no interference with their application.

Other Foreign News on following page

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LORD BALFOUR

TRIBUTES BY ALL PARTIES

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL

ABBEY SERVICE

WESTMINSTER, THURSDAY

The Houses of Parliament suspended normal business for a time to-day to honour the memory of Lord Balfour. Party leaders in each of the Chambers paid tribute to the eminence of his character, his gifts, his achievements, and his services to country and Empire.

In the House of Commons, which had known Lord Balfour for about half a century as member, as party leader, and as Prime Minister, MR. MACDONALD pronounced an eloquent and generous eulogy. To a House in which the majority of members knew Lord Balfour only as a name of high distinction he drew a picture of a Parliamentarian of superb skill, who could strike deadly blows with disarming charm and wither opponents with graceful suavity. "A product of the garden rather than of the field and of the moorland," years did not diminish his mental alertness and intensity; his interest in life was as keen at 80 as at 20. He was one of the few men, in the words of Richard Steele, who could grow old with good grace. MR. MACDONALD, in common with the speakers who followed, found in the work that he performed long after he retired from party leadership Lord Balfour's most valuable services to his country. The name of the elder statesman who returned to the public arena at the call of duty had been set upon many of the gateways in the world which emerged from the War, and his influence was recorded in the happy relations with the United States of America.

MR. BALDWIN, who followed, and who spoke under the influence of deep feeling, singled out Lord Balfour's rare courage, both physical and moral, as one of the conspicuous elements of his character. This quality was displayed throughout his career, from the time when he faced bitter controversies as Irish Secretary till his last acts of statesmanship. He was unique among English statesmen in the possession of a scientific mind, trained in scientific method; and no finer intellect or greater dialectitian had been engaged in politics. His exquisite urbanity and courtesy were not merely of manner, but of the whole heart.

LAST OF THE ATHENIANS

It had been said of Mr. Asquith that he was the last of the Romans; it might be said of Arthur Balfour that he was the last of the Athenians. The things of the mind and not of the market-place filled his thoughts, and, while that detachment was not without drawbacks in public life, it was of immense value in council. Perhaps rather hidden from the world, there was in Lord Balfour not only intense love of country, but intense pride and belief in her; and he had a vision of the cooperation of English-speaking peoples as a security for world peace and progress. In a moving passage, Mr. Baldwin spoke of his last visit to Lord Balfour, whose mind was occupied to his latest days with thoughts of the country and the Empire. They bade him farewell, not in sorrow, for his was a full life and he had gone home bringing his sheaves with him.

The last tribute was spoken by MR. LLOYD GEORGE, who saw in Lord Balfour's death the disappearance of the last link with the Victorian era that was rich in statesmanship. Superb as were Lord Balfour's gifts as Parliamentarian, his great qualities were better adapted to the part he played during and after the War. In the darkest days he showed a courage that never flinched or wavered, a calm that was never disturbed. His personality was one of the most valuable assets in the War, and it was not less valuable in the after years when the volcanoes were still smouldering. His supreme achievements were his contribution to the success of the Washington Disarmament Conference—the only disarmament conference in the past which had led to disarmament—his declaration on Palestine, and the Balfour Note on debts and reparations. The nation had lost a man of great and spotless renown.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS

In the House of Lords LORD PARMOOR spoke of the spell of Lord Balfour's personal charm, his literary power and clearness of classical expression, his contempt of vulgarity in debate. The diversity of his interests did not imply lack of vigour and determination, qualities which were notably conspicuous in his first administrative office. Coming to later times, Lord Parmoor paid a tribute to the conspicuous part Lord Balfour had taken in laying the foundations of the League of Nations, to his services as chief British delegate at Washington in 1921-22, and to the deep appreciation which was felt for his services on behalf of science.

LORD SALISBURY, who spoke with the reserve imposed by relationship, referred to Lord Balfour's career as statesman, the variety of his gifts, and his accomplishments in philosophy, science, music, and literature. As one who had served under him, Lord Salisbury retained an abiding memory of Lord Balfour's loyalty to colleagues, his unexampled charm, and his rare quality in his intercourse with men at once to soothe and to stimulate. His patriotism, his statesmanship, his dialectic talents remained as a memory, but there was something higher; he was beloved.

LORD BEAUCHAMP, speaking for the Liberal Party in the Lords, praised the conspicuous service Lord Balfour had rendered to the representative institutions of the country and the respect for them which he inspired, and recalled the importance of the visit he made to America in 1917 before that country entered the War. Lord Balfour laid the foundations of the cooperation of Great Britain and America which was the best hope of the future progress of the world.

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY added a felicitous tribute to Lord Balfour as one who recalled the philosophic King whom Plato thought to be the ideal ruler. No one ever enjoyed more fully or engaged more skilfully in the sword play of debate; but philosophic studies gave him a great sense of patience and proportion in public affairs. The United States acclaimed him the most impressive public man who ever entered that country from the older life of Europe.

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have appointed Mr. John Smith Clarke, M.P., to be a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery in the place of Sir Herbert Cook, resigned.

THE FUNERAL SERVICE

SECLUDED GRAVE AT WHITTINGEHAME

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

WHITTINGEHAME, MARCH 20

Lord Balfour will be buried on Saturday afternoon in the grounds of his Scottish home. He will rest in a seclusion as complete and as beautiful as the heart of solitary or poet could desire. The mound in which his body will be laid is not far from the austerely graceful house in which the Balfours have lived since the early years of the last century. As the bird flies they are not far apart, but the waters of the Whittingehame flow between them, and all the countless folds and rumples of the ground, which are a beautiful characteristic of the East Lothian landscape, and the sentinel trees so happily placed conspire to give this private burial ground the remoteness of some hill recess.

Here there is nothing except the battlemented tower of a medieval castle to suggest change. Beside the tower is a great yew tree, and upon the grassless floor within the murder of Darnley is said to have been plotted. Tall beeches crown the mound, and beneath its mould are the foundations of the church of Whittingehame, which was pulled down some 200 years ago. A square tablet pillar marks the graves of the Hay family, but the Earls of March and Dunbar, the Douglases and the Setons, and members of other great Scottish families who also lie in the old churchyard, are uncommemorated. In the middle of the mound are two graves, with a simple cross of red granite dividing them. Here are buried Lord Balfour's mother and brother, Lady Blanche Balfour and Eustace James Anthony Balfour. Beside these graves Lord Balfour himself will lie.

Only a low iron railing enclosing this clump of trees would tell the visitor that it was not as other clumps of trees in the vicinity, and indeed it was hereabouts that Lord Balfour's favourite walk on his estate ended. He was deeply interested in the old castle, which has a staircase rectangular in the lower flight and circular above, recalling the staircase at Holyrood, and still shows over the main doorway a stone shield bearing the arms of the Douglas family.

Lord Balfour in some degree modernized the memorial, removing the ivy that had hung on its walls for centuries and converting one of its rooms into a museum, in which Miss Balfour collected curios and prints of historic interest relating mainly to Mary Queen of Scots and the Earl of Bothwell. He hardly ever neglected to show the castle and the yew tree to his guests, and on one occasion Lord Birkenhead, Mr. Lloyd George, and Sir Robert Horne were all in this place together.

LAIRD OF WHITTINGEHAME

It is intended that Lord Balfour's funeral on Saturday shall be rather that of a Laird of Whittingehame than of a European statesman. A motor-hearse will meet the night train from London to-morrow morning and convey the body to the little church of Whittingehame, which lies just outside the boundaries of the estate. It is expected to be received in the church at about 8 a.m. Covered by a white pall, it will be placed below the pulpit and opposite the long family pew until Saturday afternoon. The funeral service will then be conducted by the Minister of Whittingehame, the Rev. Marshall B. Lang, who is the brother of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

When the simple service has ended the body will be taken in procession to the burial place on the mound, which is something less than a mile distant. On the way mourners will encounter much to recall Lord Balfour's generous interest in the countryside. The reseating of the church was carried out chiefly at his cost, and in the fields below the church are a village institute and bowling green, which were gifts made by Lord Balfour in recent years. When the procession passes the war memorial many will picture to themselves the scene of its unveiling at which Lord Balfour delivered a memorable speech.

It had been hoped that the funeral service here might have been synchronous with the memorial service in the Abbey, but it has been found impracticable to fix an earlier hour than 3 o'clock. At that hour the memorial service at Edinburgh in St. Giles' Cathedral will also begin.

The body of Lord Balfour was taken from Mr. Gerald Balfour's house, Fishers' Hill, Woking, last night for the journey to Scotland, first by motor-hearse to King's Cross and then by train.

MEMORIAL SERVICE IN THE ABBEY

THE DUKE OF YORK TO ATTEND

The King will be represented by the Duke of York at the memorial service for Lord Balfour to be held at Westminster Abbey at 2 p.m. to-morrow.

In addition to the stalls, which will be reserved for Ambassadors and other members of the Diplomatic Corps—who should apply for tickets to the Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, St. James's Palace, S.W.1—stalls will be reserved for members of the Government and ex-Cabinet Ministers, who will be shown to their seats on presentation of visiting-cards at the West Cloister door, entrance *via* Dean's-yard.

Seats will also be reserved in the Choir and Lantern for relations and friends, heads of learned societies and political bodies, for whom tickets may be obtained from the Unionist Central Office, Palace-chambers, Bridge-street, S.W.1.

The Nave and Transepts will be open to the general public without ticket. No applications for tickets should be made to the Abbey authorities.

The Dean (the Very Rev. Foxley Norris) will conduct the service, assisted by the Rev. L. H. Nixon (Precentor). The following will be the order of service, which is expected to last about three-quarters of an hour:—

A sentence from the Burial Office.

Psalm 15—"Lord, who shall dwell in Thy tabernacle?"

Lesson—The Wisdom of Solomon, Chapter III.—"The souls of the righteous are in the hand of God."

Anthem—"I know that My Redeemer Liveth."

Hallelujah Chorus.

Hymn—"I to the hills will lift mine eyes" (a paraphrase of Psalm 121 to the tune of Dundee).

Before the service, at the special request of the family, there will be organ music—the Pastoral Symphony from *Messiah* and Beethoven's Equale for four trombones. After that the slow movement from Beethoven's Seventh Symphony will be played.

Dr. Bullock will be at the organ, and the Anthem and Hallelujah Chorus will be sung by the full Abbey choir.

Flags are to be flown on all Government buildings at half-mast all day to-morrow.

Further tributes to Lord Balfour are published on page 16.

COMMONS AND COAL BILL

LIBERAL REASON FOR CHANGE

UNIONIST TAUNTS

WESTMINSTER, THURSDAY

The Commons were informed by the PRIME MINISTER at question time to-day that the report on the Channel Tunnel would be referred to the Committee of Imperial Defence, and that the decision of the Government on the scheme would afterwards be communicated to the House.

The HOME SECRETARY announced that if any sweepstake or draw was so conducted as to lose its private character the authorities would have no option but to take action. He understood that henceforth the Stock Exchange draw would be strictly confined to members of the Exchange.

The House afterwards went into Committee on the final stages of the Coal Mines Bill. An amendment was proposed from the Unionist benches by SIR ERNEST SHEPPERSON to delete the clause which provides for the fixing of district minimum prices. The names of Liberal members which had formerly appeared as supporters of this amendment had been withdrawn, and an opportunity was presented to the mover to taunt the Liberal Party with failing to challenge a proposal which was equivalent to the levy on which they had helped to defeat the Government last week. The clause, it was stated, would mean dearer household coal and an increased burden on other industries.

LIBERAL PLEA

MR. LLOYD GEORGE intervened at once with the explanation that the Liberal Party's decision not to resist the price-fixing clause was due to their anxiety not to embarrass the Government during a critical stage of the Naval Conference. Incredulous laughter from the Unionists greeted this announcement, and MR. LLOYD GEORGE retorted that the Liberal Party were responsible for their actions to their constituents, and would be prepared to face them when necessary; they would take no orders from the Unionist Party. He added that the Liberals would consider what amendments should be set down for the Report stage to improve the Bill or to minimize its evils, but they would not incur the responsibility of defeating the Government.

SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE-LISTER chaffed the Liberal Party with having reached a decision that would have been surprising had it not been heralded in the Press. The unlimited power which it was proposed to give to coalowners to fix prices was more serious than the fixing of the quota for production. Yet the names of Liberals, now suddenly withdrawn, were on the Order Paper as supporting the Unionist amendment during the most delicate stages of the Naval Conference which was made the pretext for a change of front.

GOVERNMENT REPLY

MR. GRAHAM admitted that the clause would lead to higher prices, but claimed that these would be neither extravagant nor uneconomic. It would be idle to proceed with the Bill unless it could prevent the sale of coal at a loss; but coalowners would be cutting their own throats if they so forced up prices that conditions became almost impossible for consumers. SIR ROBERT HORNE agreed that coalowners would be foolish to abuse their powers, but they might cut away the narrow margins upon which other industries had to rely.

In the division the Government were able to defeat the Unionist amendment by a majority of 45.

A later amendment, moved by SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER, to require district boards to take into account in fixing prices the prices and profits (if any) of the preceding 12 months and the economies that might be reasonably expected from organization of production and sale, was defeated by the larger majority of 54. The Government, however, accepted an amendment, moved by MR. SMITHERS, providing that inspection of books and accounts relating to district coal prices should be done not by the executive board itself but by an accountant authorized by them.

An effort was then made by the Unionists to make the district levy go the same way as the central levy which the House compelled the Government to remove from the Bill a week ago. MR. GRAHAM argued that there was a difference between the two levies, but COMMODORE KING contended that the difference was in extent only. SIR HERBERT SAMUEL drew ironical cheers when he indicated that the Liberal decision not to vote against the Government on the price-fixing clause did not apply in this case, and that his party were as much opposed as ever to home consumers being taxed for the benefit of foreign consumers. Despite this Liberal change of front, however, the Government were able to carry their district levy provision by a majority of 47.

During the sitting the House suffered two interruptions of a kind to which it has not been subjected in recent months. First a man, and later a woman, in the Strangers' Gallery, threw papers on the floor of the House and shouted for "the release of the Indian prisoners." They were promptly removed by attendants.

MORE SLEET AND SNOW

WINTRY WEATHER TO CONTINUE

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

A new depression from the far North passed south-eastwards across Northern Scotland yesterday, and brought heavy snow showers to most of Scotland. Over England the barometer became rather higher; the wind backed to betwen west and south-west at the same time, and the weather improved. Sunshine was particularly plentiful along the South Coast and over Eastern England; in Wales, Western England, and Ireland the effects of a secondary trough of low pressure connected with the Scottish depression were felt, cloudy skies being more common.

The northern depression appears likely to pass away to Germany or the Baltic, but will probably be followed by others with tracks farther south. Unsettled and wintry weather is expected to continue, with sleet or snow at times nearly everywhere, but with sunny intervals.

A severe snowstorm began early yesterday morning in the North and continued until the late afternoon. Snowdrifts completely blocked the road over Shap. Omnibus services between Glasgow and Liverpool and Manchester were interrupted, and numbers of motor-vehicles were snowed up.

There were drifts 4ft. to 6ft. deep in parts of North Yorkshire yesterday, and moorland roads were impassable.

Many roads in Orkney are blocked after a severe snowstorm which swept the islands on Wednesday night. The mail-boat did not make her usual crossing to Scrabster, Thurso, yesterday morning to take the Scottish mails.

CONFERENCE HELD UP

DEADLOCK STILL CONTINUES

MR. MACDONALD AND SIGNOR GRANDI

The Prime Minister had an interview in his room at the House of Commons yesterday evening with Signor Grandi, the chief Italian delegate to the Naval Conference. The principal object of the meeting was that Mr. MacDonald might give Signor Grandi an account of the conversations he had with M. Tardieu at the week-end, and with M. Briand since then, and to assure him that no effort had been made to put pressure either on France or on Italy to accept any specific proposal as a way of ending the existing deadlock, which delays and threatens to end the work of the Naval Conference.

Mr. MacDonald made it clear that, as chairman of the Conference, he was doing all he could to help in the difficult business of adjusting the differences between the French and Italian points of view, but that there was no question of pressure. He also assured Signor Grandi that there was no intention of making representations to Signor Mussolini through the British Ambassador in Rome.

AN ITALIAN SUGGESTION

In the course of the conversation, Signor Grandi referred to an Italian proposal that, as between Italy and France, only ships in commission under the age limits and ships building should be counted in computing naval strength during the next six years. This proposal the Italians support with the argument that it would represent a considerable concession to France, as numerical equality estimated on this basis would give France a certain superiority, because she possesses a good many serviceable over-age ships in commission, while Italy possesses very few. The French have already rejected this suggestion on the ground that the old ships would give them an inadequate margin and that to accept the principle of parity in this indirect way now would tie their hands in 1936.

It does not appear that any suitable means of easing the situation acceptable to both France and Italy has yet been discovered, so that the work of the Conference is still held up indefinitely.

There were suggestions yesterday that the return of M. Briand to France had been a result of the conversation which he had with Mr. MacDonald at dinner on Wednesday evening, but this was not the case. M. de Fleuriau, the French Ambassador, visited the Foreign Office on Wednesday afternoon to inform the Foreign Secretary that M. Briand proposed to return to Paris for a few days, inasmuch as there was no immediate Conference work to transact. The information was conveyed to Mr. MacDonald, who was engaged at the time in conference with Mr. Stimson. The Prime Minister then indicated that he would like to meet M. Briand before he left London, and M. Briand's invitation to dinner was accepted. The general position was surveyed, but there was no indication that France was prepared to recede from her position that she is unable to reduce her tonnage figures to any substantial extent without the assurance of political guarantees. But M. Briand promised to return to London whenever his presence could be of service.

QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE

The Prime Minister, in the House of Commons yesterday, indicated that no useful purpose would be served by making any public statement as to the progress of the Conference at this juncture. In reply to Colonel Gretton, who asked if the American delegates were in agreement with the British Government as to the naval strength to establish parity with the United States, Mr. MacDonald replied that he did not think that it would be in the interests of the Conference for him to enter into any details of its business at the present time. On one point, however, the Prime Minister was specific. Colonel Wedgwood had asked him to assure the House that the Government would not enter into any engagements involving sanctions or blockade in the Mediterranean which went in any way beyond the letter of the Covenant of the League of Nations. Mr. MacDonald replied that such a proposal had been neither contemplated nor discussed.

In the course of his speech in the House of Commons explaining why the Liberals would not move or support amendments during the Committee stage of the Coal Mines Bill, Mr. Lloyd George declared that the fate of the Naval Conference was hanging in the balance and that it was a matter of life and death. Any action on the part of the Liberals which would weaken the Government at this moment might have a very damaging effect on the fate of the Conference.

JAPANESE REPLY TO U.S. PROPOSAL

AMENDMENT TO BE SOUGHT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, MARCH 20

Late to-night I learn that the Japanese reply to the American compromise proposal will not be dispatched this week. Two reasons are mentioned to explain the delay—the first, that widely divergent local views have still to be reconciled; the second, that M. Briand's departure for Paris is believed to indicate a serious setback, especially as a Five-Power Agreement appears indispensable. The authorities here are, therefore, disposed to wait till the French attitude is clearer.

It now seems likely that Japan will not accept the American plan *in toto*, but will endeavour to amend it. The fears of naval resignations are disappearing under the Government's tactful handling of the situation. Admiral Kanji Kato, Chief of the Naval General Staff, has been informed by the Prime Minister—according to reports current in naval circles—that, while the Government intends to pursue a conciliatory policy, it will not accept an arrangement which would disrupt the national defence plans. The Government seems confident that the Americans do not expect their plan to be regarded as unalterable.

The Japanese see that the Americans have taken much trouble to give them a 70 per cent. global ratio, but they still deny a 70 per cent. ratio in the only cruiser class which gives the Navy cause for concern. The whole difficulty, as seen in Japan, is due to American failure to realize that the only immutable feature of the Japanese 70 per cent. demand was 70 per cent. in 10,000-ton cruisers, and concessions in light cruisers do not meet the point. The difference, nevertheless, is now small enough to warrant confidence that further adjustments can be made.

A message from Rome on the Italian attitude appears on page 13.

POLITICAL NOTES

LABOUR-LIBERAL PACT DENIED

THE NEW INSURANCE BILL

It is understood that at the next meeting of the Parliamentary Liberal Party further discussion will take place on the attitude of the party towards the Coal Mines Bill. At the close of the recent party meeting it was announced that the unanimous decision had been taken to abstain from moving or supporting any further amendments to the Committee stage of the Bill in view of the critical position of the Naval Conference, but there were many members yesterday who had begun to regret this decision and to inquire what had been the sudden development in the affairs of the Conference which had led Mr. Lloyd George to make his statement to the party without even consulting his shadow Cabinet beforehand.

Some of these members will certainly insist on voting against the third reading of the Bill, but they believe that the Liberal leader and other members of the party will abstain and so ensure the passage of the Bill. Not unnaturally, questions are being asked as to whether any compact has been entered into between the Government and the Liberals by which the latter agree to keep the Ministry in power until further notice. Such a suggestion is indignantly denied by Labour leaders, who insist that their party must stand or fall by itself, and members of the Liberal Shadow Cabinet declare that they have not been consulted on the subject. Those who believe that there has been a bargain point to a luncheon at 11, Downing-street this week, where the guests included Mr. Lloyd George, and they suggest that this must mean a Labour-Liberal alliance. They overlook the fact, however, that the company also included other Liberals like Mr. Vivian Phillipps and Sir Charles Mallet, who are opposed to Mr. Lloyd George's policy, and who would not consider such an alliance for a moment. The luncheon party was wholly concerned with a free trade project in which Mrs. Snowden is specially interested. The special strength of the Government at the moment is that none of the three parties wants another appeal to the country before spring of next year at the earliest.

It is understood that a meeting of the Parliamentary Liberal Party will be held next Tuesday to consider the position created by the decision taken at this week's meeting. A meeting of the Liberal Shadow Cabinet is to be held on Monday.

The Government programme of business has now become still further congested by the bringing forward of another Unemployment Insurance Bill, the Money Resolution of which is to be taken next Friday. The object of the Bill, it is understood, is to increase the borrowing powers of the Unemployment Insurance Fund by another £10,000,000, thus bringing the total borrowing powers up to £50,000,000. The Government hope to pass this measure through all its stages by Easter. It was originally thought that it would be necessary to get the Bill on the Statute-book by March 31, the end of the financial year, but this does not now appear to be the case. As the Government also hope to get the second reading of the Slum Clearance Bill and the Money Resolution relating to it before Easter, in addition to the Report and third reading of the Coal Bill and other necessary business, it will be seen that members of Parliament have a busy month, ending with the Budget discussions, ahead of them. The Slum Clearance Bill, which is expected to be a comprehensive measure dealing with the two problems of slum clearance and town-planning, will probably be introduced in the House of Commons very soon.

More trouble between the Government and the Independent group of the Parliamentary Labour Party is expected when the Army Estimates are taken on Monday. Motions tantamount to the abolition of the Army have been put down by a number of Independent Labour members, and the Government take a serious view of this action. The warning given to those members who divided last Tuesday against the Government on a motion to abolish the Air Force has had little effect, and it is understood that these members intend to persist in a similar attitude towards the Army next Monday. The matter was discussed at a meeting of the Independent Labour Party at the House of Commons last night. The official object of the meeting was to hear an address by Mr. E. F. Wise on the subject of wheat imports, but apparently after the address the question of the course to be taken on the Army Estimates was raised. The discussion became extremely animated, and widely differing views were expressed. The "rebels," however, gave their colleagues to understand that they were in no way repentant, and that they intended to offer the same opposition to the Government over the Army Estimates as they had done over the Air Estimates. Further developments may therefore be looked for at the party meeting next Wednesday.

CHEAPER BREAD

LOAF REDUCED TO 8D. ON MONDAY

A joint meeting of the Incorporated Society of Principal Wholesale and Retail Bakers, Limited, and the London Master Bakers' and Confectioners' Protection Society has decided that the price of bread shall be reduced from Monday next by a halfpenny a quartern.

The new price of the 4lb. loaf will be 8d., the lowest rate which has obtained since July 15 last year. Prices fluctuated considerably during 1929. The retail charge was reduced to 8d. on May 27; increased to 8½d. on July 15, and to 9d. on July 29. A reduction to 8½d. on October 14 remained in operation only until December 16, when there was again an advance of ½d. The price returned to 8½d. on February 10 this year.

The changes were due to sharp variations in the cost of the sack of flour. Quotations have steadily declined in recent weeks, and have now fallen to the low figure of 34s. the sack. There is an agreement between the Food Council and the bakers by which the price of the loaf is fixed at 8d. when flour is sold at less than 36s. a sack. With flour at 36s. to 40s. the loaf is 8½d., and when flour is between 40s. and 44s. the price is 9d. Movements during the last 12 months have been in accordance with this arrangement.

THE PRINCE'S HOLIDAY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KAMPALA (UGANDA), MARCH 20

News from the Lake Albert district shows that the *safari* of the Prince of Wales is proceeding normally. Headquarters are still the steamer Lugard, which is on the Nile, and is moving as required to suit the Prince's hunting trips.

BANK RATE REDUCED

SHARP RISE IN STOCKS

The Bank of England yesterday lowered its minimum rate of discount from 4 to 3½ per cent. This is the third reduction in six weeks and the sixth since October 30 last, when the rate was as high as 6½ per cent. The new rate is the lowest since July 4, 1923.

As the open market discount rate had fallen to a level 1½ per cent. below the Bank rate, thus rendering the latter ineffective, yesterday's movement was generally expected. The exchanges are not unfavourable; gold is flowing to this country in substantial amounts, principally from Australia; and in consequence of the funding of an appreciable part of the floating debt, resulting from the success of recent conversion operations, the technical condition of the money market is much sounder than it was six months ago. The rapid cheapening of money is in large measure due to the collapse of the "boom" on the New York Stock Exchange, which has brought easy conditions to the international money markets, but the decline in commodity prices has also had an influence.

EFFECT ON STOCKS

Yesterday's movement in Bank rate had a stimulating effect on Stock Exchange securities. After its announcement British Funds, which had hesitated in the early hours on profit-taking, moved sharply in favour of holders, some gains of over a point being recorded. Four per Cent. Consols rose ¾ to 88¾, the Four per Cent. Funding Loan 1½ to 92½, Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion 13_{16} to $98\frac{15}{16}$, and the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan ½ to 79½. The rise spread to other markets, and Home Railway stocks, Foreign Bonds, Foreign Railway securities, and even the Miscellaneous Market all showed strength. In the Money Market discount rates became even weaker in consequence of the reduction in Bank rate, business in bills being transacted at very low rates. The movement had little effect on the foreign exchanges; in fact, the New York and Paris rates moved in favour of sterling, though the Swiss rate declined.

Comment on the reduction in Bank rate is made in our "City Notes."

BOLSHEVIST "REPLY" TO THE POPE

MORE AEROPLANES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, MARCH 20

The Bolshevists organized a series of "indignation meetings" within the Union to protest against the crusade abroad against Soviet religious persecution. The climax of the campaign, which began over a week ago, was reached yesterday, when organizations in the chief towns recorded their "defiance of foreign slanderers of the Soviet Government."

Officials at Minsk decided to begin the building of a squadron of aeroplanes as "our reply to the Pope," and Red journalists of Leningrad recorded their determination to build a new submarine against capitalist sharks and the Pope. Communist leaders from a number of European and American countries attended meetings in Leningrad, Moscow, Kharkoff, and elsewhere, at which it was resolved to strengthen the Red Army to cope with the "frantic onslaught of the Soviet's enemies, headed by the Pope."

Learned societies in the chief Soviet towns have passed resolutions, under the dictation of newly appointed Communist members, declaring that there is no religious persecution. This is a farce which does not deceive anybody in Soviet Russia, as everybody knows that professors who refused to subscribe to these declarations would themselves become victims of persecution for counter-revolutionary activity or for possessing an "anti-Soviet mentality."

SERVICES INTERRUPTED BY REDS IN BERLIN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 20

Communists attempted to disturb two church services in Berlin yesterday evening. About a score of youthful Communists forced their way into the Roman Catholic St. Paul's Church, in the Oldenburgerstrasse, and shouted "Rotfront!" the war-cry of the proscribed militant Communist organization. They were driven out by the congregation, and one was seized and handed over to the police. In the Protestant church at Adershof four Communists followed the same tactics, but escaped in the darkness.

The executive of the Roman Catholic Centre Party has issued a manifesto strongly condemning the religious persecution in Soviet Russia and calling upon all members to fight against the "dark forces which go hand in hand with the campaign of destruction of the haters of Christ and destroyers of churches, and which undermine our German national life in the family, society, and the State."

ATTITUDE OF RUSSIANS IN POLAND

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, MARCH 20

The Russian colonies in Poland have been divided on the question of lending their support to the Christian protest against the Bolshevist persecutions. The Orthodox hierarchy prohibited its priests from holding services of intercession because of the Pope's initiative, and a great many of the philanthropic and educational societies which work among Russian refugees declared a boycott of the Polish protest meetings.

The Russian newspapers appearing in Warsaw and Vilna adopted contradictory attitudes, some thanking the Pope for his help and condemning the action of the hierarchy, others warning their readers against Papal interference. At Vilna members of the Russian Students' Union are reported to have joined in a university protest meeting and to have passed an affirmative resolution, which was forwarded, together with that of the Polish students, to the Pope and the Roman Catholic Archbishop. Afterwards they went to the Orthodox Cathedral, and declared that, unless intercessions were said, they would be forced to attend a Roman Catholic service. A priest then took upon himself the responsibility of offering prayers for the persecuted.

THE KANCHENJUNGA EXPEDITION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 20

Mr. Wood-Johnson, the Darjeeling tea-planter, who has been granted permission to join the Kanchenjunga Expedition, is 24 years of age and is a member of the Fell and Rock Climbing Club, with much experience of British mountaineering.

NEXT LABOUR MEASURES

DEMAND OF TRADE UNIONS

GOVERNMENT CRITICIZED

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

A resolution criticizing the Government's legislative programme, which was adopted yesterday by the executive committee of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers—the union of Mr. Clynes, Mr. Will Thorne, Mr. Hayday, Mr. Dukes, and Mr. J. Jones—is symptomatic of trade union opinion in general, and it has obviously been made public with the object of informing the Government that the time for reticence has passed.

It is an open secret that the General Council of the Trades Union Congress is also dissatisfied with the order in which the Government proposes to bring forward the next series of Bills. The leaders of the unions do not find fault with the precedence given to the measures amending the Pensions and the Unemployment Insurance Acts and to the Coal Mines Bill, but they are disturbed by a programme which appears, in fact, to leave over to another Session the amendment of the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, and the new Factories Bill and the Eight Hours Bill.

That is the burden of the resolution of the executive of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, which opens with an expression of approval of the legislative reforms already enacted, and adds: "It is, however, felt that further measures outlined in the King's Speech should take precedence over legislative reforms which, whilst important, were not included in the programme for the present Session." The executive considers it to be imperative that "some measures of great industrial importance, such as an amendment of the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, a Factories Bill, and a Bill of Workmen's Compensation should be introduced," and they conclude their resolution as follows:—

It is therefore hoped that the Government will not overlook, or permit to be overshadowed by demands for reforms in other directions, the great interests of organized labour, as represented by the trade union movement, or delay the introduction of urgently required legislation in the interests of the men in the workshops.

The General Council has already made certain representations to the Government, and more may follow if the Government do not take notice of what they know to be the state of trade union feeling. The Government's reply is a simple one. Only so much work can be done in a day; only so much legislation can be introduced in a Session; and therefore some desirable Bills must be left over. With this the trade unions, of course, agree, but they want to ensure, in particular, the passing of a new Trade Unions Bill and the Eight Hours Bill. The Government are giving precedence to a Housing and Slum Clearance Bill, which certainly had prominence in the King's Speech at the opening of the Session, but the same cannot be said of the proposed Education Bill to raise the school-leaving age. The unions are insisting on the first place being given to the measures in the trade union programme, although the Trade Unions Bill which they desire would be so contentious that it might fail to pass the House of Commons and involve the Government in defeat on an issue of the first importance.

TEMPORARY WATERLOO BRIDGE

CLOSING TO VEHICLES FOR REPAIRS

The London County Council has decided to close Waterloo Temporary Bridge to vehicular traffic from midnight on Sunday next until, probably, April 17, in connexion with the repairing of the carriageway, which will be undertaken during that period.

BRITISH LOCOMOTIVES FOR BUENOS AIRES

A contract was signed in London yesterday for the supply of 20 locomotives to the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway by the Vulcan Foundry, Limited, of Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire, at a cost of approximately £120,000.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

OPERA

Savoy	IOLANTHE	8.15

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	8.15
Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	2.30 & 8.30
Apollo	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Comedy	ODD NUMBERS	2.30 & 8.30
Court	MISALLIANCE	8.15
Criterion	MILESTONES	8.30
Daly's	A SONG OF SIXPENCE	8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	8.15
Duke of York's	JEW SUSS	8.30
Everyman	FIRE IN THE OPERA HOUSE	8.15
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS	8.30
Globe	CHARLES AND MARY	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	MR. CINDERS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	THE ARTIST AND THE SHADOW	8.15
Little	FRANKENSTEIN	8.30
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	DANDY DICK	8.30
Piccadilly	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	8.15
Playhouse	DEVONSHIRE CREAM	8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	8.15
Royalty	APPEARANCES	8.30
Rudolf Steiner Hall	MISS GWEN HARTER	2.30
St. James's	MICHAEL AND MARY	8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	2.30 & 8.30
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
The Old Vic	MACBETH	7.30
Vaudeville	ENCHANTMENT	8.30
Wyndham's	THE CALENDAR	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum		2.15, 5.15 & 8.15
Holborn Empire		6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre		3 & 8
Palladium		6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace		6.15 & 8.30

CONCERTS

Æolian Hall	MR. GERALD COOPER	8.30
Queen's Hall	B.B.C. CONCERT	8
Wigmore Hall	MISS MURRAY LAMBERT	8.15

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	NO NO NANETTE	12 to 11
Astoria	HOT FOR PARIS	12.45 to 11
Capitol	MIRTH AND MELODY	12 to 11
Carlton	THE LOVE PARADE	2.45, 6, & 8.45
Empire	CHASING RAINBOWS	12 to 12
Kensington	SAY IT WITH SONGS	2 to 11
London Pavilion	CONDEMNED	2.30, 6, & 8.30
Marble Arch Pavilion	DISRAELI	2 to 11
New Gallery	ROOKERY NOOK	1.30 to 11
Palace	HUNTING TIGERS IN INDIA	2.30 & 8.30
Plaza	THE LAUGHING LADY	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	STAMPEDE	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	SALLY	12 to 11
Rialto	THE NIGHT RIDE	12 to 11.30
Stoll Picture Theatre	ROMANCE OF THE RIO GRANDE	12.30 to 11.45
Tivoli	MEN WITHOUT WOMEN	12 to 11

THE TIMES

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind moderate or fresh, south-west to north-west, or variable; mainly cloudy; some rain or sleet; rather low temperature.

Further Outlook for the British Isles.—Unsettled; cold, especially in the North and East. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The burial of Lord Balfour will take place to-morrow in a secluded part of the Whittinghame estate, after a service at the church just outside its boundaries. The memorial service at Westminster Abbey will be attended by the Duke of York, representing the King. (p. 14)

The Prime Minister had a conversation with Signor Grandi yesterday evening. No way of ending the deadlock caused by the attitude of France and Italy has yet been discovered, and the work of the Naval Conference is still held up. (p. 14)

The report of the Archbishops' Committee on the Findings of the Lausanne Conference on Faith and Order discusses schemes for re-union in the mission field, and, on the subject of steps towards the promotion of intercommunion with the Orthodox Church of the East, the Old Catholics, the Swedish, the Armenian, Coptic, Syrian Orthodox, and Assyrian Churches, expresses the opinion that "in some cases the stage has been reached when such efforts should be brought to fruition. Commissions might be appointed to this end." (p. 16)

Evidence for the defence was closed at the Sussex Assizes at Lewes yesterday in the trial of Sidney Harry Fox, 28, on the charge of murdering his mother, Mrs. Rosaline Fox, at the Hotel Metropole, Margate, on October 23, 1929. Counsel addressed the jury, and the trial was adjourned till to-day for the summing up by the Judge. (p. 5)

Owing to the fall in the price of flour bread will be reduced to 8d. a loaf from Monday next. (p. 14)

The present state of the preservation work which is now nearing completion in St. Paul's Cathedral was described in a report presented to the Representative Committee yesterday. (p. 11)

Mr. A. H. Campbell has been elected to the Stowell Civil Law Fellowship at University College, Oxford; and Mr. E. H. P. Brown has been elected a Fellow of New College. (p. 16)

POLITICS

Tributes to the memory of Lord Balfour were paid by Leaders of Parties in both Houses of Parliament yesterday. (p. 8)

At question time in the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Clynes made a statement on the subject of the Stock Exchange sweepstake, and the Prime Minister stated that the Government were considering the Channel Tunnel report. Further progress was made with the Coal Mines Bill in Committee. (pp. 8 and 9)

Examination of the Canal Boats Bill by the Standing Committee of the House of Commons was concluded yesterday. (p. 11)

The trade unions are insisting that the Government shall, in its next series of Bills, give first place to the measures in the trade union programme. (p. 14)

SPORT

A race meeting was begun at Sandown Park yesterday. (p. 6)

St. Bartholomew's beat St. Thomas's in the final round of the Hospitals' Hockey Cup competition at Chiswick yesterday by two goals to none. (p. 3)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

In reply to the foreign protests against the persecution of religion by the Soviet, the Bolshevists organized a series of "indignation meetings." At Minsk officials decided to build a squadron of aeroplanes as "our reply to the Pope." (p. 14)

With the approach of the date for the enforcement of the Child Marriage Act in India there is a rush on the part of parents to have their children married. Our Bombay Correspondent cites a case in which an injunction was obtained prohibiting the marriage of a 10-year-old Brahmin girl to an old and deformed cripple. (p. 13)

The Council of State of India yesterday passed a resolution recommending the holding of the proposed London Conference on constitutional reforms at the earliest possible date. (p. 13)

A "straw vote" taken in 20 States of the United States by an American magazine on the subject of Prohibition has given the following results:—For enforcement of the law, 191,909; for modification, 224,141; and for repeal, 287,385. (p. 13)

Eighty persons (including a European police inspector and four European sergeants) were injured in the rioting on Wednesday outside the Court during the hearing of the case against Mr. Sen Gupta. (p. 13)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—The Reduction in Bank Rate; the Rise in the Funds; Bristol and Tate and Lyle Issues; Securities Management Trust; Associated Cement Report; Lipton's Results; Bond Issues in New York; Weekly Transatlantic Services; and the Investments of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada. (p. 22)

In the Money Market the reduction in Bank rate to 3½ per cent. was followed by a further decline in market discount rates. Money was fairly plentiful. Some of the leading Foreign Exchanges moved in favour of sterling, particularly the New York and Paris rates. Swiss francs appreciated and Spanish currency was also in demand. Eastern silver exchanges were firmer, the price for silver rising ¼d. to 20d. per ounce. Gold declined ¼d. to 84s. 10d. (p. 23)

Activity and strength in investment securities was the feature of the Stock Exchange yesterday; some sharp rises occurred in British Government stocks. Home Railway stocks were buoyant, and there were numerous rises in Foreign Government bonds and Industrial shares. (p. 22)

BUDGET PROSPECTS

Whatever satisfaction MR. SNOWDEN may cull from his own observance of the punctilios of Budget secrecy, the taxpayer can hardly be expected to share his self-complacency. For, so far as he at any rate is concerned, the great secret is out already. The Estimates have been published, and his fate as a contributory animal is sealed. Next year's contribution from his fleece has been fixed to the last pound with all the rigidity that Parliamentary procedure in this country can impose; the exact pattern of the shears, which has yet to be revealed, is in comparison a secondary matter. An examination of the now completed Civil Estimates for 1930 shows a formidable increase over last year's figure of nearly £60,000,000. For this enormous increment MR. SNOWDEN is not of course responsible—half of it represents the transfer from rates to taxes inherent in the late Government's scheme of rating reform. Against the remaining £30,000,000 he is entitled, moreover, to place to his credit (in the strictly financial sense) a net saving of some £4,000,000 on the fighting Services—largely effected by a scarcely disguised gamble on the results of the Naval Conference. This leaves a net addition of some £25,000,000 a year to be fastened on to the shoulders of the already much over-burdened taxpayer. On the revenue side the prospects are scarcely more encouraging. The returns at the end of last week showed a deficit of over £58,000,000 as compared with £18,000,000 at the corresponding period a year ago. Even when the most optimistic allowances have been made, this leaves a prospective deficit of somewhere between £15,000,000 and £20,000,000. Nor are the omens for the coming year more favourable. Taking into account the recent changes in the international trade barometer, which seem to indicate the advance of a deep depression from the other side of the Atlantic, MR. SNOWDEN, so far from being able to look for any increase in revenue from existing sources, will probably be wise to anticipate a further decline.

By far the most disquieting feature of this year's Estimates is the fact that so much of the increase in expenditure is purely unproductive—being, in fact, entirely eleemosynary in character. Pensions and the dole account for more than twelve millions of the taxpayers' additional burden. And the hungry electorate is given to believe that this is only the first instalment of benefits to come. Can it be that after all his professions of financial rectitude, after all his righteous indignation at the extravagances of his predecessor, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER has been forced to throw in his lot with the spendthrifts? MR. SNOWDEN, of course, has his own battle to fight with the more exuberant members of his own party, and it would be grossly unfair to minimize his difficulties. But, quite apart from the trend of Socialist policy, with its pathetic belief in the efficacy of public expenditure, the Estimates show scarcely any sign of countervailing retrenchment. The plea that the expansion of services is automatic—a favourite refuge of embarrassed Chancellors in spring time—is no excuse for the failure to effect Departmental economies. In spite of the pronounced fall in prices, and the slower though by no means negligible decline in the cost of living, the expenses of administration continue to increase. The reduction due on Civil Service salaries for lower cost of living has been generously waived at the taxpayer's expense, and, though here and there the Departmental votes show a reduction, the general tendency is still steadily upwards. This disquieting increase in the cost of government has been masked to the extent of nearly £12,000,000 in the White Paper on the Civil Estimates, recently published under the name of the FINANCIAL SECRETARY to the TREASURY, by the inclusion of supplementary estimates in the totals for 1929; but, even so, the Civil Departments show an increase of over £46,000,000. The Ministries of Education and of Labour account for more than £10,000,000 between them. The cost of the tax-gathering Departments has also risen by nearly half a million, and the Post Office vote has been expanded by over £1,000,000.

The Treasury watch-dog has long ceased to be a match for this modern hydra. For every head lopped off two or three fresh sources of expenditure spring immediately into existence. In a period of rising prosperity and buoyant revenues an unchecked growth of public spending would be serious enough: at the present time, when a rapidly falling price-level is almost weekly increasing the real burden of taxation, when the most fruitful sources of revenue are showing unmistakable signs of exhaustion after ten years of unparalleled depression, it is nothing short of disastrous. The nature of the malady is plain enough to the intelligent public, and, though it may be difficult to suggest practicable remedies, it is at any rate easy to see what is wrong with our system of public finance. The ultimate responsibility for guarding the public purse has for centuries lain with the House of Commons, and it is there, and there alone, that any real control can be initiated. Yet under present conditions such control is wholly impossible. The elaborate and cumbersome machinery of financial procedure, built up generation by generation since the days of the STUARTS to safeguard the subject against the misuse of the Royal prerogative, is absolutely useless as a defence against the extravagances of Government policy. In the battle for economy the private member, whatever his party and however great his zeal, is practically powerless. Once the Estimates have been published, the fate of the taxpayer is to all intents and purposes irrevocably sealed, because the House of Commons as a body cannot reduce expenditure by one single penny without turning out the Government. In consequence financial control is entirely subordinated to political considerations, and the criticism of would-be economizers has no chance of making itself effective. The most meticulous vigilance is exercised by the Public Accounts Committee to prevent irregularities *ex post facto*, but its examination can never be more than a coroner's inquest. Meanwhile the commission of crimes against economy goes for a twelvemonth undetected because there are no policemen to prevent it. Until some machinery is devised which will enable the House of Commons to divorce the issue of economy—that is, of getting twenty-shillings' worth out of every pound spent—from questions of policy, there can be no hope of an effective control of public expenditure. The establishment of a strong Estimates Committee, representing all parties and armed with adequate powers, is a reform which has long been overdue.

Wireless and the Post Office

The letter from SIR AMBROSE FLEMING, which appears on another page this morning, is an important contribution to the controversy following the refusal of the Post Office to make use of the existing Marconi "beam" stations for conducting its wireless telephony. The views of so eminent an authority on electrical communication, himself the inventor of the thermionic valve which made wireless telephony possible, are scarcely calculated to diminish the anxiety caused by the recent decision of the Government. Without discussing any of the complicated technical issues involved, SIR AMBROSE FLEMING raises a fundamental consideration. He points out that, since obtaining the monopoly of telegraphs at the end of the sixties of last century, the Post Office has never contributed a single invention of first-rate importance to the development of electrical communications. He also quotes several examples to show that, so far from inventing any important technical improvements, the Department has frequently failed to appreciate the inventions of others until circumstances compelled recognition. One of these examples is furnished by the Marconi "beam" itself, the possibilities of which were persistently ignored by the Post Office experts down to 1924, when it was forced upon the reluctant Department by the last Labour Government.

It is precisely this inevitable lack of inventiveness which renders so dangerous the policy of entrusting the youngest, yet at the same time most promising, of the different systems of Imperial communications to the tender mercies of a Government Office. There are some services, such as the collection and distribution of mails and parcels, which can be carried out with relative efficiency by an organization submitted, as the Post Office must be, to the cramping discipline of official routine. Probably no one would deny that our letters are carried and distributed with a quickness and efficiency which compare favourably with the services provided by the Post Offices in other countries. But a system of communications which is still in its infancy, which requires enterprise and invention to extend and to exploit it, is clearly unsuited to the conservative routine of a public department. Except for a few doctrinaire Socialists most people are ready to acknowledge that the development of a commercial enterprise is best left, in its initial stages at any rate, to private persons—provided, of course, that the public is adequately safeguarded against monopolistic abuses. The union of private enterprise and public control in the Imperial Communications Company seemed to promise the ideal conditions for the development of the wireless telephony services of the Empire. The efficiency of the "beam" stations for telephonic purposes has never been denied, even by the POSTMASTER-GENERAL, who nevertheless refuses to employ them. Moreover the company has at its disposal the services of the MARCHESE MARCONI, admittedly the world's greatest pioneer among the inventors of radio communication, a fact which should ensure a tradition of technical progress. In these circumstances it would be a piece of tragic folly if the Post Office, with its long history of uninventive sterility, were permitted once more to neglect the obvious opportunities offered by the "beam," and to commit the Empire to a system of communication of which the superior efficiency, as SIR AMBROSE FLEMING points out, has still to be taken on trust.

American Rule in Haiti

The Commission now taking evidence in Haiti has a task of peculiar difficulty to face. It has been appointed by PRESIDENT HOOVER, without the support of Congress, to find the best way in which to terminate the present rule of the United States over the black republic. In 1936 the Treaty under which American officials control the public life of Haiti comes to an end, and there is no desire to perpetuate it in the present temper of the population. The American occupation began, fifteen years ago, because the alternatives at the time were political turmoil in which foreign interests would suffer increasing losses or intervention by other Powers than the United States. Great Britain, France, and Germany had all reached the point of making definite demands on Haiti in order to secure redress for damage suffered by their subjects. The Germans had landed marines; the French demanded control of the Customs. The outbreak of war in Europe gave Haiti a respite from her creditors, and it seemed best in the circumstances that the United States should secure control of the finances, which was soon found to mean complete control of the Government. Since that date American marines, assisted by a Haitian gendarmerie, have ruled the island, side by side with the native Government and President, who are also controlled by an American Financial Adviser. Nominally the Republican forms remain, but the Commandant of the Marines and the Financial Adviser are the real governors of Haiti. The experiment in a more or less veiled control is one which the United States Government has attempted in other Caribbean Republics. It is a policy out of favour to-day because it inevitably means the crystallization of local feeling against the dominant foreigners, and because the ill will that is generated makes the material benefits of occupation too expensive at the price.

In Haiti the feeling against the foreigner is intensified by colour feeling. The small group of upper-class Haitians, as the citizens of an independent black republic, have a feeling of pride and superiority which comes as a shock to American marines who arrive in the island with views formed in the States—perhaps in the Southern States—on the proper relations between the two races. The great majority of the Haitians live under conditions hardly less primitive than the conditions in tropical Africa, so that the life of the American marines, who become officers in the local gendarmerie and carry the burden of local administration, is one of loneliness and danger among barbarous and often hostile people. That it is possible for private Americans to win the confidence of the ordinary uneducated Haitians is sufficiently shown by the intimate study of Voodoo rites in Haiti which an American, MR. SEABROOK, has recently published under the title of "The Magic Island." But it is not reasonable to expect the members of an armed force of occupation either to obtain or to seek the sort of confidence which would enable them to do more than maintain law and order, with occasional outbursts of severity. The country is not only overwhelmingly illiterate, but it is still steeped in the darkest practices of primeval African paganism. Unless the general level is raised the old régime will start again as soon as the marines are withdrawn. There will be another struggle for the prizes of power by factions in the small group of upper-class Haitians. The material improvements of the American occupation will only mean that the prize is more valuable than it was twenty years ago. Without an effective educational policy for bringing into existence a public opinion to keep in check the worst abuses, the American record of achievement in Haiti will be found to have been written in the sand. Yet little or no progress has been made towards solving the educational problem, and MR. HOOVER'S Commission, which includes MR. CAMERON FORBES, a former Governor of the Philippines, have to advise how the United States can withdraw without leaving a state of affairs which will go rapidly from bad to worse. The Commission have made a good beginning in breaking down the instinctive feeling of the Haitians that their mission was insincere and concerned less with the future than with a retrospect of the slight but symptomatic troubles and bloodshed of last year. Now that the importance of their task is understood, it should be possible for them to put the whole position fairly before any body in the island capable of appreciating it, and to secure a united effort to reconcile Haitian independence with the safety and consolidation of the concrete gains due to American initiative and to the high measure of order which the Americans have been able to confer.

The Language of Flowers

Everybody knows that a funny remark sounds much funnier when it is made with some little oddity of speech, such as a slight stammer or a foreign accent. That is well known to the bulb-growers of Holland, who have cleverly adapted the truth to their service. The Dutch are excellent linguists. They are said to be the best in Europe. The men, at any rate, who write the catalogues of the florists know English perfectly. If they did not, they could not write such descriptions as they do—as this, for instance: "One of the best exhibition "varieties, clear orange scarlet flowers, the "lower petals striped and blotched with golden "yellow faintly suffused with violet shadings. "Large size." It is musical as is Apollo's lute, and fair as the flower itself. "Striped, blotched, "spotted, streaked, speckled, and flushed"—that blazes like the furnace and clangs like hammer on anvil. And then: "the best red"—only one entirely at home in our language could know the tremendous effect of those three syllables dropped suddenly into a torrent of grandiloquence. And, seeing what precious stuff the gardeners sell and how aptly they can phrase its preciousness, one might imagine that they would be content. They are not. They aim higher still. And they are such masters of our tongue that they can play tricks with it. They make little mistakes. They slip, very carefully, into nicely calculated simplicities. With a little Dutch (either of the single or the double variety) they add the last exquisite refinement, corresponding to the slight stammer or the foreign accent.

Some of these adroit blunders are, of course, subtler than others. The collection of flowers "secured from growers in the 'Know How' of "sending them out, tho the end that 'the other "'fellow' will be satisfied," is just on the clumsy side. Cleverer on the whole is: "The to-and-"fro of the last 50 years has wrought no "change in the supremary of our bulbs. It is "the faith-hope-and-charity to our beautiful "trade." But both must yield to the delicate touch which quietly calls attention to the "un-"usual fair price" of a certain "profilatic" flowering bulb. The humour is not always linguistic. It was a deft stroke to include in an English catalogue: "King George, extra fine "elegant habit"; and all the nations of the world but one will thrill at the thought of "Chateau de Clos Vougeot, deep crimson, very "free and perpetual"—although it pretends to be only a rose. There is another form, too: the allusive. One flower is "the favorite in the "public park and cemetery"; another is "very "useful for graves"; but the spell is not complete until we reach a certain "very monu-"mental perennial." These are the more elaborate invitations to the reader's attention and good will. The easier kinds include single words like "carminered," which is not the past participle of an exciting uncommon verb, but is only carmine-red (*cf.* scarletred, orangered, and "majestic "purplered"), and such fantasies on flesh-colour—tender fleshcolour, rosy fleshcolour, rich fleshcolour—as will raise black envy in the breasts of those who write catalogues of women's stockings. But nothing is more admirable than the care with which the gems are scattered so that they shall seem indeed accidental. To collect a handful and string them together is to produce some such statement as this—that the growers have choised an assortment of grand aspect for every purposes, among which is a wonderfully novelty appropriated for the flowerbed, an apart unique bright purple lilac or viny-red of extraordinary noble form, indeed a juwel. Please try a few and you don't like any others. But such a passage is an insolent travesty of the art of the original, which no mere Englishman could hope to equal. Indeed, the allurement is so strong that it might be worth the while of the English florists, when writing their catalogues, to engage a little help from Holland.

ENGLISH LIFE IN ART

GAPS IN THE NATIONAL COLLECTIONS

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR PRIVATE DONORS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The final report of the Royal Commission on Galleries and Museums reveals a grave deficiency in our national collections at Trafalgar-square and the Tate Gallery.

In the course of the 18th century England produced a school of painters of sporting and small family group pictures which is unique. There is no direct counterpart in the art history of other countries. It is, therefore, a matter of high artistic interest and importance that the National Gallery should afford the world an opportunity of becoming acquainted with our achievement in this direction.

It is not too late to supply a remedy. The remarkable exhibition of sporting and conversation pieces which is now open at Sir Philip Sassoon's house at 25, Park-lane proves how rich the store of these pictures is in England; how powerful their attraction; how quaint and delicate their charm.

The object of this letter is to bring to the notice of the public the earnest desire of the Trustees of the National Gallery to remedy present deficiencies. They appeal to owners of fine examples of the school in question to aid them in their endeavours to bring the collections at Trafalgar-square and Millbank up to the required level. No time is to be lost; action must be rapid, or these pictures will be sold abroad.

It is only by the generosity of private donors that a satisfactory result can be achieved. It is within their power to bring it about that the National Gallery, which has so splendid a representation of many foreign schools, should not fall below its own level in the exhibition of one of the most interesting phases of British art.

In particular among the 12,000 members of the National Art-Collections Fund there must be many whose homes contain just these very pictures, the gift of which would make such a striking memorial of their owners' personal taste and public spirit.

We are, &c.,
D'ABERNON, Chairman of the Royal Commission on Galleries and Museums.
RAMSAY MACDONALD } Trustees of the
STANLEY BALDWIN } National Gallery.
ROBERT WITT, Chairman of the National Art-Collections Fund.

LORD BALFOUR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—To me it is a very real grief that, owing to a passing but crippling illness, I can neither be in my place in the House of Lords this afternoon, nor even in the Abbey on Saturday.

Most of the tributes, spoken or unspoken, which a grateful people is rendering to the statesman and the man are necessarily made by those of the generation younger than his own. I should have liked to have added the testimony of a full contemporary, a few weeks his senior; the testimony of a friend whose intimacy deepened more than 30 years ago into the kind of friendship which gives colour and confidence to the public life as well as to the private life of each.

And, moreover, I cannot be silent at the passing hence of one who will for all time be an inspiring example of a great-hearted public servant. To the service of his country, and to the service of the nations of the world, he gave of his best without stint. Arthur Balfour set and continuously sustained a high standard in public life, and the generations that are yet for to come will do well to remember him.

I am, &c.,
DAVIDSON OF LAMBETH, *Abp.*
10, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, S.W.3, March 20.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The London Library is under so deep a debt of gratitude to the late Earl of Balfour that I beg to be allowed to pay this tribute in your columns to one who was for many years our President and who took very real interest in the Library's welfare. Not only did he often preside at our meetings, charming all with those speeches in which the right word was so unerringly found, and with that grace in the chair where the right action was so inevitably taken; but he gave his sympathy and help at all times to those whose constant care it is to develop and extend the Library as the sphere of its usefulness grows ever wider. His power of vision led him to encourage in every possible way those who are striving to-day to hand on to our successors an institution equipped to cope with the requirements of literature. To such friends and counsellors as our late President literature, of which the Library is a faithful handservant, must be grateful indeed.

I am your obedient servant,
C. HAGBERG WRIGHT.
London Library, St. James's-square, S.W.1, March 20.

CREDITS FOR RUSSIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I regret to see that both your correspondents, Mr. George M. Gillett, the Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department, and Mr. Douglas Hacking, in their replies to my letter in *The Times* of March 17, have missed the point at issue. I am certainly indebted to both gentlemen for the explanations they have offered of the difference between "approved" and "contracted" credits, but I fear that the arithmetical distinctions do not in the least affect the principle in question.

We, as bondholders, view with apprehension and a great deal of misgivings the fact that the Government, in spite of definite promises to the contrary, is acting in the capacity of banker in respect of exports to Russia. We interpret this action as a means of financing the Soviets, since the latter are enabled thereby to obtain large and increasing credits without the necessity of acknowledging and discharging their former obligations. We maintain that these "side door" credits are endangering our chances of securing recognition of our bonds.

With regard to the figures given in the House of Commons yesterday, it is now quite clear that his Majesty's Government's liability (*i.e.*, the British taxpayer's liability) in respect of credits for Russia averages, on the transactions up to the end of February, about 60 per cent. of the face value of the approved credits. Thus, when the approved total, cited in my previous letter, amounting to £3,142,190, becomes "contracted," the Government's liability will amount to £1,885,254—a sufficiently formidable figure in the circumstances.

In appreciating Mr. Hacking's attempt to defend his former Department, I feel compelled to draw attention to the fact that during his administration no credits were granted to Russia, for, I believe, the same reasons which have prompted my protest in your columns.

Yours faithfully,
W. H. ASKEW-ROBERTSON, Chairman.
British Union of Russian Bondholders,
82, Victoria-street, S.W.1, March 20.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—At Twickenham on Saturday last, before the England and Scotland Rugby match, 60,000 persons stood in silence while the band played "God Save the King" in the key of B flat.

On occasions such as this it is surely desirable that the people should join in singing the National Anthem. May I suggest, therefore, that naval, military, and Air Force bands should play it in a key suitable for massed singing? This should be not higher than F or G.

Yours truly,
HENRY COLEMAN, Organist of Peterborough Cathedral.
The Precincts, Peterborough, March 18.

THE SPANISH DICTATOR

REVOLUTION "FROM THE TOP"

II.—MOROCCO

The following is the second of four articles written in Paris during the last weeks of his life by General Primo de Rivera, Marqués de Estella. The first, published yesterday, surveyed the conditions in Spain which persuaded him to take action. To-day he tells how the Dictatorship was set up, and how it confronted its difficulties, particularly that of the War in Morocco.

By the late Primo de Rivera, Marqués de Estella

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The garrisons of Catalonia having risen and been followed very quickly, almost simultaneously, by those of Aragon, it still remained to ascertain the attitude of the remaining garrisons, the people, the King, and the Government. I make no comments on the Government, and confine myself to recording, with regard to the King, what I have already said on other occasions: that he did not know of the movement and that I did not know the attitude he would take up towards either the movement or myself. Before leaving San Sebastian his Majesty, with his clear sense of reality, ordered that all garrisons should maintain military discipline and public order, and then called me to Madrid.

The public enthusiastically welcomed the news of the rebellion, which was immediately made known in detail by the entire Spanish Press, and an ovation was given me during my journey at every station, and especially on my arrival in Madrid. The remaining garrisons, obedient to orders, waited on the decision which should be taken in the capital. This, though it did not fail to surprise me, in spite of its logic, was that I should form and preside over a Government. I must truthfully say that it was only during the journey from Barcelona to Madrid that I considered this possibility at all; and I resolved, if the case arose, to propose to his Majesty the formation of a military directorate. From the outset I rejected any idea of attempting to form a group of politicians under my presidency, because objections would certainly be raised, and they would be difficult to meet, while the idea would not have seemed radical enough to a people who were anxious for a "revolution from the top," to use a phrase of Don Antonio Maura which had impressed itself on the popular mind.

I did not think the idea of a military directorate an idle one, because, not only was it easy to find educated, honourable, and hard-working men among the soldiers, but by forming a sort of lawful junta I should be able, from the moment it was approved by the King and appeared in the *Gaceta*, to extinguish the dregs and residues of the various small military juntas which had caused so much trouble.

NINE WORTHY MEN

The Military Directorate having been constituted, with the marine and military regions represented according to arms and corps, there gathered under my orders nine very worthy and capable men, whose names I shall put on record:—Rear-Admiral Marqués de Magaz, General Gomez Jordana of the General Staff, Hermosa of the Artillery, Ruiz del Portal of the Cavalry, Mayandia of the Engineers, Navarro, Rodriguez Pedré and Muslera of the Infantry, and Valleespinosa of the Military Legal Corps. It is unnecessary to dwell on our anxiety and amazement at the magnitude of the problem we had undertaken to solve. Having placed our faith in God and our confidence in the country, we set to work without hesitation.

Our first measures were bound to be in the nature of a cautery, or a cicatrizing, of open wounds: measures against terrorism, separatism, and the duplication of political and administrative features in bodies created or promoted by the State; measures for making the Civil Service efficient, and for guaranteeing judicial independence, and many others of similar purpose. Each issue of the *Gaceta* in those days contained a surprise in the shape of a radical measure generally initiated and drafted by myself. I do not record this out of vanity, because to-day, with my greater experience, the substance and form of some of the orders I dictated would perhaps be different—would, indeed, have been different then if I had had more time. But prevalent conditions, to say nothing of almost unanimous opinion among the people and in the Press, demanded that there should be a cleaning-up.

In order to make sure of international relations and public order, we confirmed in their posts all the foreign representatives and high officials of justice and administration, automatically replacing the civil by military governors, and allotting to the latter a number of Government delegates, also military, to help them in their principal duty of overhauling the system of municipal government, which was generally held to be corrupt, and proposing the formation of new town councils. These, for the moment, were replaced by boards of associates, who were, as it were, deputy councillors, but unfortunately they were no stranger than the others to party politics and interests. It would be unjust to omit, at this time of ingratitude and forgetfulness, the excellent services rendered by the civil military governors, by the Government delegates, and by thousands of citizens, who, little by little, incorporated their activities into that of the Dictatorship.

THE LAW'S DELAY

At the beginning of my administration I forgot to issue a decree which would have suspended contentious administrative or legal proceedings by means of a kind of high tribunal or single grand jury, qualified to confirm or quash the decisions of the new town councils and governors, and taking heed only of the dictates of conscience and the principles of equity. The network of the legal system is so full of casuistry and so involved that, thanks to it, those responsible for positive crimes have escaped responsibility and have even been reinstated and indemnified. To avert this misfortune there appeared the later decree which authorized the Government not to execute judgments. Thereby it was possible to avoid some of the affronts which essential justice would otherwise have sustained, on the pretext that some necessary step or formality had been lacking in the course of the proceedings. In reality the Dictatorship made little use of the power of suspending the execution of judgments; never, indeed, in civil or criminal matters, but only in contentious administrative matters. It reserved to itself the previous examination of each case in the Council of Ministers; and this was always done conscientiously. And it is an appropriate moment for saying that the councils of the Directorate, like those of the Ministers later on, seemed to us to possess a kind of religious character, on account of the strict methods of investigation and the absence of passion, influence, or personal bias. During the Directorate the work was distributed by allotment, without attaching any Minister to a particular branch, and the Council subjected matters to

study, report, and careful collation before drawing up the Royal decrees and presenting them for the signature of his Majesty, which I alone could legalize.

Little by little we advanced in matters of greater difficulty and importance. The short period we had anticipated for our administration was extended in view of the obvious public confidence and satisfaction, and because there was one matter which we could not leave unsettled. I mean the war in Morocco. To direct this, we appointed Lieutenant-General Don Luis Aizpura, who, as I said in my previous article, was Minister of War in the political régime which we overthrew. We had to make many appeals to his patriotism to overcome his feelings of delicacy in these circumstances, but at last he yielded. We awaited his first reports, which, considering the gravity of the problem, were very satisfactory and enabled us to withdraw certain expeditionary units and order the abandonment of positions and posts with which a system carried to excess had dotted those territories.

THE NATION'S HONOUR

On the other hand, we were greatly perplexed by our difficulties, though the members of the Directorate confronted them with absolute unanimity. We saw no other course except falling back on our bases at Ceuta and Melilla, but we added ample safety zones to these towns, thinking that we should thus simplify the system and interpret the popular will, which was weary and sceptical of any other possible solution in Morocco. Negotiations were opened up with the Sultan through France ; at first they did not go badly, though they broke down later.

The first year of the Military Directorate ended (after our King and Queen had successfully visited Italy, as had been arranged by the previous Government) amid acclamations and invitations to me to visit various Spanish provinces, as I did. But before the summer came I wished to verify for myself the situation in Morocco, where appearances were deceptive. When I went to the advance guard lines on both fronts, the Kabyles sent many brilliant representatives, who fired blank charges and paid every kind of homage. During that journey I also tried, though with little result, to induce our most eminent generals and commanders to believe that Spain could not indemnitely sustain the effort which the mere maintenance of the fronts represented, and that they must think of withdrawal in the western zone to the line of Tetuan-Fondak-Tangier ; and in the east to the line of Kert. After this journey I stated my conviction that peace, in view of the frequent and sanguinary sorties, of which I saw evidence, was very precarious, and that any day, in one zone or the other, most probably in the western, there would occur a disaster more painful in its consequences than that of Melilla in 1921. I imparted these views to my comrades in the Directorate ; they shared my opinion, and I devoted myself to the study of a definitive plan to be carried into practice in the spring of 1925.

TO TETUAN

But events were precipitated. The last days of August and first of September, 1924, revealed such alarming symptoms in the western zone that, after a Directorate Council presided over by the King, I decided to go there in person, accompanied by three generals of the Directorate, and to leave in Madrid, at the head of the others, General Marquis de Magaz. Though the moment could not have been more difficult, public opinion supported us in all the firmness of its faith and confidence.

Our arrival in Tetuan on September 5 or 6—I have not my diary of operations here—helped to raise drooping spirits, the more so when I went out on horseback towards the field accompanied by a very small escort of native troops. But things were really in a wretched state. From Tetuan to Zauen, and from Tetuan to the International Zone, the old camp of Regaia, not a single garrison, not a single detachment, could be provisioned properly. Most of them were besieged and cut off, and of many the fate was unknown. In short, more than 25,000 men, with their guns, machine-guns, rifles, and munitions, were already considered by the enemy to be its booty. Action had to be taken without loss of time if we were to save the situation and avoid a hecatomb. This was done.

It was by the will of God that in little more than a month the entire plan was carried out, although with very hard rearguard fights, which, as is well known, are most difficult and call for constant reaction in the form of offensives. But the officers and troops showed the best spirit and complete comradeship ; and this enabled me to review the forces at Tetuan at the end of October and to inform them in a general order, composed in the style of a proclamation, that before the end of the year they would recover the territories they had just abandoned. In actual fact, God inspired me, on sight of those martial forces, with the thought that with them I was definitively to terminate the war.

AT THE ENEMY'S HEART

I decided to bring before the King and my comrades of the Directorate the programme of disembarcation at Alhucemas for striking at the enemy's heart—in his citadel where he thought himself invulnerable—and afterwards for occupying the entire zone of the Protectorate which had been marked out for Spain by the treaties, so that neither France nor anyone else should be able to object or to envy us.

I must pass over the effective means taken by the Directorate for supporting the Army and Navy in Morocco. The plan of disembarcation succeeded in September, 1925, before the Directorate had been two years in power. I do, however, desire to put on record that, valuable as was the moral collaboration of France, without which Morocco will always present difficulties for the two countries, her material cooperation did not become necessary. Yet the understanding between the two Governments and between the two military commands was of inestimable value, the advice of the illustrious Marshal Petain being for me on all occasions of a most profitable character.

At a time when a wave of blind and unbridled passion now seeks to wipe out everything, does this achievement count for nothing ? The direction and responsibility of it fell upon me, who was always well assisted, and to some extent I share the glory of having completed by Spain and for Spain the Moroccan campaign, which, opening in the year 1909, constituted in 1924 an anxiety in every home and gave good grounds for fears of bankruptcy and discredit to our national prestige and power.

(To be continued.)

The first article appeared yesterday.

PARROT DISEASE AT JARROW AND SOUTH SHIELDS

Parrots brought to the Tyne by the crew of a ship are stated to be the cause of an outbreak of psittacosis, or parrot disease, at Jarrow and South Shields. There are six cases at Jarrow, including a doctor, who is dangerously ill. He is said to have contracted the disease while attending patients. The captain of the vessel and several of the crew are also affected. Some of the parrots have been taken to other parts of the country.

FAITH AND ORDER

CHURCH UNION SCHEMES

REPORT OF ARCHBISHOPS' COMMITTEE

The report—which is to be submitted at the next Lambeth Conference—of the Committee appointed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York to consider the findings of the Lausanne Conference on Faith and Order is published (Board of the Church Assembly, price 3s.). It is a large document, and its detailed comments and suggestions on the Lausanne Reports, especially on matters of doctrine, do not lend themselves to summary treatment. We print below, however, some of the Committee's remarks on Lausanne Report VII., since it generalizes on most of the matters discussed and deals with some of the chief stumbling-blocks in the search for ways to the unity of Christendom. The report states :—

"It seems certain to us that the desire for corporate unity is to be found among Christians of all communions. That His disciples should be one is recognized as the will of the Master. It is also evident that the work of evangelizing the world and influencing for righteousness societies nominally Christian is hindered by our divisions. The conferences at Stockholm, Lausanne, and Jerusalem have shown the depth of this feeling. But widely diffused as the desire for unity is, much remains to be done before it can become practically operative on any large scale.

"In particular it has not yet permeated the rank and file of our Churches at home. While sections show enthusiasm, many clergy and laity exhibit little reflection of the ideals of their leaders, and even when interest in problems of reunion is shown and enthusiastic partisanship is exhibited, it is frequently unrelated to even the most cursory first-hand study of the literature of the subject and the facts of particular proposals.

"We suggest that efforts should be made to promote this desire, and since the minds of the young are more easily moved to great ends than those of the old, special attention should be given to them in universities and colleges and through all organizations which can be used for such a purpose. We would call special attention to theological colleges and the opportunities they present for action in this direction.

"The conditions at present and the trend of thought make us hopeful of good results from such efforts. There is a general recognition of the value of unity and cooperation in international affairs. The rapid disappearance of the old spirit of sectarian bitterness makes the way to Christian unity easier. The lines that divide us are deep and strongly marked, but it seems certain now that if the work of drawing them had to be done in our day by men of our mentality, it would not have been done at all. Would the mission of a 20th-century John Wesley, for instance, result in a fresh schism ? If, then, we should not now draw the lines of separation, is it not possible for us to obliterate them ?

EASTERN, OLD CATHOLIC, AND SWEDISH CHURCHES

"We have considered the steps that have been taken in the past towards the promotion of intercommunion with the Orthodox Church of the East, the Old Catholics, the Swedish, the Armenian, Coptic, Syrian Orthodox, and Assyrian Churches. We believe that in some cases the stage has been reached when such efforts should be brought to fruition. Commissions might be appointed to this end.

"Owing to much misunderstanding of the Anglican position we should welcome an authoritative statement of the sense in which the articles of the Lambeth Quadrilateral are to be understood :—*(a)* The Holy Scripture; *(b)* the Creeds; *(c)* Sacraments; *(d)* Historic Episcopate.

"Such a statement should be short, and if translated into several languages would be of great value to those Anglicans who are working among the rank and file of other Churches in the cause of reunion. We press especially for an explanation of the term 'Historic Episcopate.' Until this is made clear there must be hesitation on the road to reunion on the part of bodies outside the Anglican Church. It is reasonable to ask what is meant by the phrase.

"With regard to the proposals for general intercommunion between Christian bodies at present divided, the interchange of pulpits and the common conduct of united services, we do not at the present time recommend any extension of the rules and principles laid down by the Lambeth Conference, 1920, and endorsed by the Convocations.

"On the question of united Communion Services we feel that they should mark the completion of a scheme of reunion and not previous stages. By united Communion Services we mean services organized jointly by Anglicans and authorities of other Churches with which we are not at present in communion.

"On the subject of the admission of baptized persons who are non-Anglicans to Communion in Anglican churches in special circumstances, though the Committee was not unanimous, a strong desire was expressed that it should be allowed under proper regulation and authority, and we hope that attention will be given to this question by the Lambeth Conference.

"We are of opinion that the visits of prominent English Churchmen to foreign churches and universities, the giving of lectures on the Anglican position and such efforts, have done good in the past by clearing up misunderstandings and may be expected to do good in the future. But such visits should not be spasmodic, individual efforts. They should be undertaken with the consent of the Archbishops and with the knowledge of the Anglican Bishop of the jurisdiction."

SOUTH INDIA AND PERSIA

The report is divided into two parts: an examination of the Lausanne Reports and a discussion of the question of reunion in the Mission field, with a description of proposals for the creation of a South Indian United Church and a united Christian Church in Persia. Memoranda are appended for the sake of giving information on facts and doctrines, although the Committee is not responsible for the opinions expressed. The memoranda consist of the following :—

The Character of the Response to the Lausanne Reports, by Dean Bate.

The Number of the Sacraments, by Bishop E. J. Palmer.

The Validity of the Sacraments, by Bishop Gore.

The Meaning of Validity, by Bishop E. J. Palmer.

Meaning and Conditions of Validity, by Canon Quick.

Confirmation, by Canon Quick.

Reunion in the Mission Field, by Canon Arthur W. Davies, Secretary of the Missionary Council.

The Proposed Scheme of Union in South India, by Bishop E. J. Palmer.

The Proposed Scheme of Union in South India. Comments on these Proposals, by Bishop Gore.

Notes on the Christian Ministry and the Theory of Orders, by the Bishop of Gloucester.

Episcopacy in the Orthodox Church, by the Rev. Dr. Wigram.

Economic Intercommunion between the Anglican and the Orthodox Churches, by the Rev. Canon Douglas.

Reunion with the Old Catholic Churches, by the Rev. C. B. Moss, B.D.

Memorandum sent by certain Evangelical Clergy invited to interview the Committee.

The Committee as originally constituted was :—

The Bishops of Gloucester (chairman), Winchester, Salisbury, Wakefield, Gibraltar, Fulham, Bishop Gore, the Dean of Canterbury (Dr. Bell), the Very Rev. H. N. Bate, the Venerable F. B. Macnutt, Canons J. A. Douglas, J. O. Hannay, O. C. Quick, Tissington Tatlow (honorary secretary), E. S. Woods, W. A. Wigram, Garfield Williams, the Rev. W. K. Lowther Clarke, Lady Florence Cecil, Miss M. A. Codrington, Miss Ruth Rouse, and Messrs. Albert Mitchell, A. G. Pite, and Athelstan Riley.

The Bishop of Wakefield retired when appointed to the Diocese of Wakefield. Dr. Lowther Clarke took part in most of the meetings, but retired because of inability to attend the meeting when the report was finally drafted. The Dean of Canterbury retired on his appointment as Bishop of Chichester and Canon Garfield Williams on his appointment as Dean of Llandaff. Those who joined the Committee during the course of its work were the Bishop of Guildford, Bishop E. J. Palmer, and the Rev. A. W. Davies.

The report deals in detail with the following questions :—The Call to Unity; the Church's Message to the World—the Gospel; the Nature of the Church; the Church's Common Confession of Faith; the Ministry of the Church; and the Sacraments.

FURTHER TRIBUTES TO LORD BALFOUR

MR. BALDWIN'S BROADCAST ADDRESS

In a broadcast address from London last night Mr. Baldwin said that he had been asked to say a few words about a great British statesman whose friendship he was privileged to enjoy, and whom he loved. Since the death of Mr. Gladstone there had been no more remarkable link with the past and with the Victorian age than Lord Balfour.

When Lord Balfour resigned the leadership of his party it was at the age of 63, and most people, and he (Mr. Baldwin) doubted not Lord Balfour himself, thought that his work was done. Yet in many ways the finest work he ever did was yet to be performed, for when the War broke out and he was 66 years of age, he mobilized himself as it were in the service of the nation, and he served the nation without stint until within nine months of his death.

Among the things for which he would be remembered were his historic visit to America in the middle of the War and his conduct at the Washington Conference after the termination of the War, when by his courage, by his decisions, and by his skill in diplomacy he was able to play a large part in bringing to a successful issue a conference which since the War had resulted in progress towards practical disarmament. Mr. Baldwin spoke of Lord Balfour's work in connexion with the League of Nations and the establishment of a national home for Jews in Palestine, and added :—

"It is probably an open secret that during the lifetime of the last Government he was more than once anxious to resign because he felt that he was getting too old to render the service that he would desire to the nation. No one felt that but himself. I am thankful to feel that I would not allow him to resign, that he gave us the benefit of his wise counsel until the day that our Government fell, and that Lord Balfour went down with us with his flag flying to the end."

Mr. Baldwin referred to Lord Balfour's exquisite urbanity and courtesy, his courage, and his loyalty. He was a man of very fine intellect, a master of dialectics with a scientific mind and the detachment that arose from the perpetual contemplation of the things of the mind rather than the things of the market place.

He alone among the leading men in politics kept abreast throughout his life with the progress of scientific thought in many directions, and the application of science was the one thing which he believed to be essential in the government and the administration of our country and the Empire.

He would have a place, a great place, in history. They could not say exactly what that place would be, but they did know that it would be long before they would see again such a combination of intellectual gifts and Parliamentary gifts and dialectical power. They must hope, for the sake of their country, that they might yet have men of his temper and of his outlook for the counsel and the guidance of the people.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN

Sir Austen Chamberlain, speaking last night at the annual meeting of the West Birmingham Division Unionist Association, paid tribute to the memory of Lord Balfour.

Lord Balfour, he said, was a man whose influence far transcended the limits of parties, and admiration for him was not confined to any party or to any country. He seemed to be the last of an age of giants who crossed swords on equality with Mr. Gladstone. His was an intellect of a rare character such as seldom chose the rough-and-tumble of political life for its principal activities, and he coupled with his fine mind and indomitable courage a burning patriotism, and a power of words which he very rarely concealed from those among whom he moved. He was always at the service of his country in a time of difficulty and crisis. He (Sir Austen) was now the only member of the House of Commons who sat in Balfour's Cabinet.

The audience stood for a few moments as a mark of respect.

REGRET IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Signor Grandi, the Italian delegate to the Naval Conference, yesterday sent the following telegram to Mr. Henderson, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs :—

On behalf of the Italian Government and in my own name I present to your Excellency sincere sympathy in the loss sustained by the British nation in the death of Lord Balfour, whose distinguished services not only to his own country but to the cause of peace and international cooperation will not be forgotten. —GRANDI.

The Greek Minister has been entrusted to convey to the British Government and the family of Lord Balfour an expression of the deep sympathy of the Greek people in the death of Lord Balfour.

The following message has been received by the English-Speaking Union, of which Lord Balfour was president, from Mr. J. W. Davis, president of the English Speaking Union of the United States :—

Deepest sympathy from the English Speaking Union of the United States in the death of your great president, Lord Balfour. We join in grateful tribute to his life of eminent service and achievement in the cause of Anglo-American friendship and cooperation.

Lord Craigavon, Premier of Northern Ireland, in a message issued yesterday, said :—

We, in Ulster, who have long memories, will ever treasure his consistent support during our struggle to keep the old flag flying. He enriched the world by the wealth of his qualities; he set an example of simplicity and sincerity which historians will portray for the benefit of posterity. We, here, who so often benefited by his rare courage and sound advice, sincerely mourn the loss of Arthur James Balfour and tender our deepest sympathy to his relatives.

The following messages of sympathy were received yesterday by Mr. Gerald Balfour :—

THE POLISH AMBASSADOR.—Please accept my sincere sympathy death of Lord Balfour, whose personality will always be remembered and highly esteemed by the Polish nation for the eminent part he played in restoration Poland's independence.—SKIRMUNT.

THE SPANISH AMBASSADOR.—Sincere sympathy with you all.—MERRY DEL VAL.

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR.—Deeply grieved by the news that Lord Balfour has succumbed to his long illness. I hasten on behalf of my Government and myself to convey to you and through you to his relatives our sincere sympathy and heartfelt condolence. The termination of such a great and illustrious career, upon whose statesmanship so much of the world's fate has depended, is an irreparable loss not only to Great Britain but to all humanity. As we know his constant endeavour to cement and promote the friendship between our two countries, for us of Japan the sorrow of this hour is all the keener.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER OF AUSTRALIA (Major-General Sir Granville Ryrie). —May I be permitted to offer you my heartfelt sympathy in your great bereavement ? The whole world will grieve over the loss of your distinguished brother.

THE CITY AND LORD BALFOUR

At yesterday's meeting of the City Corporation, over which the Lord Mayor presided, Mr. F. E. Newson-Smith, the Chief Commoner, moved :—

That this Court has heard with profound regret of the death of the Earl of Balfour, a pre-eminent statesman who, during a long and honourable career, devoted his great abilities and talents to the advancement of his country's welfare. His Parliamentary association with the City will long be remembered by the citizens, who recognized the value of his public services and held his character and attainments in high admiration. This Court, deeply lamenting his death, offers its heartfelt sympathy and condolence to his family in their sad bereavement.

Alderman Sir Vansittart Bowater seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously, all the members rising from their seats.

We are authorized by the family of the late Lord Balfour to state that stories which have been published purporting to describe the scenes at his deathbed and to record his last words are entirely apocryphal. Lord Balfour had not spoken at all for at least 12 hours before his death.

THE BRITISH ACADEMY

LORD BALFOUR AND THE GIFT OF BOOKS TO JAPAN

The British Academy, of which Lord Balfour was president from 1921-28 and a member of the council at the time of his death, will be represented at the memorial service in the Abbey by Sir Frederick Pollock, Sir Frederic Kenyon, and Dr. J. W. Mackail. Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, president, and Sir Israel Gollancz, secretary, of the Academy, are unavoidably prevented by being abroad from attending the service.

The Academy has received telegrams from the Imperial Academy of Japan and the Tokyo Imperial University expressing their deepest sympathy with the Academy on the death of Lord Balfour, who was active chairman of the British Academy committee for organizing, on behalf of the Government, the British gift of books to take the place of the English books destroyed in the Tokyo University Library by the earthquake of 1923. The message from the president of the Imperial University is as follows :—"Pray accept expression of our deepest regret for the great loss sustained through the death of Lord Balfour, whose name will ever be gratefully remembered by this University."

THE JEWS' "GREATEST FRIEND"

MEMORIAL SERVICES TO-MORROW

British Jews will mourn the death of Lord Balfour at special services in all synagogues to-morrow. Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist Organization, has sent the following telegram to Mr. Gerald Balfour :—"The Jewish people mourns the death of its greatest friend."

Mr. Balfour replied :—"Deeply appreciate message sent by you on behalf of Jewish people."

A special prayer is being written by the Chief Rabbi, which will be used at all the services.

A memorial meeting is being arranged at which tributes to Lord Balfour's work for the Jews in Palestine will be paid by leaders of the three political parties. It will probably be held in the Albert Hall early next week.

COAL MINES BILL

ANOTHER STATEMENT BY OPPOSING OWNERS

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The coalowners who are opposing the Coal Mines Bill have issued another statement in explanation of their position. It makes no direct reference to the manifesto of the coalowners who support the Bill, but inasmuch as the supporting coalowners insist on the necessity of the marketing schemes in Part I of the Bill and of a statutory power to fix minimum selling prices, the opening declaration in this new statement of the opposing owners may be read as a reply to the Bill's supporters.

The opposing owners repudiate the assertion that "they require the provisions of the Bill to enable them successfully to carry on their industry." To substantiate their claim to be let alone they point to the success of the industry in the years before the War, "when there was no Government interference . . . and methods of determining wages and working conditions existed in the districts and provided satisfactory means of settling disputes." The industry in those times was progressing, but its progress was interrupted by the War. National control during the War had disastrous results; the undertakings were handed back to the owners in a seriously crippled condition and the financial losses to the State were enormous. While the industry was under control a national wages board was set up and the daily hours of work were reduced to seven. Costs were raised to a height which made it impossible to carry on the industry.

"STRANGLE-HOLD ON INDUSTRY"

The statement proceeds :—

The fact is that whenever the industry has been subject to intervention by the State the result has been disastrous to all concerned. In 1926 the hours of work were restored by Parliament to eight per day, and after a long period of adversity a definite improvement had taken place, and there were clear indications of better times ahead. The majority of the owners are certain that the present Coal Mines Bill, if it should be put into force, will once again throw the industry into confusion and will nullify the improvement brought about during the past three years, especially in the export trade, the importance of which cannot be too much emphasized. Every part of the Bill implies control by an outside authority and will, if it becomes law, effectively put a stranglehold upon the industry. The majority of the coalowners are therefore strongly opposed to the Bill in all its parts.

Attention should be directed to the proposed reduction in working hours, with the consequent increase in costs which will of a certainty follow. The financial condition of the industry is such that it is unable to bear higher costs while the markets both at home and abroad demand cheaper and not dearer coal. There is also to be set up a new tribunal having power to take from a coalowner, without his consent, property he does not wish to dispose of, and to compel other owners to acquire that which they do not wish to possess. Such a power is so manifestly unjust that we would have thought it could not seriously be entertained. This part of the Bill is the most retrograde step ever taken by any Parliament. It will have most serious consequences to the coal industry, and it opens the door for similar treatment in other industries.

HOUSING AND CLEARANCE OF SLUMS

BUILDING OPERATIVES' DEMAND

The executive of the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives, which represents 360,000 workers, met in London yesterday and passed a resolution welcoming the Government's intention to proceed immediately with its comprehensive measure for housing and slum clearance, and expressing the hope that neither the Tory nor the Liberal Party would wreck the Government before this measure became law. The resolution continued :—

"This executive committee urges the Government to adopt a programme aiming at the erection, as speedily as possible, of the necessary minimum of 1,500,000 houses, and requests it to call the attention of local authorities to their plain duty to proceed at once to the erection thereof under the 1914 Act, and thus help to solve both the housing shortage and the unemployment problem in the building industry.

"It emphasizes the facts that there are 9,000,000 persons in this country living in overcrowded conditions, that millions are dwelling in disease and vermin-ridden slums, including at least 2,000,000 children, who are robbed of life because they are denied fresh air, sunshine, and opportunities of healthy recreation and quiet repose, the elementary essentials of normal human existence, and that in every town and village there exist areas where housing conditions are so appalling as to engender widespread disease."

The resolution also urged a higher standard of working-class housing, and emphasized the absurdity of having 150,000 building operatives unemployed when there was such clamant need for their services.

DOCKHEAD BUILDING FUND

Mrs. PHILIP SNOWDEN presided over a meeting, which was held at 11, Downing-street, yesterday, in aid of the Dockhead Building Fund of the Time and Talents Guild. The speakers were Dame May Whitty, the Rev. J. B. L. Jellicoe, and Miss Violet Tritton, the chairman of the fund. For 16 years the Time and Talents Guild have carried on a girls' club in a thickly-populated part of Bermondsey, but the old building, a disused public house, is to be demolished with the surrounding courts and alleys, and a new clubhouse is required. The Housing Committee of the L.C.C. have stated that they regard the club work of the guild in Dockhead as a necessary adjunct to a re-building scheme, and have provided a freehold site for the new clubhouse, which will be much larger and have a roof playground. Towards the cost of the building £10,000 has already been raised, but £4,000 is still needed. The honorary treasurer is Mr. H. Cockburn, 29, Collingham-road, S.W.5.

"THE TIMES" BOOK ON INDIA

PUBLICATION NEXT WEEK

The Times book on India, reprinted from the Special India Number of February 18, will be published next Wednesday, March 26. It will thus be in the hands of the reader and available for reference when the Report of the Statutory Commission is issued.

The many and varied subjects which were described and discussed in the Number will, for greater convenience of reference, be classified and grouped in 11 parts. In Part I., "The Past and the Future," will be found Lord Zetland's masterly sketch of British administration during the last 150 years, together with chapters on the origin and task of the Statutory Commission and the work of the Indian States Committee, of which Sir Harcourt Butler was the chairman. Part II. will deal with the structure of Government in India and the complicated and important land revenue system ; Part III. with the Indian Army, the Royal Indian Marine, and the Royal Air Force ; and Part IV. with irrigation, agricultural research, forests, posts and telegraph, and other administrative services. Part V. will be devoted to the peoples of India and will include articles on Hinduism and Islam by the late Sir Valentine Chirol, on the Caste System and the Untouchables by Sir William Marris, on the Women of India by Miss Cornelia Sorabji, and on the work of the Churches in India, Education, and Indian literature.

Part VI. will contain an inset map of India and will be geographical and descriptive of the Indian peninsula and its people. It will include Sir Walter Lawrence's sketch of the Indian States and Sir Harcourt Butler's account at first hand of Burma and the Burmans. The monuments of India will be described in Part VII., and the railways and roads in Part VIII. Lord Inchcape's review of the services rendered by British shipping to Indian trade and Sir Philip Sassoon's description of a journey to India by the air mail route will form Part IX., and the trade and industry of India will be analysed in Part X. Part XI., which is devoted to sport, will include the authoritative article on big and small game in India contributed to the Number by the late Lieutenant-Colonel Faunthorpe, the well-known *shikari*.

The book will be crown quarto, 10in. by 7½in., containing 310 pages, bound in red cloth with gilt lettering on front and back. The text will be composed in Baskerville type, clearly printed on paper of good quality. Nearly 60 beautiful pictures have been specially selected to illustrate the text and to convey a vivid impression of life in British India and the Indian States ; and the portraits in colour of Clive and Warren Hastings, which formed an attractive feature of the Number, will be reproduced.

Apart from the widely recognized value of the survey of India by eminent authorities which the book will contain, it will be a handsome and welcome addition to the bookshelf. The price will be 7s. 6d., postage inland 9d., abroad 1s.

Orders may be sent to the Publisher, *The Times*, Printing House-square, or to any bookseller or newsagent.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

FELLOWSHIPS AT OXFORD

OXFORD, MARCH 20

Mr. Archibald Hunter Campbell, B.C.L., M.A., Fellow of All Souls and a member of Lincoln's Inn, has been elected to the Stowell Civil Law Fellowship at University College on the foundation of Viscountess Sidmouth, in succession to Mr. C. K. Allen, now Professor of Jurisprudence.

Mr. A. H. Campbell was educated at George Watson's College, Edinburgh. He took the degree of M.A. at Edinburgh with first-class honours in classics, and was elected to a classical exhibition at University College, Oxford, in 1923. He was placed in the first class by the examiners in Classical Honour Moderations in 1924, in Literae Humaniores in 1926, in the Honour School of Jurisprudence in 1927, and in the examination for the degree of B.C.L. in 1928. In December, 1927, he was elected Senior Demy of Magdalen College. In Trinity Term, 1928, he was appointed to a university senior studentship (Roman Law), and was elected Fellow of All Souls in November, 1928. In 1929 he was appointed Lecturer in Law at Oriel College.

Mr. E. H. P. Brown, B.A., who has been lecturer in economics at New College since last October, has been elected a Fellow of New College as from October 1, 1930. Mr. Brown was formerly a scholar of Wadham College, and was placed in the first class in Modern History in 1927 and in Modern Greats in 1929. He won the Gibbs Scholarship in 1925, the junior Medley scholarship in 1927, and the Chancellor's English essay prize in 1928. He was educated at Taunton School, and is a half blue for cross-country running.

MANCHESTER, MARCH 20

A consultative committee on cancer research, consisting of representatives of the University and of the Manchester Committee on Cancer, has been established. The research work will be conducted in the university laboratories, and will be directed and controlled by the consultative committee. Mr. C. C. Twort, M.D. (Aberdeen), who has been working under the direction of the Manchester Committee on Cancer, has been appointed director of the Department of Cancer Research. Other appointments announced are as follows :—

Mr. John Morley, M.B., Ch.M. (Manchester), F.R.C.S., Lecturer in Systematic Surgery ; Mr. H. Walton, B.Sc. (Tech.) (Manchester), Assistant Lecturer in Municipal Engineering in the Faculty of Technology.

LEEDS, MARCH 20

The council has decided to institute a Readership in Clinical Chemical Pathology and Dr. F. S. Fowweather, at present Lecturer in Chemical Pathology, is to be promoted to it. The following appointments to the staff have been approved :—

Mr. B. Kenffreson as Tutor in Obstetrics and Gynaecology ; Mr. James J. Thomson, as Demonstrator in Pathology and Bacteriology ; and Mr. Norman H. Chamberlain as Research Assistant in the Textile Industries Department.

SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS

The following school awards are announced :—

HURSTPIERPOINT COLLEGE

Scholarships awarded for entry in September, 1930.—J. Hammond (£75 per annum) (Mr. W. G. Butler, St. Faith's School, Cambridge) ; R. H. Gower (£50 per annum) (Mr. K. A. Moresby, Colchester House School, Clifton, Bristol) ; J. R. Kingston (£45 per annum) (Mr. F. S. Phillips, Nevill Holt Preparatory School, Nr. Market Harborough) ; P. E. Studd (£35 per annum) (Miss E. M. Warren, Willington School, Putney, S.W.) ; A. S. Lord (£35 per annum) (Mr. G. H. Nott, St. Probus, Salisbury) ; O. D. G. Barr (£35 per annum) (Mr. R. P. Griffiths and Mr. A. Thorne Waite, Boxgrove School, Guildford).

Exhibitions of £25 per annum awarded.—D. T. B. Hall and D. L. Peddar (Mr. O. Morgan, Hollingbury Court, Brighton) ; *Proxime Accessit.*—G. C. Woodd (Mr. O. Morgan, Hollingbury Court, Brighton) ; H. M. Taylor (Mr. J. H. Percy, Peltonfleet, Cobham, Surrey.

THE DUKE OF YORK AT LLOYD'S

INFORMAL VISIT YESTERDAY

The Duke of York yesterday paid an informal visit to Lloyd's new building in Leadenhall-street. On arriving, shortly after 1 o'clock, he was met at the main entrance by the chairman (Mr. Percy Hargreaves) and the deputy-chairman (Mr. Neville Dixey), and was escorted by them to the Committee Room, where he inspected the famous Nelson plate and the other interesting relics which are preserved at Lloyd's.

The Duke was entertained at luncheon in the special dining room, which adjoins the captains' room, on the fifth floor of the building, and afterwards he was shown over the underwriting room. After visiting the library and giving special attention to the two swords of honour which were presented by Lloyd's Patriotic Fund to officers of H.M.S. Scorpion and H.M.S. Arethusa in 1804 and 1807 respectively, the Duke inspected the large card index to the shipping intelligence which is published each day in *Lloyd's List and Shipping Gazette*, and also Lloyd's captains' registers, in which are to be found the records of all those holding masters' certificates in the British Mercantile Marine.

THE WEATHER

CLOUDY AND COLD

Meteorological Office, March 20

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—A depression centred off North-East Scotland is likely to move eastward ; and it is probable that other disturbances, travelling southwards or eastwards, will cross the British Isles. Weather will be rather unsettled but with bright intervals ; cold in the North and East but perhaps somewhat milder in the South-West.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind moderate or fresh, south-west to north-west, or variable ; mainly cloudy ; some rain or sleet ; rather low temperature.

ENGLAND, E., MIDLANDS, E., W.—Wind south-west to north-west, moderate or fresh ; variable sky ; some sleet or wintry showers ; rather cold.

ENGLAND, S.W.—Wind south-west or west, or variable, light to fresh ; cloudy ; rain or showers ; moderate or rather low temperature.

ENGLAND, N.W., N.E., MIDLANDS, N., WALES, SCOTLAND, ISLE OF MAN, ORKNEYS AND SHETLANDS, IRELAND, N.E., N.W.—Wind mainly between north and west, moderate or fresh, perhaps stronger locally at times ; variable sky ; bright intervals ; showers of sleet, snow or hail ; cold.

IRELAND, S.E., S.W.—Wind south-west or north-west, light to fresh, or variable ; probably showers or rain or sleet ; moderate or rather low temperature.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Unsettled ; cold, especially in the North and East.

WEEK-END FORECAST FOR E. AND S.E. ENGLAND.—Unsettled and probably rather cold.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Wind south-west to north-west, fresh ; probably rain or sleet ; sea moderate.

IRISH SEA (crossings from Holyhead, Liverpool, Heysham, and Stranraer).—Wind westerly to northerly, fresh ; wintry showers ; sea moderate. St. GEORGE'S CHANNEL (crossing from Fishguard).—Wind south-west to north-west, fresh ; occasional rain or showers ; sea moderate.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Wind south-west, 20-30 m.p.h. at the surface and 35-45 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Fair at first, intermittent rain or sleet later. Visibility 3-6 miles.

Sun rises, 6.4 a.m. ; sets, 6.12 p.m.
Moon rises, 1.53 a.m. ; sets, 8.46 a.m.
Last quarter, 3.12 a.m. to-morrow.
Lighting-up time, 6.42 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 5.54 a.m. and 6.18 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, MARCH 20, 6 P.M.—Bar., 1,006.0mb. (29.71in.), steady ; temp., 41.2deg. ; humidity, 65 per cent. ; wind, W., light ; weather, fine.

Wednesday, 6 p.m., to Thursday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 26deg. ; rainfall, trace.

Thursday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 44deg. ; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 5.9 hrs.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the National Institute for Medical Research, were :—

Hampstead, 2 ; Kingsway, 1½ ; Clacton, 5½ ; Lowestoft, 7 ; St. Andrews, 1 ; Southport, 2 ; Torquay, 5½ ; Ventnor, 3½.

LORD BEATTY ON THE NAVAL CONFERENCE

ADMIRAL LORD BEATTY referring to the Naval Conference, at the Victoria Club dinner at the Park-lane Hotel last night, said, "We are told that it behoves us to be reticent. Let us be reticent, but at the same time let us know where we are. We know where America stands ; we know where Italy stands ; and we know where France stands, but we do not know where we stand."

Speaking on the Empire crusade, Lord Beatty said that unless they saw that the Empire maintained its sea power the Colonies would not come in. That was a question which was above politics. "The Navy is like the policeman in the civil life of the State."

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening :—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)
	Hrs.	Mm.	Deg.	Deg.	
Aberystwyth	3·1	—	25	44	Bright intervals.
Banff	2·1	2	24	39	Cloudy, some snow
Berw'k-on-T	4·7	1	24	43	Snow, then bright.
Bexhill	9·3	3	29	43	Fine.
Blackpool	—	4	26	42	Dull, some rain.
Bournem'th	8·0	0·3	23	46	Fine.
Bridlington	6·6	—	21	42	Fair.
Brighton	9·7	1	27	47	Fine.
Bude	2·5	—	33	46	Bright intervals.
Cheltenham	3·8	1	—	44	Bright intervals.
Clacton	8·1	0·3	27	42	Fine.
Cleethorpes	7·8	0·2	23	44	Fair.
Colwyn Bay	3·2	—	—	46	Bright intervals.
Cromer	9·4	1	28	43	Fine.
Deal	8·2	—	30	41	Fine.
Douglas	0·2	5	28	41	Dull, snow, rain.
Dover	8·0	—	29	41	Fine.
Dovercourt	10·0	2	27	43	Bright, snow early.
Eastbourne	9·9	4	28	42	Fine.
Exmouth	5·9	—	26	46	Fair.
Falmouth	10·0	—	32	45	Fine.
Felixstowe	10·1	1	28	42	Fine.
Folkestone	8·7	0·2	28	42	Fine.
Guernsey	8·4	—	33	44	Fine.
Harrogate	3·9	3	21	38	Bright intervals.
Hastings	8·7	—	28	42	Fine.
Ilfracombe	3·0	—	34	45	Bright intervals.

ROYAL MAIL

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JEANNE LANVIN of PARIS will show her new collection of Dresses, Coats and Hats at Hotel Splendide, 105, Piccadilly, LONDON, W.1, from the 24th to the 28th March inclusive.

The aristocrat of drinking waters
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Court Circular

145, PICCADILLY, MARCH 20

The Duke of York, attended by Commander Harold Campbell, visited the National Institute of Industrial Psychology at Aldwych House this morning, and subsequently visited Lloyds, where he took luncheon with the Chairman and Committee.

The King and Queen will give an afternoon party at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday next.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Blandford will return to 27, Hill-street to-day from the South of France.

Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty will return to Dingley Hall, Market Harborough, to-day after a brief visit to London.

The Earl and Countess of Lucan have returned to 10, Gloucester-place from Bowood Park.

The family of the late Earl and Countess of Coventry wish to convey their grateful thanks to all for the kind expressions of sympathy which they have received in their great sorrow.

The Countess of Stradbroke, who has been seriously ill for some time, is making very satisfactory progress.

The Countess of Ellesmere has returned to Bridgewater House from the country.

Viscount Gage returned to 6, Buckingham-street on Tuesday from India.

Viscount and Viscountess Novar have arrived at 18, Lowndes-square, S.W.1, where they will remain until Whitsuntide.

Lady Alice Reyntiens will return to 81, Cadogan-square on Monday from Paris. She will remain in London for a week, and will then leave for Dyneley, Burnley.

Lord Oranmore and Browne is expected at 26, Great Cumberland-place at the end of the week from Ireland.

Lord and Lady Melchett will return to 35, Lowndes-square on Monday from South Africa.

The Hon. Mrs. FitzRoy Stewart left 5, Ovington-gardens yesterday for Weymouth, where she will remain for five or six weeks.

Lady Chetwode and Miss Penelope Chetwode have returned to 44, Grove End-road from India. General Sir Philip Chetwode will return from India in May.

Sir Gerald and Lady Ryan will return to 19, St. James's-square on Monday from South Africa.

Sir Archibald and Lady Edmonstone will return to 12, Hyde Park-square on April 14 from South Africa.

Mr. Gerald Balfour and Major the Hon. Edward and Mrs. Lascelles will leave Woking to-day to attend the Earl of Balfour's funeral in Scotland.

Major and Mrs. Murray-Graham have left London for Madeira, and will be away for about three weeks. Letters will not be forwarded.

Mrs. Raymond Cox, wife of the First Secretary of the American Embassy in London, gave birth to a son on March 19 at 22, Gloucester-square, W.

Mrs. Humphrey Tollemache gave birth to a son at 8, Bryanston-square, W., on Wednesday, March 19.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Forbes and family are returning to Barrow Green Court, Oxted, Surrey, on March 29, from their residence at the Château Les Essarts, St. Briac, France, where they spent the winter. They have taken 60, Cadogan-place, S.W., from the middle of April, and will entertain there for their eldest daughters, Miss Griselda and Miss Angela Forbes, who are to make their *débuts* this season.

Mme. Uriburu and family have returned to the Ritz Hotel from St. Moritz.

Mrs. Otto Kahn has arrived from the United States, and is staying at Claridge's.

Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught will open the British Empire Fair, arranged by the British Legion and the British Empire Service League, at the Royal Albert Hall on Wednesday, May 21. The fair will remain open until Empire Day, and will be followed on May 26 by an Empire pageant and ball.

Owing to unavoidable circumstances the date of the Duchess of Norfolk's at home in connexion with Heritage Craft Schools, Chailey, has been altered from Tuesday to Monday, March 24.

The American Women's Club will give a luncheon in honour of Lady Isabella Howard on March 26. Among those who have accepted invitations are Mrs. Dawes, Mrs. Philip Snowden, Viscountess Bryce, and Dame Edith Lyttelton.

"Geranium Day," in aid of the Greater London Fund for the Blind, will be held on May 6. A ball in connexion with "Geranium Day" will take place at the New Burlington Galleries on Thursday, March 27.

RECEPTIONS

THE AUSTRIAN MINISTER

The Austrian Minister was at home at 18, Belgrave-square yesterday afternoon to members of the Anglo-Austrian Society and their friends, when Dr. Ernst Buschbeck, assistant director of the picture gallery of the National Art Museum in Vienna, delivered a lantern-slide lecture on Masterpieces of Italian Art in the Vienna National Art Museum. Among those present were:—

Priscilla Countess Annesley, Mrs. Wilfrid Ashley, Lady Beit, Professor Tancred Borenius, Lady Cave, Lord Charnwood, Lady Colefax, Lady Cory, Sir Maurice and Lady de Bunsen, Mr. and Mrs. H. Heinrich Dieckhoff, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Dodgson, Mr. and Mrs. de Montmorency, Countess Therese Fitz, Dr. Otto Friedländer, Sir William Goode, Mrs. C. Howard Smith, Lord and Lady Jessel, General the Hon. Sir Herbert and Lady Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald McKenna, Count Ladislaus Mirbach Geldern, Mrs. Emile Mond, Countess Elisabeth Seefried, Professor and Mrs. Eugen Steinhof, Colonel and Mrs. R. L. Strutt, Sir Charles and Lady Trevelyan, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Warner, Princess Antoinette Windisch-Graetz, Sir Robert and Lady Witt, and Sir Henry and Lady Wood.

MRS. BALDWIN

Mrs. Stanley Baldwin was at home yesterday afternoon at 10, Upper Brook-street. Among those present were:—

The Latvian Minister and Mme. Vesmans, the Norwegian Minister and Mme. Vogt, the High Commissioner for the Irish Free State and Mrs. Timothy Smiddy, the High Commissioner for India and Lady Chatterjee, Sir Esme and Lady Isabella Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Luis Renard, Viscount and Viscountess Lee of Fareham, Lord and Lady Greville, Viscount and Viscountess Elibank, Priscilla Countess Annesley, Mary Lady Lawrence, Miss Lawrence, Colonel Sir Charles and Lady Wright, Field-Marshal Sir George and Lady Milne, Miss Milne, Sir Maurice and Lady de Bunsen, Miss Rosalind and Miss Mary de Bunsen, Major-General Sir Edward and Lady Percival, Miss Diana Percival, Lord and Lady Leigh, Sir Ian and Lady Hamilton Benn, Sir Samuel and Lady Maud Hoare, Sir John and Lady Sandeman Allen, Sir Montague Barlow, Mr. and Mrs. Neville W. Smith-Carington, Mrs. Neville Chamberlain, Mrs. Frederick W. Byrne, Miss Julia Llewellyn, Miss Beatie C. Cookshank, Mrs. W. B. Gladstone, Lady Pratt, Lord and Lady Dickinson, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. G. K. M. Nesse, Mr. Henry Haslam, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ernest White, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. E. A. Ruggles Brise, Miss Violet Ruggles Brise, Mrs. Oswald Lewis, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. R. V. K. Applin, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Locker, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Ernest Makins, Miss Violet Byrne, Lady Carey, Sir Thomas Heath, Mrs. A. M. Samuel, Sir Samuel and Lady Roberts, Mrs. A. M. Shand, Miss Oakley, Lady Henniker Heaton, Miss Henniker Heaton, Sir Hallewell and Lady Rogers, Mrs. Thomas Young, Mr. Patrick J. H. Hannon, Commodore and Mrs. H. Douglas King, Mrs. Lewis Waghorne, and Mrs. Baker.

Ecclesiastical News and Wills and Bequests will be found on page 19

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

LIEUTENANT H. A. TRAILL, R.N., AND MISS B. DAVID

The engagement is announced between Lieutenant Henry Austin Traill, R.N., youngest son of Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Traill, D.S.O., D.L., and Mrs. Traill, of Ballylough, Co. Antrim, and grandson of the late Anthony Traill, LL.D., Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, and Bronwyn, daughter of Mrs. David and the late Archdeacon David.

MR. P. J. B. REYNOLDS AND MISS OATES

The engagement is announced between Peter James Booth Reynolds, younger son of Sir Percival and Lady Reynolds, of Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, and Margaret, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Oates, of Oakmere, Weaponness Park, Scarborough.

CAPTAIN D. LOGAN GRAY AND MISS STORM DE GRAVE

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place shortly at The Hague, between Captain David Logan Gray, M.C., late The Camerons, and now of the Sudan Political Service, and Elske, only daughter of Major A. P. M. A. Storm de Grave and Jonkvrouw S. E. C. Sandberg tot Essenburg, of Bannink, Colmschate, Holland.

MR. W. H. MERTON AND MISS KIRBY

The engagement is announced between Mr. Walter Hugh Merton, R.A.F., elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Merton, and Bathshua Helen Beckford Kirby, only child of the late Henry John Alexander Kirby and Mrs. Kirby, of 46, Christ Church-road, Winchester, and granddaughter of the late Francis John Bramston Beckford, of Witley, Parkstone, Dorset.

THE REV. O. L. MARTIN AND MISS ALLEN-STOKES

The engagement is announced between Oswald Lunn Martin, vicar of Earls Colne, Essex, and Mary, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel W. Allen-Stokes, Royal Engineers, and of Mrs. Allen-Stokes, of 69, Cromwell-road, S.W.

MR. R. E. BRITTAIN GILL AND MISS N. M. BERRY

The engagement is announced between Rivers E. Brittain Gill, second son of Dr. and Mrs. Brittain Gill, of Holmleigh, London-road, Leicester, and Norah Marjorie, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Berry, Slawston Grange, Market Harborough.

MR. G. V. COLE AND MISS J. GRANVILLE

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place quietly in June, between Mr. George Vivian Cole, of Vancouver, Canada, and Miss Judith Granville, of 78, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1, daughter of the late Captain and Mrs. Dennis Granville.

MR. H. FRASER AND MISS ALDWORTH

The engagement is announced between Hugh Fraser, of Muir of Ord, Ross-shire, Scotland, and Calabar, Nigeria, and Joan Petronilla, eldest daughter of the Rev. A. E. and Mrs. Aldworth, of 84, Campbell-road, Salisbury.

MR. G. G. BEAMISH AND MISS K. I. MONRO

The marriage arranged between George Gillespie Beamish, younger son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. W. Beamish, R.E., and Mrs. Beamish, and Katharine Isabel Monro, of 6, Sussex-place, S.W.7, younger daughter of Mr. A. V. Monro, Indian Forest Service (retd.), and the late Mrs. Monro, will take place quietly in the Cathedral, Winchester, on April 26.

MARRIAGE

MR. T. G. M. SNAGGE AND MISS LONGFIELD

The marriage took place yesterday, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, of Mr. Thomas Geoffrey Mordaunt Snagge, eldest son of Judge and Mrs. Mordaunt Snagge, of Chantry House, Eccleston-street, and Miss Norah Mary Longfield, second daughter of the late Colonel M. J. C. Longfield, of Castle Mary, Co. Cork, and of Mrs. Longfield, of 20, Pont-street, S.W. The Bishop of Cork officiated, assisted by the Rev. Austin Thompson, vicar of St. Peter's.

The bride, who was given away by her brother-in-law, Mr. Neville Flower, wore a gown of pale pink and silver lace, the skirt flounced with tulle and the bodice having a bolero effect at the back. She wore a cap of silver lace and carried a bouquet of pink roses and mauve iris, and was attended by four little girls—Miss Anne Flower, Miss Delia and Miss Elizabeth Peyton, and Miss Rachel Bingham. They wore picture frocks of rose-pink taffeta, hemmed with net, and having short puff sleeves. They had wreaths of velvet leaves on their hair and carried bouquets to match the bride's. Mr. John Snagge (brother of the bridegroom) was best man, and Mrs. Longfield afterwards held a reception at 20, Pont-street, when among the guests were:—

Judge and Mrs. Mordaunt Snagge, Mrs. Neville Flower, Mr. L. W. Snagge, Mr. R. B. Snagge, the Dowager Lady Peyton, Miss Peyton, Lady Charlotte Smith-Barry, Miss Violet Snagge, Sir Harold and Lady Snagge, Miss Snagge, Commodore Snagge, Captain Sir Algernon and Lady Peyton, Miss Longfield, Mr. Hugh Flower, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Flower, Miss Airlie and the Hon. Mrs. Bertram Bell, the Hon. Mrs. Bernard Barrington, the Misses Barrington, Miss Dillon, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Barry, Mr. A. Ponsonby.

Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Warren Crooke-Lawless, Lady Carew, Margaret Lady Langford, the Hon. Henry Parker, Lady Wilson of Airdrie, Lord Skelmersdale, Mrs. Evelyn Abraham, the Hon. Harold and Mrs. Denison, the Hon. Walter Lindsay, Colonel and Mrs. Ralph Bingham, the Hon. Mrs. Leslie Hamilton, Countess Stanhope, the Earl of Beauborough, the Hon. Alfred and Mrs. Napier, the Hon. Mrs. George Bicknell, Miss Blezard, Judge Sir Alfred Tobin, the Dowager Lady Raglan, the Hon. Mrs. Hughes-Hallett, the Hon. Ivy Somerset, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Joseph Gibbs, the Hon. Hilda Annesley, the Countess of Bandon, Miss Gaussen, Judge Sturges, Mrs. Adam Kennard, Miss Elmington Wilson, Mrs. Kebble, the Misses Kebble, Colonel J. W. Stacpoole, Miss Creed, Mr. and Mrs. Burrell, Mrs. Leslie Richard, Dr. and Mrs. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Imrey, Miss Mason, General and Mrs. R. W. Hare, Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan Roderick, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Barry, Miss Dorothy Barry, Miss V. Trench, Mr. Basil Wilkinson, Mr. E. R. Baines, Mr. C. P. Lawson.

Mr. Cleave, Miss Cleave, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Temple Thomson, Mrs. Montague Parkin, Mrs. A. Mosney, Miss Morney, Miss Johnson, Miss McConnell, Colonel and Mrs. McPee, Lady Robinson, Mr. F. W. Stone, General and Mrs. Claud Hawker, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Murphy, Mrs. Nix, Mr. and Mrs. Snow, Miss Weyland, Miss Low, Mrs. Edgcumbe, Miss Edgcumbe, Miss Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Houston Boswell, Mrs. Leslie Baker, Miss Olive Creed, Mr. A. Phipps, Mrs. Sparke, Miss Abdy, Miss Rosemary Gull, Captain Davidson, Miss S. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Hargreaves Brown, Mrs. F. J. Wrottesley, Mr. D. J. D. Forrester, Miss Daley, Mr. B. Atherton, Mr. and Mrs. E. Colomb, Mrs. Evelyn Henderson, Miss E. MacMahon, Colonel and Mrs. O'Brien, Mr. R. A. O'Brien, Mr. Hadgeland, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Ottley, Colonel French, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Head, Major Hunter, Mrs. Mark Johnstone, Captain and Mrs. Kinmitt, Mrs. R. Newman, Miss Harrod, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Duckworth, Mr. H. Dobb, Mr. R. H. Sampson, Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, Colonel E. W. Hamilton, Captain Keeson, Colonel W. Cox, Captain Amey, Mr. Hugh Farrer, Miss Lafone, Mrs. Dowse, and Mrs. Langhorne.

The honeymoon is being spent at Eynsham Hall, *en route* for Glengariff Lodge, Ireland (lent by Mrs. Leigh-White). The bride wore a travelling dress of grey crêpe de Chine, under a blue cloth coat collared with grey fur, and a blue velvet hat.

CHRISTENING

The christening took place yesterday, at the Temple Church, of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Eric Purbrick. The Master of the Temple officiated, and the child was named Reginald John Stevens. The godparents were the child's father, Mr. John Stevens Purbrick, and Mrs. Richard Ince. Mr. Reginald Purbrick, M.P., and Mrs. Purbrick afterwards gave a small party at 43, Green-street, Park-lane.

SCHOLARSHIPS OFFERED BY THE INSTITUTE OF PATENTEES

In cooperation with the Polytechnic and Association of Principals of Technical Institutions, a scholarship foundation has been created by the Institute of Patentees (Inc.). With the object of encouraging inventive talent among those whose circumstances do not permit them to undergo the ordinary courses of technical training, a series of presentation courses will be offered next September at one or more of the recognized technical schools and polytechnics in the country in chemistry, applied chemistry, physics, mathematics, electrical and mechanical engineering, and metallurgy. The records of the Patent Office show that inventors are often hampered by the lack of any basic scientific education, and the institute believe that there are many young people to whom the support may afford an opportunity of making contributions to industry and commerce of national importance. No fees are payable by the candidates, and the scholarships are open to persons of both sexes of all nationalities and, in general, of any age over 16. They entail about three evenings' work a week in addition to home work. Applications will be considered by a committee set up by the institute. Successful candidates will have the necessary fees paid for them which will include associate membership of the institute and a grant of £1 towards the cost of books.

DINNERS

MRS. SNOWDEN

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Philip Snowden entertained at dinner at the House of Commons last night the following guests:—

Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught, the Italian Ambassador, the Polish Ambassador, the Lord Chancellor and Miss Sankey, the Postmaster-General and Mrs. Lees-Smith, Lord Thomson, M. and Mme. Pietri, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Shaw, Commander the Hon. and Mrs. J. M. Kenworthy, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Graff, Colonel and Mrs. Harold Solomon, Mrs. Edwin Orde, Mr. John Buchan, M.P., Mrs. Hamilton, M.P., and Miss Martha Conyers Smith.

MME. PARAVICINI

The Swiss Minister and Mme. Paravicini gave a small dinner dance for their daughter, Mlle. Livia Paravicini, last night at 1, Hyde Park-gardens. The guests at dinner were:—

The Duke of Norfolk and Lady Katherine Howard, Lady Helen Brocklehurst and Miss Rosemary Milford, Major and Lady Cynthia Slessor, the Earl of Jersey and Lady Joan Villiers, Lady Chamberlain and Miss Diane Chamberlain, Mrs. Winston Churchill, Miss Diana and Mr. Randolph Churchill, Colonel the Hon. Arthur and Mrs. Crichton, Miss Jean and Mr. Michael Crichton, Colonel Edgar Brassey and Miss Majorie Brassey, Mr. John B. Monck, Lord George Douglas-Hamilton, Viscount Curzon and Lady Georgiana Curzon, Viscount Dunluce and Lady Rose McDonnell.

Viscount FitzHarris, Lady Davina Lytton, Lady Mary Erskine, Lady Elizabeth Lindsay, the Hon. John and the Hon. Angela Pearson, the Hon. Thomas Mitford, the Hon. David Rhys, the Hon. Thomas Coke, Major Ulick Alexander, Miss Susan Roberts, Miss Bridget Coates, Miss Elizabeth Eliot, Miss Diana Cavendish, Miss Angela Nevill, Miss Pamela Bowen-Lyon, Miss Avril Streatfeild, Miss Ursula Packe, Mr. David Niven, Mr. John Ramsden, Mr. John Churchill, Mr. Anthony Murray, Mr. Fred Stanley, Mr. Harry Stanley, Mr. Thomas Weldon, Mr. Hugh Vyvian Smith, Mr. Peter Tiarks, Mr. Kenneth Post, Mlle. de Fleuriau, Mlle. d'Ambois de Laibont, Mlle. Masa Matsudaira, Count Albrecht von Bernstorff, M. Alfonso Merry del Val, M. de Sonneuberg, M. Louis Micheli, M. Vincent Parvicini, and Mlle. Jacqueline Paravicini.

During the dance the Embassy Club band played.

LADY DENBIGH

The Earl and Countess of Denbigh gave a dinner party on Wednesday night to meet Sir Esme and Lady Isabella Howard. The other guests were Lord and Lady Greville, Viscountess Sandhurst, Prince de Liechtenstein, Lady Mary Dormer, and the Earl of Limerick.

THE CRUISING ASSOCIATION

Major-General H. J. K. Bamfield presided at the annual dinner of The Cruising Association, which was held last night at the Trocadero Restaurant. Among those present were:—

Major Sir William Dyke Acland (vice-president), Sir Harry and Lady Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Aslett Baldwin, Colonel F. G. Stock, C. E. Vaughan Williams, C. J. Wharton, J. S. Dawson-Echlin, R. S. Carter, Colonel G. R. Codrington, A. Gaydon, Surgeon Rear-Admiral J. F. Muir, R.N., and Mrs. Muir, Major R. Clough Williams-Ellis, Captain H. R. Newens, E. W. Sopers, H. J. Hanson, J. C. P. Kinsman, H. V. Casson, Ulfa Fox, Lieutenant S. T. T. Parsons, R.N.V.R., J. R. Smellie, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Hounsell Dammers, D. A. Bradley, A. T. Holman, L. Carsill, A. Hackforth-Jones, G. H. Drury, H. J. Burke, W. J. Payton, B. A. Burke, L. Buchanan Smith, Major A. J. Ellis, J. Blofeld, C. W. Clark, J. G. Morison, A. R. Thomson, F. R. H. Swann, J. E. M. Knight, A. V. Boyall, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Latham, E. Howard Wilkins, Captain W. G. Allen, Mrs. L. H. Wilkins, Mr. and Mrs. Bass Thomson, Mrs. Allen, Major L. H. Wilkins, Mrs. I. B. Davies, W. J. Lyons, Captain Hornstead, Miss Lyons, Mrs. Argent, Mr. and Mrs. C. Woodford, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Fynn, W. R. Wood, F. H. Bramwell, E. H. Leaf, F. J. de Guingand, Dr. D. J. Williamson, A. Pitcairn, A. P. Lambert, C. P. Duncan, Captain Lowndes, Captain Kerr, A. A. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. H. Alker Tripp, Mr. and Mrs. B. E. S. Cridland, F. H. Cridland, H. R. Lowe, Miss Vi. Streeter, G. Mowlem Hurt, J. McDowell, Flight Lieutenant D. H. de Burgh, G. P. Mair, F. G. G. Carr, and C. S. Davey.

FUNERALS

SIR R. HARVEY

The funeral of Sir Robert Harvey took place yesterday at Harberton, Devon. The officiating clergy were the Rev. E. Reid (the vicar), the Rev. C. S. Chapman, and the Rev. R. M. Carwithen. The chief mourners were Major S. E. Harvey, M.P., and Mr. Robert Harvey (sons), Sir Harry and Lady Britain (son-in-law and daughter), Mrs. S. E. Harvey and Mrs. Robert Harvey (daughters-in-law), Miss A. Brittain, Mr. P. Brittain, Mr. Wilfred Davies, Mr. H. Harvey Michael, Sir Dudley Forwood, Mr. Cyril Lockett, Mr. E. L. Houghton, and Miss Pearce. Others present included:—

Prince de Mahé, Dom Anscar Vonier, Abbot of Buckfast, Father Melitus, the Rev. Arthur and Mrs. Bartholomew, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, the Mayor and Mayoress of Totnes, Major G. E. Windeatt, Town Clerk, Sir Daniel Twomey, Colonel Synge, Major G. M. Conran, Colonel F. K. Windeatt, Major D. M. Petherick, Mr. D. G. Davidson, general manager, and Mr. H. W. Patrie, director, Anglo-South American Bank, Mr. W. James Welch (Tarapaca and Tocopilla Nitrate Company, Tarapaca Water Works and Nitrate Railways), Mr. and Mrs. Oxley Durant Parker, Mrs. Pole Carew, Miss Le Pencrerc, Dr. Jellicoe, Mr. G. Mitchell and Mr. W. F. Tollit (Totnes Race Committee), Mr. J. Todd (Totnes Cottage Hospital), Mr. H. Paige, Mr. A. A. Froude, Mr. W. Hamlyn and Captain F. J. C. Holdsworth (County Magistrates), Mr. F. F. R. Bashford (Britannia Beagles), Mr. G. F. Kelleck (Dart Vale Harriers), Mr. Alfred Michelmore and Major W. G. Lovery (estate stewards), Mr. W. S. Hearder, Mr. W. Cornish Bowden (Totnes Division Unionist Association), Miss Webster (Newton Abbot Unionists), Mr. J. Shinner, Mr. W. J. Phillips (Totnes Unionists), Mr. F. Cortis, Mr. W. H. Hudson, Mr. E. W. Hayman, Mr. W. Wills, Mr. R. E. Blackler, Mr. T. Bearus, Mr. T. Edmonds, Mr. T. H. Edmonds, Mr. J. Cosker, Mr. W. H. Fairweather, Mr. G. F. Hearder, Mr. W. H. Hannaford, Mr. W. H. Nugent, Mr. T. W. Luscombe, Mr. J. Selwar, Mr. H. W. Peeke, Mr. W. Peeke, Mrs. and Miss Rea, Mrs. and Miss Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Goode, Mr. R. B. Dunn, Mr. F. W. Trist, Mr. T. Kingwell, Mr. E. H. Cobley, Mr. J. Blackler, Mr. C. H. Niles, Mr. C. Blight, Mr. A. Broming, Mr. T. Bearus, jun., Mr. J. Trembath, Mr. Bond, and Mr. Masers.

COLONEL E. HART DYKE

The funeral of Colonel Edward Hart Dyke took place quietly at the Church of the Holy Cross, Binstead, yesterday. The coffin, on a gun-carriage, was escorted by a detachment from the 6th Field Brigade, Royal Artillery, under Mr. Talbot. The service was conducted by the vicar, the Rev. B. C. Taylor. At the graveside four trumpeters sounded Last Post before the blessing and Reveille afterwards.

The chief mourners were Mrs. Edward Hart Dyke (widow), Miss Hart Dyke (daughter), Mr. Edward, Mr. Charles, and Mr. Percevall Hart Dyke (sons), Miss Millicent Hart Dyke (sister), and Mrs. and Miss Nicholson. Among others present were:—

Rear-Admiral and the Hon. Mrs. Cuthbert Chapman, Mrs. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. A. Baker, Mr. F. Stonard, and Mr. L. Snooke.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

MAJOR-GENERAL H. H. D. STRACEY

A memorial service for Major-General Henry Hardinge Denne Stracey (late Scots Guards) was held at the Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks, yesterday morning. The Rev. C. Egerton Chadwick, Chaplain to the Brigade of Guards, officiated, and the band of the Scots Guards played. Among those present were:—

Mrs. Gilbert Stracey, Mrs. Leicester Carey, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Ernest Stracey, Miss Noel and Miss Joan Stracey, Major Sir Edward and Lady Stracey, Mrs. Gerald Stracey, Colonel Stracey Clitherow, Captain C. Stracey Clitherow, Mrs. Falk, Earl and Countess Sondes, Albertina Marchioness of Blandford, Lady Mary Shelley, Colonel Sir William Bromley-Davenport, Colonel Francis Alston (representing the Scots Guards), Major A. Swinton (representing the 1st Battalion, Scots Guards), Lord Leigh, Sir Claude and Lady Champion-de-Crespigny, Colonel and Lady Constance Gore, Lord Wodehouse, Lady Isabel Wodehouse.

Major-General Charles Corkran (Commanding the Brigade of Guards), Captain Trappes-Lomax (representing the 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards), Sir Francis Astley-Corbett, Lord Richard Nevill, the Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, Viscount Bury, Lieutenant-General Sir William Pulteney Pulteney, Major and Mrs. Hubert Fyers, Colonel Perey, Mrs. Fludyer, Colonel Godman, Brigadier-General Noel Lowry-Corry, Captain Seton Christopher, Mrs Charles Hunter, Major-General Lorn Campbell, Mrs. Birch Reynardson, Lieutenant-Colonel Alston, Mr. G. Chivers Bower, and Mr. E. C. J. Barne.

PROFESSOR C. S. KENNY

A memorial service for Professor Courtney Stanhope Kenny was held at Emmanuel Congregational Church, Cambridge, yesterday. The Rev. H. C. Carter officiated. Those present included:—

Mr. J. F. Cameron, Master of Gonville and Caius (representing the Vice Chancellor), Lord Chalmers, Master of Peterhouse, Dr. P. Giles, Master of Emmanuel, Sir Charles Wentworth Stanley, Sir Robert Welsford, Councillor Harry Franklin, Mayor of Cambridge, together with many members of the corporation, Professor P. H. Winfield (president), Mr. E. C. S. Wade (secretary, representing the Society of Public Teachers of Law), Mr. H. A. Holland (chairman of the Faculty of Law), Professor W. W. Buckland (Regius Professor of Civil Law, representing the British Association), Professor W. Emery Barnes, Professor J. P. Whitney, Professor F. C. Burkitt, Professor F. J. M. Stratton, Professor A. A. Bevan, Professor E. W. Hobson, Professor E. J. Rapson, Professor E. H. Minns, Professor J. M. Creed, Canon H. P. Stokes, Canon S. T. Adams, Mr. Jasper Lyon, Clerk to the Borough Justices, Mr. Sidney J. Miller, Clerk to the Divisional Bench, Mr. W. Varney Webb, Chief Constable for the county, Mr. W. J. Pearson, Chief Constable of Cambridge, Canon A. Lukyn-Williams, and Mr. S. R. Glyn (representing the Lord Lieutenant).

REQUIEM MASS

CAROLINE LADY HAWARDEN

The funeral of Caroline Viscountess Hawarden took place yesterday at Gap-road Cemetery, Wimbledon, and prior to the interment a requiem Mass was said at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Edge-hill, North Wimbledon, Father John Driscoll, S.J., officiating. Those present included:—

Viscount and Viscountess Hawarden, Mrs. Dillon, Mr. Gerald Maude, Mrs. Lister, Mrs. Aubrey Maude, Mrs. Frederick Maude, Lord and Lady FitzWalter, Mrs. Alan Stewart, Major-General Sir Edward and Lady Percival, Lady Peto, Colonel Christian Maude, Mr. and Mrs. Waddington, Mr. and Mrs. Hasto, Mr. Plummer, Colonel and Mrs. A. L. Hadow, Mrs. Roger Duke, Mrs. Charles Maude, Miss Alice Tottenham, Miss Willbraham, Mrs. Frederick Hills, Mrs. Guy Barrington, and Mrs. Richard Huddart.

THE NEW OSTIA

FROM ROME TO THE SEASIDE

(FROM OUR ROME CORRESPONDENT)

There is, perhaps, no more genuinely popular achievement standing to the credit of Fascism than the development of Ostia. Only a very short time ago modern Ostia was a strip of unreclaimed foreshore, where

Campania's plain forsaken lies—
A weary waste expanding to the skies.

To-day Ostia is a little town with an immense faith in its own future. Its villas, if small, are not shoddy. Its front is long and spacious. Blocks of flats are springing up here and there; the cupola of the church forms a landmark visible for miles out at sea or as far back inland as the hill-perched Castelli Romani.

Ostia is not and, it may be hoped, will not become a resort of the wealthy. It is primarily meant for the middle and the poorer classes, and those bathers who race along the 26 kilometres or so of *autostrada* down to the shore of the Tyrrhenian Sea are few in comparison with the crowds that pack into the electric trains at S. Paolo. These are the people that the Duce has sought so successfully to entice out into the sea air. By bringing the sea within half an hour of the capital Signor Mussolini has given a taste for healthy enjoyment to thousands of Romans who would otherwise fritter away the long leisure hours of sunshine in shady alleys and courtyards.

To go down to Ostia is to see in epitome several of the peculiar activities of Fascism. Train or motor-car must pass beside the Protestant cemetery through the S. Paolo district, where the industrial quarter of Rome is gradually being developed and where good and yet cheap tenement houses are being built for artisans. In half an hour the electric train will bustle you down to the seashore across country which for ages was dangerously unhealthy and unsafe. By motor-car you strike the *Via del mare* just alongside the famous church of St. Paul's outside the walls and you find yourself on the latest of those *autostrade* for which Italy is noted. At the start a column bears the inscription: "The insignia of the Roman legions having been reassumed, Fascist Italy sets forth again to march over the old traces by the road to the sea in order to construct the glory of the new era." The road has been built with the fewest turns, the curves are scientifically banked, and all along are young trees and some 3,000 electric lamps.

The first sea breeze is sniffed at Ostia Scavi. Here at the old port of Rome Fascist reverence and enthusiasm are ever bringing to light fresh monuments of the Imperial past. If old Ostia cannot rival Pompeii and Herculaneum, or Leptis Magna, it can at least give a clear conception of daily life when it served the mistress of the ancient world. The magnificent columned theatre wherein classical plays are now given; the *piazzale delle corporazioni*, once the heart of Latin commerce, with its still wonderful mosaics; the Basilica with its marble columns and archways; the large and richly adorned public baths, especially those just excavated; the temple of Rome and Augustus; the forum now laid completely bare; the remains of stately private houses and rich merchants' shops—all these make old Ostia far more worth a visit than some of the "show sights" of Rome itself.

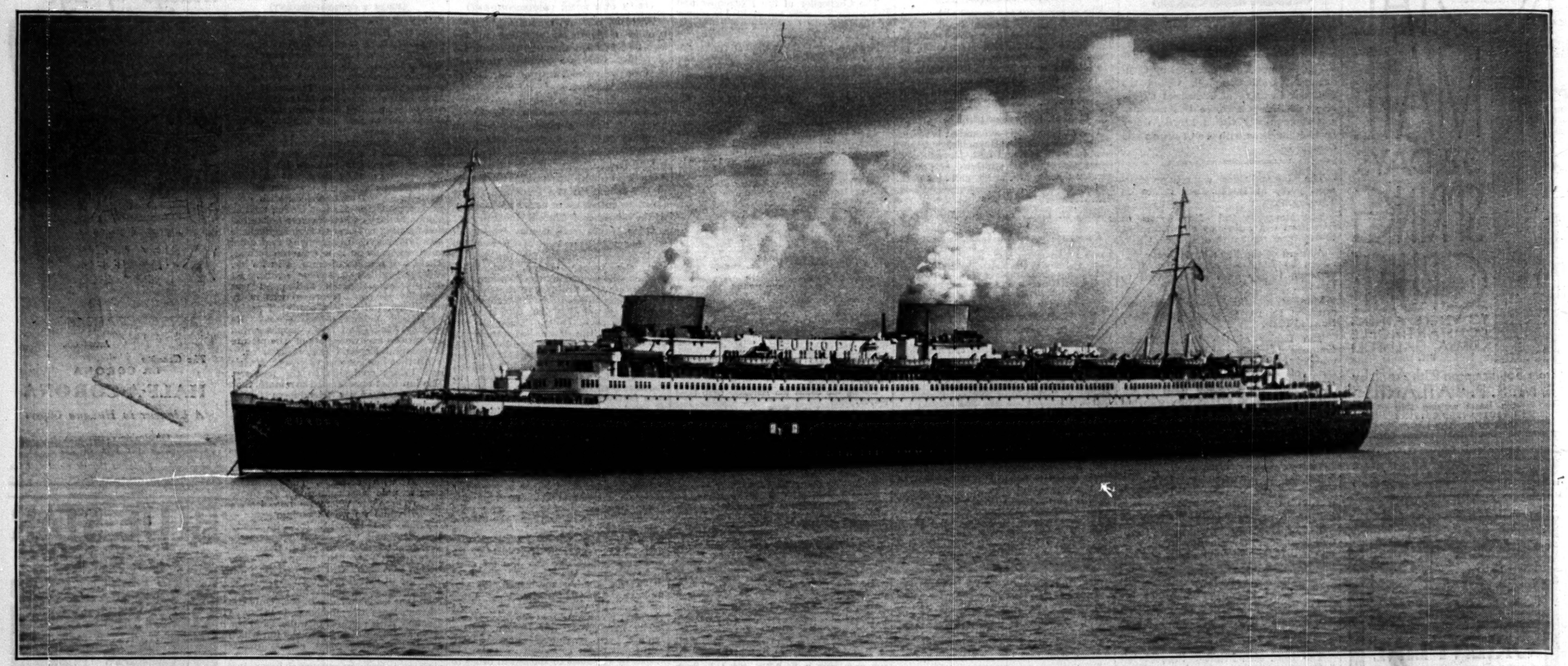
Lastly, there is the Campagna, now once again a smiling, prosperous and healthy countryside. To pay a tribute to the land reclamation so dear to Signor Mussolini is in some sense an obligation upon a Correspondent of *The Times*. There came into my hands the other day a little book with the curious title of "*The Times* Newspaper and the Climate of Rome." The author, "Strother A. Smith, M.A., late Fellow of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge," who died in 1877 just after the last proof-sheets had been returned to the press in Rome, seems to have been exasperated because in 1860 the Correspondent of *The Times* "penned a furious article against the climate of the place, which occupied three or four columns of the paper," and because "for many years afterwards the mention of Rome as the future capital of Italy had the same effect on *The Times* as a red flag on a bull, and never failed to set it off writing against the folly of the Italians in desiring to fix the seat of government in such a pest house, which ought to be abandoned to ruins and recollections." Mr. Smith attributed this attack upon Rome to the fact that "this Correspondent on some public occasion expressed himself too freely regarding the Papal Government, and received notice to quit Rome within — hours." Accordingly Mr. Smith compiled this little treatise wherein he not only challenged the meaning of those passages from Horace, Strabo, Livy, and other ancient writers which are usually quoted by the "malaria-mongers," but further adduced a quantity of meteorological observations and scientific data to prove that Rome was then more healthy than Naples, Paris, or Vienna. *Inglese Italianizzato, diavolo incarnato.* Anyhow, the Campagna is no longer under a cloud, and one Correspondent at least has already spent some hours this year in the spring sunshine at Ostia.

JAEGER SPORTS FASHIONS

CLOTHES AND A REVUE

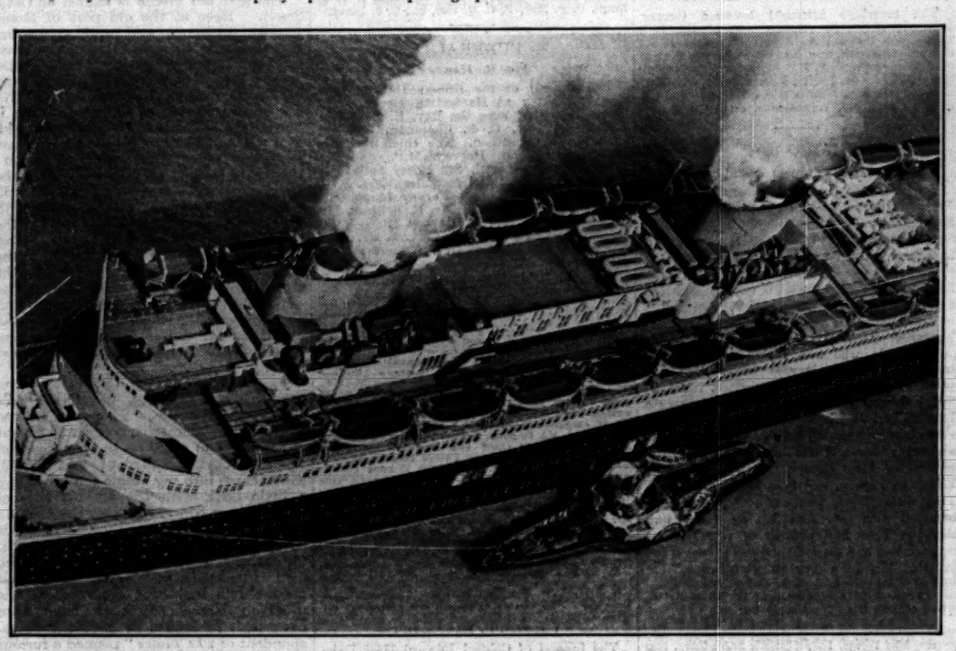
The opening of the new sports fashion floor at Jaeger House was celebrated yesterday afternoon by a party

THE BLUE RIBBON OF THE ATLANTIC: EUROPA'S MAIDEN VOYAGE

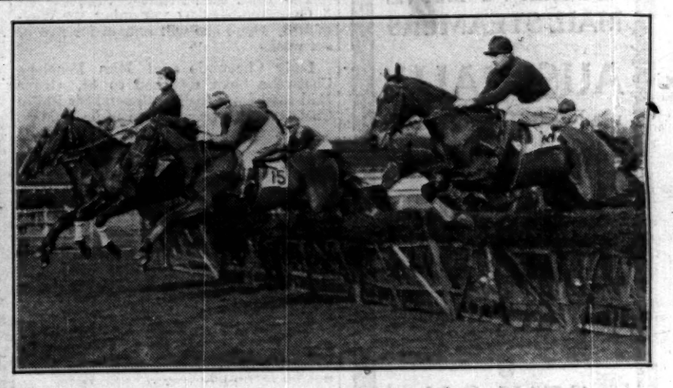


IN COWES ROADS.—The 51,000-ton North German Lloyd liner Europa, sister ship to the Bremen, which holds the blue ribbon of the Atlantic, reached the Solent yesterday on her maiden voyage to America. She made the voyage from Bremerhaven in about 17 hours. The Europa was launched in August, 1928, but a serious fire in March of last year set back the company's plans. Our photograph shows the liner on her arrival in Cowes Roads.

FLIGHT TO CAPE TOWN.—Mr. Alan S. Butler and Mrs. Butler in the cockpit of the Gloster aeroplane in which they left Heston Aerodrome to fly to Cape Town. The machine is to be used for air survey work in Rhodesia.

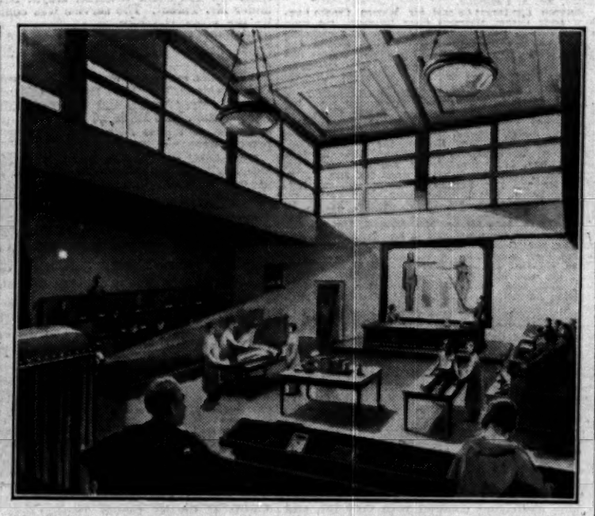


FROM THE AIR.—A view of the Europa from the air as she left Southampton Water, showing her decks and encased funnels. She passed her sister ship, which was returning from New York, a few miles out of Southampton. Though many of the smaller German vessels recently built have been motor-driven, the Europa and Bremen are turbine vessels.

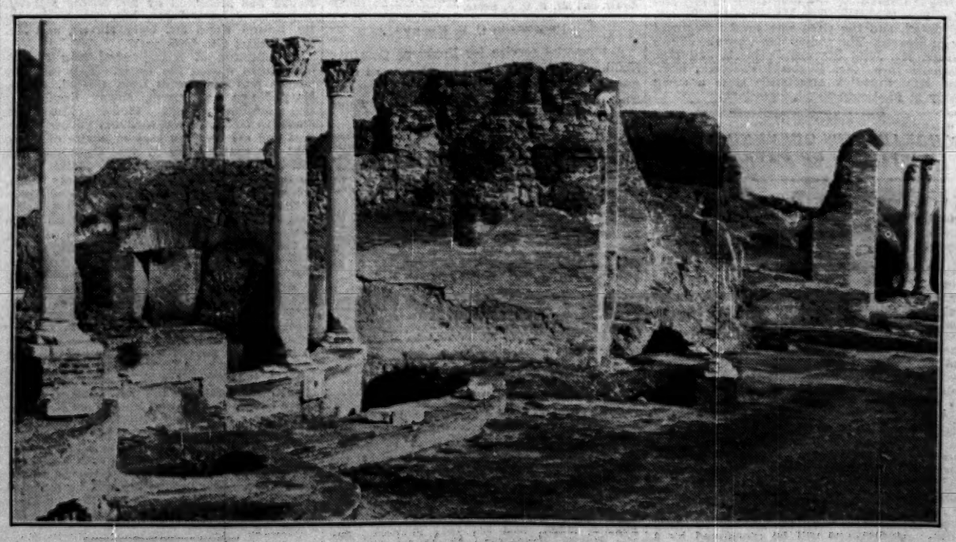


AT SANDOWN PARK.—Taking the first hurdle in the Lammas Selling Hurdle Race at Sandown Park yesterday. The winner was Nosiamas.

MISALLIANCE.—Miss Irene Vanbrugh and Mr. Esme Percy in the revival of Mr. G. B. Shaw's *Misalliance* at the Court Theatre. The play is at present being produced in Warsaw.



THE MANSON CLINICAL THEATRE, as it will appear when completed. It forms part of the extension scheme at the Hospital for Tropical Diseases. An appeal for funds will be made at a banquet at the Mansion House on April 8, the Duke of York presiding. The new clinical theatre is named after Sir Patrick Manson.



DISCOVERIES AT OSTIA.—The development of modern Ostia and recent discoveries of old Ostia are the subject of an article on another page. Above is a photograph of one of the large and richly adorned public baths revealed by recent excavations. Fascist enthusiasm has brought to light many other fine monuments at the old port of Rome.

IS THERE A BETTER TYRE?

"It is true that my tyres have worn well; yet, I often wonder, is there a better tyre—one which, more than any other, will allow me to forget it is on my car?"

THERE are just two main parts to a tyre—body and tread. These two parts must work in unison as your car rolls along. The tread must give long wear and grip the road in safety. Its body structure must be able to stretch and recover beneath the car's weight; absorbing the impact of shocks and bumps. On its ability to do these things depends the life of the tyre. Goodyear Tyres have

THE ALL-WEATHER TREAD AND SUPERTWIST

the new Lancashire made cord of which every Goodyear Tyre is built. It has that extra elasticity, extra vitality, that enables it to stretch and recover, long after other cords have failed. In tests, Supertwist proves, time after time, its ability to outstretch other cords by 60%.

Here, then, is the finest assurance of tyre mileage yet discovered by the tyre industry. Supertwist, combined with the safety and long wear of the *All-Weather Tread*, offers a most convincing answer to the question: "Is there a better tyre?"

Goodyear makes both the Standard *All-Weather Tread* for cars and motor cycles, and the Heavy Duty *All-Weather Tread*, a tyre of unusual strength, specially designed for hard driving and bad road conditions.

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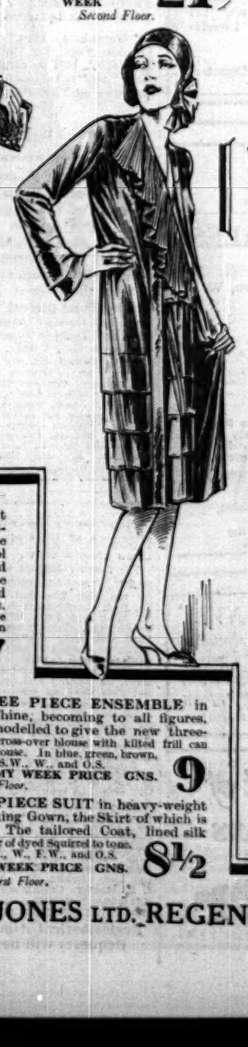
DICKINS & JONES ECONOMY WEEK

BEGINS MONDAY

WITH Easter less than four weeks away, Economy Week presents a wonderful opportunity for completing the Spring Wardrobe at great economies. Just a few selected lines of absolutely new merchandise from every department marked at very special prices for six days only!

FW 39. LIGHT WEIGHT JUMPER of wool rayon. This new Sports Model is of three colourings, arranged in a smart irregular design of spun silk. Sizes 36, 38, and 40. Colours: Pheasant / orange / black, fawn / new orange / nigger, peach / black white, white various colours, lido / scarlet / navy, almond / gold bottle, grey / helio / black, straw / almond bottle.
ECONOMY PRICE WEEK 21/-
Second Floor.



WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

(Above.) EW13. Excellent value is offered in this DELIGHTFUL COAT in the new super-quality wool Georgette, richly trimmed collar of selected soft beige squirrel to tone. Lined crêpe de Chine throughout. Note the slightly semi-fitting line which is so fashionable this season. In mushroom beige, navy, and black. S.W., W., F.W., O.S. ECONOMY WEEK PRICE GNS. 7
Second Floor

Centre.) EW 31. THREE PIECE ENSEMBLE in heavy-weight crêpe de Chine, becoming to all figures. The Coat and Skirt are modelled to give the new three-tiered effect. The long sleeve cross-over blouse with kilted frill can be worn as a tuck-in or over-blouse. In blue, green, brown, beige, grey, and black. Sizes, S.W., W., and O.S.
ECONOMY WEEK PRICE GNS. 9
First Floor.

(Right.) EW 20. TWO-PIECE SUIT in heavy-weight wool georgette with charming Gown, the Skirt of which is finely pleated at sides. The tailored Coat, lined silk throughout, is finished Fur Collar of dyed squirrel to tone. In beige, fawn, and navy. S.W., W., F.W., and O.S.
ECONOMY WEEK PRICE GNS. 8½
First Floor.

DICKINS & JONES LTD. REGENT STREET, W.1

Obituary

COLONEL MALCOLM OF POLTALLOCH

A CRIMEA AND MUTINY VETERAN

Probably the last surviving Sapper officer with both Crimean and Mutiny service was Colonel Edward Donald Malcolm, 16th Laird of Poltalloch, who died there yesterday in his 93rd year. Nearly 76 years have passed since he was commissioned to the Royal Engineers, and they were filled, right up to advanced old age, with public service of varied type. After retirement from the Army he took a keen interest in political work as an upholder of the policy of Tariff Reform; he constantly visited his family estate in Jamaica; and he was a deputy lieutenant for the county of Argyll.

Born on November 13, 1837, he was the third son of John Malcolm of Poltalloch by his wife, Isabella Harriett, daughter of the Hon. John Wingfield Stratford, of Addington Place, Kent. Their eldest son, John Wingfield, sat for many years in Parliament, and was created Lord Malcolm of Poltalloch in 1896. On his death in 1902 the peerage became extinct, and he was succeeded in the Poltalloch estate by his brother Edward, the second son, Leonard Neill, having been killed at Inkerman in 1854. Edward served in Turkey in 1855 to the end of the Crimean War, and was also in the Indian Mutiny. He was twice mentioned in dispatches and received the medal with clasp for the relief of Lucknow. Very soon after he was campaigning in the China War. Here he was selected for a special service—that of obtaining good steam coal from Japan (then a jealously closed land) for the British Navy. The mission was successful, and Malcolm received the thanks of the Naval Commander-in-Chief, Sir James Hope. The next call was to Canada, where he built and completed a chain of three forts to strengthen the defences of Quebec on the south side of the St. Lawrence.

Malcolm returned home to become an instructor at the School of Engineering, Chatham, where he specially studied the new subject of submarine mining defence. From Chatham he was appointed Inspector of Submarine Defences for the War Office. Here his organizing ability was shown, for the service was welded into a whole able at a few hours' notice to defend all the important harbours of the country at a minimum of expense, since the work was done for the most part by volunteers on the spot.

On retiring from the Army, after spending many years as C.R.E. in York, Edinburgh, and elsewhere, he was appointed one of the three Commissioners for rearranging the boundaries of Scotland under the Local Government Act of 1889. He was then appointed Engineer Adviser to the Secretary for Scotland for piers and harbours in the Western Highlands and Islands, and held the post from 1890 to 1893. From 1901 he was Honorary Commandant of the Clyde Submarine Mining Volunteers, R.E. He was made a C.B. in 1881, and after retirement from the Army was awarded a distinguished service pension. He was a county councillor for Argyllshire, and was an active magistrate. Like his father, he was both a good farmer and a good landlord, and had the typical interests of a Highland laird. He did much to maintain the breed and extend in many lands the reputation of the West Highland terrier, the oldest sporting dog known. His keenness as an angler was maintained to advanced age, and he was a lover of literature.

Colonel Malcolm married, on July 17, 1867, Isabella Wyld, daughter of Mr. John Wyld Brown; she died in 1927. Their eldest son is Sir Ian Malcolm, formerly a prominent Unionist M.P., and now British Government Representative on the Suez Canal Board. The second son is Major-General Sir Neill Malcolm, President of the British North Borneo (Chartered) Company. There are three younger sons, all of whom held commissions in the Army before and during the Great War, and two daughters, who both married officers of the Army.

SIR EDWARD BRABROOK

THRIFT AND SOCIAL INSURANCE

Sir Edward Brabrook, who died yesterday at his home, Langham House, Wallington, Surrey, having nearly completed his 91st year, was formerly Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, and an expert on all forms of thrift and social insurance. He was also an antiquary, was deeply interested in anthropology and folklore, and possessed a friendly and sociable nature, delighting in his membership of numerous dining clubs of London.

Born on April 10, 1839, in Cornhill, Edward William Brabrook was not only a representative Victorian, but also, as he prided himself, a true Cockney. He was educated at the school of Mr. William Pinches in Bell-alley, Lombard-street, and among his schoolmates was John Henry Brodribb, later known to fame as Henry Irving. Beginning his career in an insurance office, he was appointed Assistant Registrar of Friendly Societies at the age of 30, and became Chief Registrar in 1891. He retired from office under the age limit in 1904.

In the year of his retirement he was elected president of the Economic Section of the British Association, and in his presidential address on "Thrift" he referred to "that small corner of the great field of economics in which I have been a day labourer so long." He reviewed the origin and growth of friendly societies and their relation to the State, and emphasized the principle laid down by a Committee of the House of Commons in 1825 that the registration of such societies should be optional and not compulsory. He quoted the following dictum from their report:—"Your Committee apprehend that, although the Act of 1793 appears to begin by rendering lawful the institution of friendly societies, there neither was at that time nor is now any law or statute which deprives the King's subjects of the right of associating themselves for mutual support." When that address was delivered, the question of the functions of the State in regard to social insurance was one of animated political discussion and acute political difference. Sir Edward Brabrook observed, "The discussion of the subject of old-age pensions . . . has had a good effect in bringing under the consideration of the friendly societies the practical methods by which they can obtain these pensions for themselves. The impression that some day and somehow the State would provide pensions for everybody, or at least for everybody who is thrifty, has had a bad effect."

The Old Age Pensions Act was passed in 1908, and in November of that year Brabrook read a paper on "Social Insurance" before the Royal Statistical Society; Sir Charles Dilke, then president of the society, being in the chair. He mentioned with approval a proposal made in the House of Lords, but not pressed, to incorporate in the Old Age Pensions Act provisions for insurance which, while granting a free pension at the age of 70 to all persons of 65 and over at the passing of the Act, would require contributions from all those at earlier ages, "and would thus be an assertion and enforcement of the doctrine that the right way to provide for old age is by thrift, self-denial and forethought in youth." He added that "such an enactment would encourage and not destroy the self-reliance and independence which are the best motives for a strenuous industrial life."

In a series of five papers, each dealing with a decennial period, Brabrook chronicled the progress of friendly societies and other provident institutions for the 50 years ending 1914. They were read before the Royal Statistical Society, and appear in its *Journal*, forming a continuous record, with full statistical information, for a period during which the attitude of the State towards social insurance profoundly changed, and a new conception of the responsibility of the community gradually became dominant in practical politics. Through this time of transition Brabrook's ripe experience and sober judgment were of great value, and, although he naturally inclined to what would now be termed "old-fashioned" ideas on the subject of self-help, his advice was eagerly sought by those who were interested in the subject, and was at all times freely given. As a Civil servant steeped in the best traditions of the public service he never allowed his personal opinions to affect the assistance he rendered to all who were entitled to seek it.

Sir Edward Brabrook's interests covered a much wider field than that in which his official position made him a specialist. In 1860 he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and in 1865 he joined the London and Middlesex Archæological Society. Anthropology and folk-lore especially interested him. He was president of the Anthropological Institute in 1895-97, and in 1898 he was elected president of the Anthropological Section of the British Association. In 1901 he was elected a foreign associate of the Society of Anthropology of Paris. He was president of the Folklore Society in 1901-2, and president of the South-Eastern Union of Scientific Societies in 1920-1. He took an active interest in the Royal Society of Literature, and wrote its history. He was a voluminous writer, but his literary work is largely scattered in the proceedings of the various societies with which he was connected. He published three books on subjects related to his official duties—"Provident Societies and Industrial Welfare," 1898; "Institutions for Thrift," 1905; and "Building Societies," 1906. He was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1866, and wrote several treatises on legal subjects.

Official work, scientific research, and literary tastes represented the more serious side of Sir Edward Brabrook's manifold interests. But few men were less inclined to restrict their concern in human affairs to the office or the study. He sought every opportunity of foregathering with those of his fellows whose interests were akin to his own, and he had been a member of the Athenæum Club for more than 40 years. To *Notes and Queries* for April 20, 1922, he contributed a fascinating article on "Some Mid-Victorian Coteries," in which he described some of the numerous dining clubs of which he was for long a valued member. Shortly before his retirement he was created C.B., and on the completion of his official service he received the honour of knighthood. He was twice married; his second wife, who was Miss Flora Maud Withers, died in 1925. He leaves two sons and five daughters.

The funeral will be at Norwood Cemetery, at noon to-morrow, after service at Christ Church, Wallington, at 11 o'clock.

DR. J. W. ROBERTSON

THE TRIPOD OF GOOD FARMING

Our Ottawa Correspondent telegraphs that Dr. J. W. Robertson, C.M.G., died there on Wednesday night at the age of 72. He was a pioneer of improved agricultural education in Canada, for which the whole Dominion owes him a great debt of gratitude, and he rendered valuable service in food production and for the Red Cross during the War. The basis of his teaching was what he called the tripod of good farming:—(1) Sowing selected seed on prepared soil; (2) protection of crops against insects and plant diseases; (3) proper rotation of crops.

Born at Dunlop, in Ayrshire, on November 2, 1857, James Wilson Robertson was the son of a farmer. He began his career as a clerk in Glasgow, but when he was 18 his father emigrated to Canada with his family and took up a farm near London, Ontario, in the centre of a rich agricultural district. While helping his father to export produce to Britain, young Robertson perceived that Canadian butter and cheese, which were then mostly below medium quality, must be improved. Accordingly he took service at a factory in Ontario, where he learnt how to make the best export cheese. Before long he was placed in control, and was soon looking after eight factories for joint stock companies of farmers and turning out products of first-rate quality. But he wanted his neighbours to benefit by his methods, and so he began also to teach, holding evening classes for dairymen who were not doing well, and showing them the advantages of cleanliness, the use of the thermometer, milk tests, and so on. They listened to him because he was a practical man and knew their difficulties.

Steadily his reputation as an expert spread, and in 1886 the Ontario Government invited him to become professor of dairying at the Guelph Agricultural College. He held the chair for four years, being also for most of the time lecturer on dairy husbandry at Cornell University. His chief work at the college was to extend the system of itinerant lecturers to farmers' institutes and to help in organizing travelling dairies. He often accompanied Canadian consignments to Britain, where he inspected the products of other countries and learned how the Canadian exports could be improved. Largely owing to his missionary work, backed by the Dominion Treasury, the dairy exports rose from $9,700,000 in 1890 to $25,000,000 in 1900.

In 1899 Robertson began to interest the young people, offering prizes to girls and boys for the largest heads of wheat and oats from their fathers' farms. In this he was helped by the late Sir William Macdonald, of Montreal; the yield of spring wheat was greatly increased; and a seed growers' association was formed, with Robertson as president. Robertson saw also that the primary schools in country districts were too bookish, and on his advice Macdonald founded manual training centres, which spread all over the Dominion. Robertson and his friend showed the local authorities how country schools could be consolidated and expert teaching provided in handicraft, gardening, household science, sewing, and cooking. To meet the demand for trained teachers Macdonald provided two large buildings at the Guelph College, and later founded the Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, on the Ottawa River, of which he appointed Robertson principal. This post Robertson held from 1905 to 1909, and under him the college, with its farms, orchards, experimental plots, and poultry runs, provided a thorough training for teachers in rural schools in the theory and practice of agriculture, and in household science.

In 1890 Robertson was appointed the first Dairy Commissioner for the whole Dominion, and from 1895 to 1904 he was first Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying for the Dominion at Ottawa. In 1910 he was made chairman of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, and chairman of the committee on lands of the Commission of Conservation. When a provisional committee was set up in 1897 to found the Victorian Order of Nurses in Canada, he was its hon. secretary, and was appointed one of the governors of the Order in 1902. From 1909 to 1917 he was president of the Dominion Educational Association. In 1919 he was appointed Chief Commissioner of Canadian Boy Scouts, and in 1920 chairman of the Executive of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

During the War he was director of the production of crops for Eastern Canada on the Canada Food Board, and chairman of the Dominion Executive Committee of the Agricultural Relief of Allies Fund. After the War he attended the Versailles Conference as representing the Canadian Department of Agriculture, and as Canadian director of food supplies. He was the author of "Conservation of Life in Rural Districts," 1911. He received many honorary degrees—LL.D. from McGill, Queen's University, Kingston, Toronto University, the University of New Brunswick, D.Sc. from Iowa, and D.C.L. from Bishop's College, Quebec. He was made C.M.G. in 1905. He married, in 1896, Jennie, daughter of Mr. John Mather, of Ottawa; she survives him with one daughter.

SIR HENRY LEFROY

Our Perth, Western Australia, Correspondent telegraphs announcing the death of the Hon. Sir Henry Lefroy, formerly Agent-General for Western Australia, a few days before the end of his 75th year.

Henry Bruce Lefroy was born at Perth on March 24, 1854, the eldest son of the Hon. Anthony O'Grady Lefroy, C.M.G., who was for 24 years Colonial Treasurer of Western Australia. He came to England to go to Rugby School, and returned to Western Australia, where he became a squatter. After serving an apprenticeship in local administration, he entered the Legislative Assembly in 1892 and sat till 1901, and again from 1911 to 1921. In 1895-97 he was a member of the Federal Council of Australasia. He was Minister of Education in 1897-98, and Minister of Mines from 1898 to 1901. He was then appointed Agent-General in London, and held the post till 1904. From 1916 to 1919 he was Premier of Western Australia, and Minister for Lands and Agriculture. Sir Henry Lefroy—he was created C.M.G. in 1903, and advanced to the K.C.M.G. in 1919—was twice married, and had five sons and one daughter.

COMMANDER SMITH-WRIGHT

Commander John Harold Smith-Wright, R.N., retired, died on March 19 at Wendover, Bucks. He entered the Britannia in January, 1896, and served as midshipman in 1898-1901 in the battleship Cæsar in the Mediterranean. He then passed for sub-lieutenant with a first-class certificate in seamanship, and in 1902 became second-in-command of the destroyer Desperate. After promotion to lieutenant in December, 1903, his ships included the cruiser Eclipse, when employed in the training of cadets at Bermuda. He later qualified in signal duties, and was Flag Lieutenant to Admirals Sir Richard Peirse, Commander-in-Chief, East Indies; and Sir Charles Coke, Senior Officer at Queenstown. In October, 1914, he became Flag Lieutenant-Commander to Rear-Admiral H. L. Tottenham, in the Sutlej and the Minotaur, in the North Sea; but from December, 1915, until after the Armistice he was in charge of the Signal School at Chatham, and was granted acting rank as Commander. From February, 1919, he was Inspecting Officer of Coastguard at Swanage, until August, 1920, after which he retired; and from August 18, 1922, he was granted the rank of Commander on the retired list.

The funeral will take place at Wendover Parish Church to-day at 3 p.m.

CAROLINE LADY HAWARDEN

Mr. S. P. Waddington writes:—

May I amplify your obituary notice of Caroline Viscountess Hawarden by adding the fact that she was a musical composer of distinction? She always loved music as a pursuit, and gradually, working with care and enthusiasm, acquainted herself with the theoretical groundwork of the art, and evolved a charming, unpretentious, entirely sincere style of her own. As long ago as 1900 she published her really fine song "Magdalen," which, by the way, was first sung by Mr. Plunket Greene. After that she wrote and published four remarkably interesting and characteristic volumes of songs entitled "The Little People," with words by Nancy Maude; an Irish suite for pianoforte; a suite in *Modo Antico*, two volumes of "Passetemps," and a suite entitled "Répertoire d'une Dansense," all for pianoforte; and a volume of nine songs to words by Ellen Bosanquet and L. V. Holdsworth. She never tried to strain her talent beyond its proper expression, and her music is informed with a spontaneity, grace, and definite individuality which combine to give her a distinct place of her own in the literature of music.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CHRISTIAN UNITY

A "world-wide appeal" is being issued by the World's Evangelical Alliance in the form of a "call to prayer for the reunion of the separated members of the Church which is the Body of Christ, in all lands." Clergy and ministers are requested to read the appeal from their pulpits on Sunday, June 8, and to make it the subject of special prayers on that day. The appeal states:—

"Out of the world's difficulties and distress rises a cry for fellowship. The deep wounds of War cannot be healed without peace. Peace cannot come through treaties and covenants alone; it can only come through a new spirit of fellowship between all nations and all classes. All who are Christians know that the one supreme source and centre of human fellowship is the Lord Jesus Christ. He came—He still is in the midst of us—to make all men brothers under the one Fatherhood of God. The world must follow Christ before it can find peace. He has given to His Church the trust of bearing witness before the world that He is its God-sent Saviour. Never was this witness more needed than at the present time in the world's history. Never, therefore, was the call more clear to His Church to arise and give it. He Himself has told us the one prevailing evidence of its truth—the unity of His own disciples. 'That they all may be one, that the world may believe that Thou hast sent Me.'

"But alas, the Church is divided. Its unity is broken. Its divisions belie its witness to the truth, which alone can save the world. . . . Moved by the world's need as well as by the honour of their Lord and of His Kingdom, Christians everywhere are seeking now as never before to cement their unity in Christ, and to manifest it to the world. A great desire is stirring the heart of Christendom, 'A great wind is blowing over the whole earth.' It is the Breath of the Spirit of God!

"He seems to be bringing us now to a time when great ventures must either be made or refused in the cause of Christian Unity. The stage of desire for unity is passing into the stage of definite movements towards it. But the stage of movement towards union not only arouses great hopes, it also brings great difficulties. It compels men to face seriously and deliberately the differences which stand in the way. Within these differences are great principles. Behind them are great traditions. Around them are manifold prejudices. The prejudices must be conquered; the traditions must be reconsidered; but many of the principles must be preserved, for in them are truths which are needed for the full life of the whole Church. It is here that we stand in strong and special need of the help of the Holy Spirit Who is within the Church to guide into all Truth. He who is the Spirit of Truth is also the Spirit of Unity. . . .

"Believing that a time has come, both of hope and of crisis, we send forth this Call to Prayer. We ask our fellow Christians everywhere to join together on Whit-Sunday in earnest entreaty to God the Holy Spirit that He will 'raise up His power and come among us and with great might succour us' that the Church of Christ universally may blaze anew with the fire of the Holy Spirit, and rise above controversy to intensive and united presentation of the Gospel of Christ as the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth."

UNION IN SOUTH INDIA

In a leading article on the decisions of the General Council of the Church of India, Burma, and Ceylon in regard to the scheme for union in South India the *Guardian* observes:—"It is not always quite clear which points are requirements and which suggestions; nor does it greatly matter, since the whole document is not final. It is drawn up for presentation to the Lambeth Conference. That body will scan it closely. So, no doubt, will the authorities of the other uniting Churches. But broadly it may be said with some confidence that nothing has been done to make further progress impossible. The Indian Council has made it clear that it hopes for further progress when so great a unanimity has already been gained. The South Indian Scheme has definitely moved forward an important stage."

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The Ven. A. L. Kenny, who has been Archdeacon of Rockhampton, Queensland, since 1927, has accepted the office of the vicarage of Bowerchalke, near Salisbury. Archdeacon Kenny has worked in the Rockhampton Diocese since 1901.

The Rev. E. A. Squire has been appointed to the united benefice of Eastleach with Southrop—patrons, *pro hac vice*, Wadham College.

The Rev. A. C. Wellyer, curate of Temple, otherwise Holy Cross, Bristol, has accepted the offer of the benefice of St. Silas, V., Bristol—patrons, the Bristol Trustees.

The Chaplain-General to the Forces, Dr. A. C. E. Jarvis, will speak at the annual festival of the Exeter Diocesan Mission, which is to be held at Plymouth on May 21 and at Exeter on May 23.

The Corporation of the City of London are about to appoint to the vacant benefice of St. Peter's, Bethnal Green. Forms and particulars can be obtained from the Town Clerk, Guildhall, E.C. Applications will be received by him up to noon on April 5.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

ESTATE OF LADY KATHLEEN BRABAZON

Lady Kathleen Harriet Brabazon, of Eaton-square, S.W., only daughter of the 11th Earl of Meath, died on February 15, leaving estate of the value of £33,619, with net personalty £32,985. She gives:—

£200 to A. W. Pugh, butler, and £100 each to Louisa Gosden, cook, and Mrs. Roberts, housemaid.

The Princess Lydia Soumbatoff, of Redcliffe-square, S.W., who died on January 14, wife of Prince Michael Soumbatoff, left unsettled property in England of the gross value of £1,938, with net personalty £1,198.

EXPLORER'S ESTATE

Mr. John Hornby, of Parkfield, Nantwich, Cheshire, one of the exploring party who left their lives some two and a-half years ago in North Canada, and who is now officially stated to have died "on the 16th April, 1927, on the bank of the Thelon River, Mackenzie, in Canada," intestate and a bachelor, left estate which has now been sworn as of the value of £2,930 in net personalty. He was a son of the late Mr. A. N. Hornby, the well-known cricketer, and his mother, Mrs. Ada Sarah Hornby, survived him and was the only person entitled in the administration of the property, but she has since died without taking out letters of administration thereof. Letters of administration of the property have been granted to her executors, Captain A. H. Hornby, of Nettleville, Killinardrish, Co. Cork, and the Rev. J. H. Armitstead, of The Vicarage, Sandbach, Cheshire.

Mr. Robert William Moffrey, of Thurleigh-road, Balham, S.W., at one time head of the Stationery Office, a Freeman of the City of London, who died on February 16, aged 84, left estate of the gross value of £10,705, with net personalty £9,914.

Mrs. Dora Nesbitt, of Hollow Meadow, Chagford, Devon, and of Emperor's-gate, South Kensington, S.W., wife of T. M. M. Nesbitt, who died on February 2, left estate of the gross value of £31,611, with net personalty £31,368. Subject to life interests and to various bequests, she leaves:—

The ultimate residue, being the bulk of the estate, between the Waifs and Strays Society, Kensington, and the London Female Guardian Society, Stoke Newington.

Mr. Robert Lloyd Gibson, of The Chase, Whitehall-road, Rhos-on-Sea, Denbighshire, who died on January 3, left estate of the gross value of £18,028, with net personalty £15,019. He left:—

£500 to the Colwyn Bay and West Denbighshire Hospital, in memory of his late wife, Amy Gibson.

Mr. John McWatters, of Five Beeches, Annadale-avenue, Belfast, a director of Messrs. McWaters and Co., Limited, bakers, &c., a horse breeder, who died on January 6, intestate and a widower, left estate in England and Northern Ireland valued for probate at £104,162.

Mrs. Clara Elizabeth Gilchrist, of Queen's-gate, S.W., widow of W. O. Gilchrist, died on January 24, leaving £75,031, with net personalty £62,487. She left:—

£750 each to her maid, Balls, her butler, Simpson, and her housemaid, Stedman; £400 to her cook, Mrs. Judson; and £300 to Tully, chauffeur.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
Congreve, Mrs. Augusta Mary (77), of Hazelgarth, Grove-road, Sandown, Isle of Wight (net personalty £17,586)	£17,623
Daly, Mr. Herbert James, of Glencarraig, Delgany, Co. Wicklow, Irish Free State (personal estate in England)	16,002
Davis, Mrs. Clara Miriam (81), of Weston Park House, Bath, widow of Colonel T. A. Davis, R.A. (net personalty £24,006)	27,391
Day, the Rev. James, of The Rectory, Everleigh, Wilts (net personalty £11,719)	12,184
Doggall, Mr. Charles Shirra, of The Inchcure, Stirling, formerly headmaster of Dollar Academy (personal estate)	6,608
Eason, Mr. Joseph Edward (56), of Frederick-street, Oldham, director and salesman of the Honeywell Mill, Idham (net personalty £3,761)	3,816
Edwards, Mr. Arthur Langley (42), of Honor Oak-road, Forest Hill, S.E., for some years fiction editor of the *Daily Mail*, *Evening News*, and *Weekly Dispatch* (net personalty £75)	219
Evans, Mr. Daniel Martin Baden, of Curwen-street, Gwaunesgurwen, Glam., medical practitioner (net personalty £1,959)	2,017
Gurney, Miss Louisa (66), of Chez Nous, Headstone-lane, Pinner (net personalty £11,883)	12,474
Harris, Mr. William Charles (85), of Tayside, Mill Park, Hornchurch, Essex, a director of Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Limited, manufacturing chemists, of East Ham, E. (net personalty £5,362)	6,211
Harrison, Mr. Percy Grove (60), of Belsize-avenue, Hampstead, Consul-General for Costa Rica	7,638
Hilds, Mr. James Bedborough, of Burcilly, Bute-road, Wallington, Surrey, a member of the Stock Exchange (net personalty £2,505)	2,544
Holberton, Mrs. Emily Gertrude (83), of Lonsdale-road, Oxford, widow of E. R. Holberton (net personalty £3,444)	3,670
Lloyd, Colonel Charles, C.B.E., T.D. (62), of Rosslare, Tyrone-road, Thorpe Bay, Essex, chartered secretary (net personalty £6,706)	6,780
Lousdale, Mr. Sidney James (43), of Ashby Farm, Ducks Hill, Northwood, chemist and druggist (net personalty £1,379)	6,595
Mathon, Mr. John (77), of Hillcrest Lodge, Hythe, and of Messrs. Fincham, Matson and Potts, tea merchants, Mincing-lane (net personalty £6,257)	7,145
Mellor, the Rev. Frederick (80), of Arrow-lane, Eardisland (net personalty £7,002)	7,105
Morrell, Mrs. Anne Phear (79), of Lyndhurst-road, Hove, widow of Major H. Morrell (net personalty £4,726)	6,171
Orton, Mr. Charles (84), of The Nursing Home, Lemsford-road, St. Albans, formerly a tailor (net personalty £8,167)	8,252
Pobjman, Miss Margaret Wilhelmina, of Grove Hill, Tunbridge Wells (net personalty £25,306)	25,390
Smith, Mrs. Elim, of Red Hill, Stourbridge, Worcs (net personalty £14,587)	15,754
Smith, Mr. Harold Fisher, of Clifton-hill, St. John's Wood, N.W. (net personalty £12,291)	13,420
Tuckley, Mr. George (88), of Kettering-road, Northampton, retired tailor (net personalty £3,307)	16,475
Wills, Mr. James Gregory (54), of Victoria-street, Westminster, and Oakhurst, Tower Hill, Dorking, public works contractor (net personalty £54,795)	57,458
Wilson, Miss Mary Lucia, of Ondon-gardens, Kensington, S.W. (net personalty £8,173)	8,360
Wylie, Mr. James Walker, of Kinnoull-street, Perth, and of Sidlinbank, Glasgow-road, Perth, solicitor, a director and for some years secretary of the Perthshire Agricultural Society (personal estate)	3,424

LYNDHURST-ROAD CHURCH

DR. HORTON'S SUCCESSOR INDUCTED

Dr. Horton, whose resignation of the pastorate of Lyndhurst-road Congregational Church, Hampstead, takes effect this month, was present last night at the induction service of his successor, Dr. John Short, of Bathgate. Thanksgiving services were held on February 20 and 21 in connexion with Dr. Horton's 50th anniversary, and a presentation was made to him on behalf of the church of a sum approaching £9,000.

The Moderator, the Rev. W. L. Lee, who presided last night, welcomed Dr. Short on behalf of the 250 Congregational Churches in the London area, and Dr. T. Hywel Hughes, of Edinburgh, put the inductory questions in the Scottish manner.

Dr. Horton also welcomed Dr. Short, who gave an address after the induction.

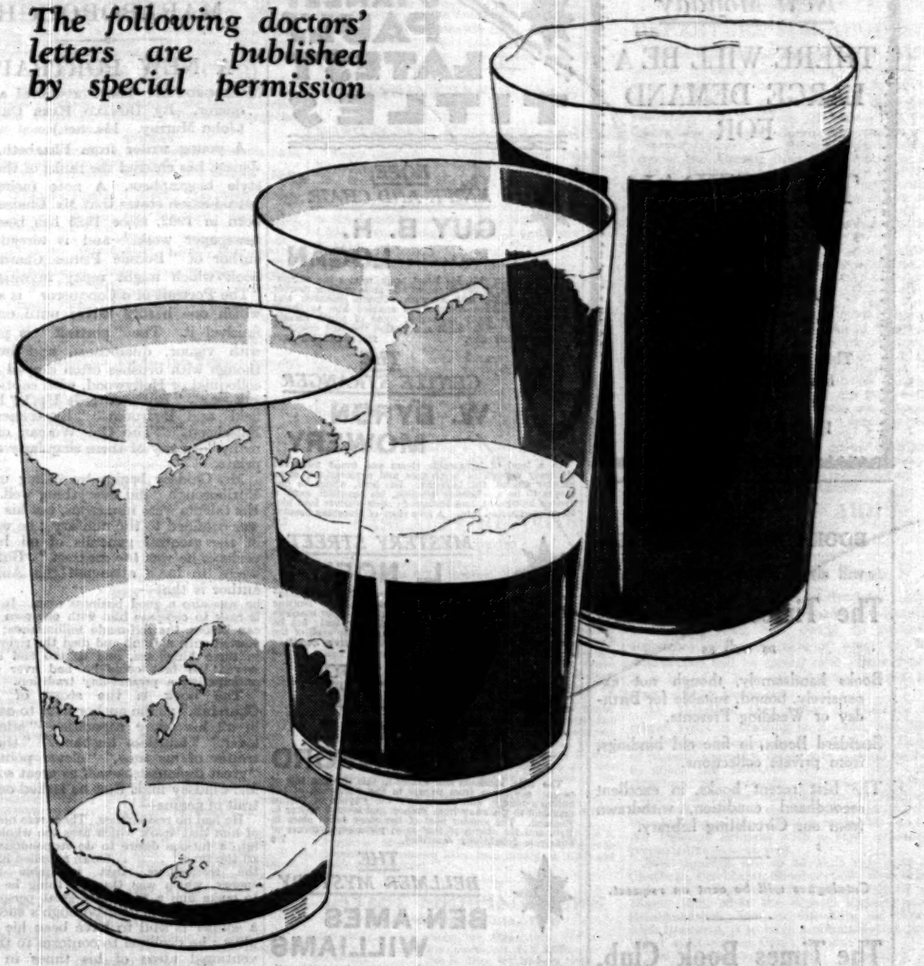
PRINCIPAL OF CULHAM COLLEGE

The Rev. Alfred Guillaume has been appointed Principal of Culham Training College, and will begin his duties there after Easter. For the last 10 years he has been Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Languages in the University of Durham, and is known also as co-editor, with Bishop Gore and Dr. Goudie, the Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford, of "A New Commentary on Holy Scripture," which was published in 1928. He entered Wadham College, Oxford, as Hody Hebrew Exhibitioner and graduated B.A. in 1913 with First Class Honours in Oriental Languages, after gaining University Scholarships in Hebrew, Syriac, and Greek. He was ordained in 1919 by Bishop Burge, and lectured at Cuddesdon College and King's College, London. During his 10 years in Durham he has done work for the British Legion, served on the Estates Committee of the Durham Colleges, and has been rector of a small parish in the city of Durham. For the last year he has been Censor of University College, Durham.

MR. LANSBURY ON DANCING IN THE PARKS

Mr. Lansbury, First Commissioner of Works, addressing a London Cooperative Society rally at the Central Hall, Westminster, last night, said that he hoped the cooperative movement would give entertainments and dances in the parks on the grass. "Our ancestors gave Morris dances in the open. We are asked to believe that the climate has so changed that we cannot do it now; but you can if you will." He added that more shelters were needed in the parks, and invited the movement to make a contribution.

The following doctors' letters are published by special permission



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Richard Laverton returns to London to enjoy the fruits of fifteen years of labour. Drifting into a set of youthful killers, he experiences sheer boredom at the futility of the life of pleasure they lead; but he cannot escape, for he has fallen beneath the spell of the dancing eyes and lithe dancing form of Sylvia Stratton. A breathless mystery story. 7/6

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The title, incidents and letters in this thrilling tale of escape are taken from papers in the possession of the author's family, and relate how the Parson of Dieppe managed to get away from France and to seek shelter in England. The greater part of the story takes place in Rye, and the charm of that most picturesque corner of Sussex is delightfully described. 7/6

THE BELLMER MYSTERY

BEN AMES WILLIAMS

The murder of a supposed gangster takes a dramatic twist when the identity of the murdered man is afterwards discovered to be that of Bellmer, a well-known newspaper proprietor.

It was nothing to do with the gangsters, but was an astute "frame-up"—but, as the old Inspector says, "there is a kind of luck that runs against murderers." 7/6

PIRATE'S FACE

NORVAL RICHARDSON

Lorianne's father, Burns, is given a year to live, and wishes to leave his daughter well provided for. He marries her off to Meredith Slayde, promising him a large sum of money to enable him to support a wife. In a supreme effort to leave Lorianne a fortune he stakes his all, loses everything, and dies.

Meredith now has to earn his living, and, although she does not really love her husband, Lorianne goes to Chile with him. (*Ready Friday next.*) 7/6

THE MAN

WILL SCOTT

Certainly Scotland Yard had not encountered in recent years a criminal who wears evening clothes and a black silk mask. There is an astounding crime, so unusual that not only is there no trace of the criminal, but the very nature of the crime is a puzzle. . . . Bush, of course, there is Dibber. Amusing as ever, suave, amiable, this unbelievably astute and incredibly bored fellow wanders nonchalantly into the complications, and solves the mystery. (*Ready March 28th.*) 7/6

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"A mystery that holds both chills and chuckles."—*D. Mirror.* "An energetic and entertaining story."—*Times Lit. Sup.* "A dramatic story of a novel kind."—*Sunday Express.*

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The Week-end Review 229, Strand, W.C.2

Books of the Week

MARLBOROUGH

A NEW PORTRAIT

MARLBOROUGH: The Portrait of a Conqueror. By DONALD BARR CHIDSEY. (John Murray. 15s. net.)

A young writer from Elizabeth, New Jersey, has entered the ranks of the new-style biographers. A note facing the Introduction states that Mr. Chidsey was born in 1902, since 1920 has been "in newspaper work," and is already the author of "Bonnie Prince Charlie"—a book which might repay investigation. "The Portrait of a Conqueror" is a work which one hardly leaves until one has finished it. The "portrait" is painted with vigour, quaintness, and humour, though with brushes often dipped in the colloquial of Hollywood, with captions to suit—*e.g.*, "Buttered Side Up," "Battlefield and Bedroom," "Experiments in Falsehood," "The Old Woman of Germany"—many of them singularly appropriate.

Mr. Chidsey begins by telling us that Marlborough "did everything well. . . . His talents were numerous, but his genius was confined to the military; he was one of the greatest generals of all history, perhaps he was *the* greatest." But what seems to have attracted the American author is that—

he was also a good business man. In this it is easy to compare him with our own American heroes, the self-made millionaires; for he started with nothing and died the richest man in three kingdoms, and to the end he preserved the first coins he had ever earned, anticipating a present-day tradition.

The book is the story of "Jack Churchill," as the author likes to call him, in all his many capacities—"admirable lover," "faultless husband," "the best traitor of his time," "clever politician," "great diplomat as well as great soldier." Mr. Chidsey finds that he lacked only one trait of genius—

He had no restlessness. There was not inside of him that spark which fires the whole frame into a furious desire to do stupendous things all the time. . . . Sarah supplied him with the restlessness, that insatiable nervous energy, which was the one thing he needed to make him a supremely great person.

The secret of Marlborough's success as a soldier is said to have been his originality; he declined to conform to the conventional ideas of his times in many matters besides refusing to have a winter close season. He had an uncanny gift of correctly guessing what his enemies would do, and, further, leading them on to commit themselves to a course which was to his advantage. He himself rarely made a move without having his next in view. Ramillies is considered his greatest victory, Oudenarde the most technically perfect, Blenheim the most audacious. The final scene at Blenheim may serve as a specimen of Mr. Chidsey's battle style:

They [the French squadrons] were bottled, and Cutts was the cork. Tallard himself was in that bottle. He was very near-sighted, this Tallard, but even he could see that something extraordinary was happening—something not in the textbooks at all. Prince Eugène, that dashing fellow, was battering Marsin and the Bavarian without mercy, charging again and again. Marsin had begged for reënforcements (*sic*), and Tallard had gone into the village to fetch them. Now Tallard found that he could not get out again. Neither could any of his men. . . . The Allies walked around the place, neatly tucked in the corners, wrapped it up, and delivered it to smiling Jack Churchill as though it had been a bundle.

There are plenty of phrases which remain in the memory: Churchill himself "blue-eyed" (elsewhere, "eyes all innocence and profound sincerity"), "who looked like an overfed angel"; Monmouth, "prodded by his mistress and friends, fumbling with plans for an invasion of Great Britain." Of Charles II. it is said: "He was a gentleman and a great king, and has been sadly misunderstood by posterity." Mr. Chidsey defends his hero's methods of amassing a vast fortune and his duplicity by pleading that they were the fashion of the times; that he might as well be accused of using "candles instead of electric bulbs"; and that the charges would never have been brought except for political reasons. There are no maps—they are hardly required in such a word-picture book—but there are portraits and an excellent index.

MR. BIRRELL'S ESSAYS

ET CETERA. A Collection, Etc. By AUGUSTINE BIRRELL. (Chatto and Windus. 7s. 6d. net.)

What could be more agreeable to lovers of the light essay than the news that Mr. Augustine Birrell has not yet, even at his advanced age—"Born in 1850, it would be idle for me to pretend to be anything else but a Mid-Victorian, a contemporary of the Prince Consort's statue in South Kensington"—exhausted all his store of *obiter dicta.* He may modestly call the fruits of his latest gleaning "Et Cetera," as though they were trifles not worth naming; but they are golden trifles, set off with the old glancing wit.

The 18th century appears to have been the field of Mr. Birrell's closest study in recent years, for nearly half of these papers deal with Augustan figures. In "Boswell Disrobed!" we have Mr. Birrell's views on the "Boswellian Revelation" afforded by the recent private publication of Boswell's papers, leading to a characteristic conclusion:—

It is not within most men's powers to be either Heroes or Poets, but it is very easy to be a Hypocrite, and Boswell most emphatically was not a Hypocrite; and may therefore take up his unrobed position in our Gallery of Notabilities without any feeling that he is intruding himself upon the company of his Betters.

Besides this study in the biography of the arch-biographer we have studies of Samuel Richardson as a polite letter-writer, of the engaging Anglo-Indian scallywag Edward Hickey, and of a whole group of 18th-century divines, including George Whitefield, "Dr. Codex" (Edmund Gibson, Bishop of London, author of the *Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani*), Dr. Doddridge, the celebrated Nonconformist hymn-writer, and some lesser-known clergymen and churchwardens of the epoch, Woodforde the diarist among them. These ecclesiastical studies, to which are to be added admirable articles on Wyclif and on Bunyan, culminate in "A Church Unchurched," provoked by the Parliamentary rejection of the Revised Prayer-book, rather a startling pronouncement from this quarter, until we remember Mr. Birrell's attachment to the Nonconformist ideal of ecclesiastical independence. He has always taken a keen interest in Church affairs, even if it sometimes seems the impish interest that might be taken by one of the laughing figures on a cathedral gargoyle peeping at the solemnities of the interior.

In these, as in other essays, the reader may be assured of many authentic "Birrellisms," such as the description of Macaulay, "There he is, and there he will remain, blocking up the landscape, and at the same time adorning it," or the remark that Wordsworth's "prose (when not embedded in his poetry) is always superbly excellent"—et cetera, we must add, to send the reader to the book.

THE WOMAN OF ANDROS

MR. THORNTON WILDER'S CLASSICAL ROMANCE

THE WOMAN OF ANDROS. By THORNTON WILDER. (Longmans, Green and Co. 6s.)

The author of "The Bridge of San Luis Rey" still turns the same tender and wistful eye on individual human destinies as he did at the time when that famous structure fell. If he does not show the same admirable invention in unifying the fates of his various characters by making them converge along isolated lines to a single annihilating catastrophe, there is the less need of it, because his characters start by being more closely implicated with one another in a peculiar little world of their own.

It is the world of Greco-Roman comedy, with its stock figures of young bloods, grave fathers, marriageable daughters, and distracting courtesans. His originality lies in infusing into this limited society, whose persons as the puppets of comedy had been necessarily exposed to a mirth that may at times seem heartless, soul, feeling, pathos; and the special persons whom he chooses for this experiment are those of the play of Terence which bears the same name as his book. There is a danger in this procedure, owing to the glovelike fit of form and matter in an ancient work of art, lest the composer may halt between a partial and a thorough reconstruction of the framework exclusively appropriate to the subject for which it was made. This danger Mr. Thornton Wilder does not wholly avoid. Terence provided him with a bait for his young hero Pamphilus, in the person of Glycerium, a winsome courtesan, who draws him away from Philumena, his intended wife, according to the arrangement of their respective fathers, Simo and Chremes. But Pamphilus, in Mr. Wilder's scheme, is to be an exceptionally endowed young man, deeply exercised about the proper conduct of his life, and quite unlike the light-hearted stripling of Terence; and for such a hero Glycerium, pretty creature as she is, was not a worthy object. Hence Mr. Wilder falls back on her elder sister, Chrysis, the woman of Andros, a person whom Terence had employed to set his story going, but had wisely got out of the way at the beginning, leaving his less weighty intrigue to turn upon the simple claims of Glycerium and Philumena. As developed by Mr. Wilder, Chrysis brings into the retired island of Brynos, where the scene is laid, a breath of the great world, the luxury and literature of Alexandria, and a touching sense of the vacuity of life.

She captivates Pamphilus, much to the chagrin of his prospective father-in-law Chremes. Nevertheless it is with Glycerium that Mr. Wilder, clinging to Terence, allows his hero to become irretrievably involved, so that the ultimate question is whether Pamphilus shall wound his conscience by deserting the pregnant girl or outrage his mother and the islanders by receiving her into his home.

There is surely some fluctuation of purpose in transferring our attention from the mature woman of 35 to her baby sister of 15. But this fault, to which the convenient term "want of unity" may permissibly be applied, we readily forgive in consideration of Mr. Wilder's loving sympathy with the waifs and strays of humanity, and the warm but delicate colouring of his English style. Up here in the North, at any rate, we have never denied ourselves the enjoyment of particular beauties by too rigid insistence on that soundness of form which, together with soundness of matter, is said to constitute a classic. And by particular beauties both of sentiment and scenery, as well as by graphic vignettes of some minor characters, the reader of this short novel will be richly rewarded.

SHORTER NOTICES

Those who were members of the British Salonika Force will find much to interest them in Father Henry C. Day's MACEDONIAN MEMORIES (Heath Cranton, 7s. 6d. net), to which Field-Marshal Sir George Milne has written a preface. Father Day was in Macedonia from March, 1916, to the spring of 1918, and was attached in turn to the 7th Mounted and 78th Infantry Brigades. He travelled much on the British part of the front, and went "over the top" with the 7th Royal Berkshires in the Doiran offensive of May, 1917; he was always in close personal touch with the men, and he describes the lighter side of war, as waged in Macedonia, with cheerfulness and the sadder scenes with the sympathy that came from sharing hardships and danger with his fellows. The book is illustrated by sketch maps and by line-drawings by Mr. Fred A. Farell.

The JOURNAL OF MAARTEN HARPERTSZOON TROMP has been translated and edited by Mr. C. R. Boxer (Cambridge University Press, 21s. net). The value of the journal is enhanced by a study of the sources of the Dutch campaign of 1639 and an account of Tromp's actions. The 17th century was the greatest in Holland's naval history, and a knowledge of England's redoubtable enemy's is necessary to an understanding of the history of our own maritime wars under the Stuarts.

Mr. Walter B. Pitkin and Mr. William M. Marston, in a desire to be useful to story-writers, directors, and producers, describe "a new art" in THE ART OF SOUND PICTURES (Appleton, 10s. 6d. net). The writers are enthusiasts. "The first period of panic and confusion is over," they say; "talkies are no mere freak, doomed to pass." The talkies, they declare, "are the only art that would attract Leonardo da Vinci were he alive to-day." Apart from this enthusiasm, the authors go deeply into their examination of the technique of the "talkies."

Mr. W. C. Phillips, late Chief Shipwright, R.N., one of the twelve survivors of the Hampshire, has written a booklet of 56 pages, THE LOSS OF H.M.S. HAMPSHIRE AND THE DEATH OF LORD KITCHENER (Hepworth and Co., 1s. 6d. net). It is a simple and moving narrative of the catastrophe of June 5, 1916, all the more effective for its restrained writing. Mr. Phillips saw nothing of Lord Kitchener during those last dreadful moments. "As I was mounting the hatchway ladder," he says, "I heard our gunnery officer, Lieutenant Matthews, whom I recognized by his voice, shout in clear tones, 'Make way for Lord Kitchener,' and I gather from that that the great soldier reached the upper deck, although I did not see him come up." Mr. Phillips writes a simple, straightforward account of the terrible ordeal of the men on the raft that he succeeded in reaching, how they dropped off one by one from cold and exposure, and of his final rescue by Marines and kindly Scottish farmers on that barren rocky coast. Sir George Arthur writes a foreword to this little book.

SOME NEW BOOKS

THE LIFE OF ELEONORA DUSE. By E. A. Rheinhardt. (Martin Secker. 10s. 6d. n.)

THE JOURNAL OF MAARTEN HARPERTSZOON TROMP. Translated by C. R. Boxer. (Cambridge University Press. 21s. n.)

SELECTED ESSAYS OF J. B. BURY. Edited by Harold Temperley. (Cambridge University Press. 12s. 6d. n.)

ET CETERA. By Augustine Birrell. (Chatto and Windus. 7s. 6d. n.)

FRANCE. By André Siegfried. (Milford. 9s. n.)

CALIBAN IN GRUB STREET. By Ronald A. Knox. (Sheed and Ward. 7s. 6d. n.)

ARTISTS IN STRING. By Kathleen Haddon. (Methuen. 6s. n.)

WELSH FOLKLORE AND FOLK CUSTOMS. By T. Gwynn Jones. (Methuen. 7s. 6d. n.)

FICTION

THE WOMAN OF ANDROS. By Thornton Wilder. (Longmans. 6s. n.)

SINGERMANN. By Myron Brinig. (Cobden-Sanderson. 8s. 6d. n.)

In addition to the reviews published regularly in *The Times*, full criticisms of new books, together with a comprehensive list of current publications, will be found in *The Times Literary Supplement*, issued every Thursday, price 3d.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

PORTSMOUTH STAFF CHANGE

Captain Max K. Horton, D.S.O., who will shortly conclude his term of two years as chief of staff and maintenance captain to the Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth, is to be succeeded by Captain the Hon. E. R. Drummond, M.V.O., lately at the Army Senior Officers' School, Sheerness. Captain Drummond will be 46 in May, and has been in the Navy since 1898. He became a lieutenant in 1906, and in 1912 was lent for duty in the NIOBE, of the Canadian Navy. From October, 1914, he served as second-in-command of the cruiser CAROLINE in the Grand Fleet, until after the Battle of Jutland, and later he was in the CARDIFF, which led into the Firth of Forth the surrendered German ships in November, 1918. He was made commander in June, 1918, and captain in December, 1925. From July, 1927, until recently he was in command of the cruiser CAPETOWN on the America and West Indies Station.

CHINA STATION CRUISES

The Commander-in-Chief on the China Station, Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Waistell, K.C.B., has left Hong-kong in the sloop PETERSFIELD, Commander F. A. C. Baker, for visits to Swatow and Foochow. He is expected at Foochow to-day. On Tuesday afternoon next he will return to his flagship, the KENT, off Foochow, and the KENT will then proceed to Shanghai. The principal ship at present there is the aircraft-carrier HERMES, which is due at Hong-kong for a refit.

MEDITERRANEAN DESTROYERS

The first destroyers of the replacement programme to proceed overseas are the ACASTA and the ANTHONY. The former left Devonport on Tuesday, and is due at Gibraltar to-day. The ANTHONY is due to leave Portsmouth to-day for Gibraltar. These first destroyers replace the WOLVERINE and the WANDERER respectively in the Third Flotilla. The WOLVERINE is being taken in hand for refit and for preparation for maintenance reserve at Devonport. The WANDERER is being similarly prepared at Chatham. When ready they will be steamed to Rosyth.

SMALLER NAVY PENSIONS

A revised pension scale for new entries into the Royal Navy and Royal Marines after March 31, 1930, is announced in Fleet Orders. In consequence of the fall in the cost of living since the present scale was fixed in 1919, it has been decided that the present rules for computing long service and disability pensions shall be modified. Long service pensions will be reduced, as regards the basic rate for each year of service, from 1½d. a day to 8d. a week; as regards good conduct badges, from 1d., 2d., and 3d. a day for one, two, and three badges respectively to 6d., 1s., and 1s. 8d. a week; and as regards the addition for V.G. character throughout service, from 1d. a day to 6d. a week. Disability pensions are also reduced. Men transferred from the Army without re-enlistment for continuation of service in the Royal Marines will be eligible for the existing rates, if they were eligible for the existing rates at the date of transfer.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR SOLDIERS IN INDIA

With a view to improving the prospects of civil employment for soldiers returning from India for discharge, or transfer to the Army Reserve, a scheme for vocational training in India was instituted in 1929. During that year 897 soldiers completed courses of training. Of these, 60 per cent. received training in various branches of engineering, 15 per cent. in building trades, 15 per cent. in farming, and the remainder in miscellaneous trades. The training was given in Government establishments (ordnance factories, railways, engineer workshops, military dairy farms, &c.), or with private firms. A training farm for oversea settlement has been established at Mhow, and two courses of 30 men each are arranged every year; for the first course approximately 200 applications were received. An annual allotment of 500 vacancies at the Army vocational training centres in this country is also reserved for soldiers from India. Efforts are made by the National Association for Employment of Regular Sailors, Soldiers, and Airmen and the various regimental and old comrades' associations to assist the men to obtain employment on discharge from the Army.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

AUCKLAND, March 19.—Dunedin arrived.
BASIDU, March 18.—Cyclamen left for Henjam; and Ormonde left for survey.
BIRKENHAVEN, March 19.—Seawolf left for Queenstown.
CAPETOWN, March 18.—Verbena left for St. Helena Bay.
CHATHAM, March 19.—Submarines L 15 and L 20 left for Portsmouth.
DEVONPORT, March 18.—Thanet left for Clyde.
GIBRALTAR, March 18.—First Battle Squadron (less Royal Sovereign), Second Battle Squadron, Battle Cruiser Squadron, First Cruiser Squadron, Second Cruiser Squadron, Third Cruiser Squadron, Argus, Eagle, Furious, Calcutta, Centaur, First Destroyer Flotilla, Second Destroyer Flotilla (less Viceroy), Third Destroyer Flotilla (less Acasta and Anthony), Fourth Destroyer Flotilla, Fifth Destroyer Flotilla, Sixth Destroyer Flotilla, Tetrarch, Sesame, First Submarine Flotilla (less L 21, L 26, and X 1), and Second Submarine Flotilla (less Lucia, L 54, and L 69) arrived.
HENJAM, March 18.—Cyclamen arrived.
MANILA, March 19.—Bruce, Seraph, Sirdar, and Stormcloud arrived.
PORTSMOUTH, March 18.—Acasta left for Gibraltar.
QUEENSTOWN, March 19.—Seawolf arrived.
ST. HELENA BAY, March 18.—Verbena arrived.
SHANGHAI, March 18.—Sterling left for Wuhu.

Restrictions on leave, owing to smallpox, are at present applicable to the following towns and districts, states a new Fleet Order:—Ashton-under-Lyne, Bedwellty, Bethnal Green, Bromley (Kent), Ebbw Vale, Hackney, Leicester, Maltby, Nuneaton, Poplar, Rothwell, St. Pancras, Shoreditch, Stepney, Stoke-on-Trent, West Ham, and Walthamstow.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

LIEUT.-COMMDR.—L. M. SHADWELL, to S/M. X 1; J. G. W. DENEYS, to Pigmy; and H. B. WOLLOCOMBE, to Danae (April 1); and H. P. H. BENT, to Ark Royal; and H. L. St. J. FANCOURT (Flt.-Lieut., R.A.F.), to Argus (April 4).

LIEUTS.—W. J. W. WOODS, to S/M. H 27; and W. H. FARRINGTON, to S/M. L 19 (March 22); and A. L. TAYLOR, to Malaya (April 12).

LIEUTS. (F/O., R.A.F.).—A. R. C. DUVALL, H. M. KING, and J. WILLIAM HALE, to Furious; A. G. FOX, D. R. C. HODSON, and S. W. D. COLES, to Argus; and J. H. CHARSLEY, and F. SOMERVILLE, to Courageous.

SUB-LIEUT. (F/O., R.A.F.).—J. A. D. WROUGHTON, to Courageous.

LIEUT.-COMMDR. (E.).—W. D. BROWN, to Courageous (April 1).

ENGNS. LIEUT.-COMMR.—S. J. RUSSELL, to Brazen.

LIEUTS. (E.).—S. L. M. JENKINS, to Repulse (April 1); C. J. E. SPRAGGE, to President (April 9); and W. A. STEWART, to York.

SUB-LIEUT. (E.).—S. W. UNDERHILL, to Furious (April 1).

PAYMR. LIEUT.—H. M. S. WHITE, to Victory (May 1).

PROMOTIONS

SUB-LIEUTS.—C. K. ASHWANDEN, to rank of Lieut. (seny. March 16, 1929); C. E. KEYS, to rank of Lieut. (seny. April 16, 1929); and W. G. CRAWFORD and R. T. SHAW, to rank of Lieut. (seny. Dec. 1, 1929).

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

LIEUT.—R. J. GALPIN, to Victory (March 22), to Defiance (April 12), to Vivid (April 26), and to Ramillies, to complete training (May 24).

MR. W. B. WHITE, entered as Probv. Engnr. Lieut. (seny. March 15).

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE

SUB-LIEUT.—A. N. BENSON, to rank of Lieut. (seny. March 7).

MILITARY APPOINTMENT

Colonel J. A. Hartigan, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.B., K.H.P., has been selected for appointment as Deputy Director of Medical Services, Aldershot Command, with effect from March 20, 1930, on which date he will be promoted Major-General.

WAR PENSIONS

SERVICES OF COMMITTEES AND OTHER WORKERS

Mr. Roberts, Minister of Pensions, presided at a meeting held yesterday at the headquarters of the Ministry, Sanctuary-buildings, Westminster, at which the following representatives of War Pensions Committees were present:—

Mr. W. T. Harris (chairman), Miss A. H. Warrender, and H. W. Pupps (Aylesbury and District); Councillor B. Tydeman (chairman), Mrs. Spring, J.P., and Brigadier-General W. B. Thornton (Bedfordshire); Mr. H. L. Taylor (chairman) and Captain F. A. Bowles, R.N. (Canterbury, Faversham, and District); The Rev. H. Brown and Captain H. S. Doe (Chelmsford and District); Brigadier-General F. Towsey (chairman), Dame Catherine Hunt, and Mr. J. E. Hunwicke (Colchester, Harwich, and District); Mr. H. J. J. Fletcher (chairman), Mrs. Smith, and Mr. A. Wake (Dartford and District); Mrs. N. J. Wilding Cole (chairman), Miss S. M. Hope, and Captain W. Freeman (Folkestone, Ashford, and District); Mr. F. Marshall (chairman), Mrs. Pointer, and Mr. G. R. Kerry (Hertford and District); Alderman C. E. Beaufoy (chairman) and Mrs. Fiske (Isle of Thanet, Dover, and District); Miss M. Roberts and Councillor J. Gordon Larking (Maidstone, Tunbridge Wells, and District); Mr. E. Harper (chairman), Miss E. M. Metcalfe, and Mr. T. H. Jepson (Medway Boroughs, Gravesend, and District).

A full discussion took place on various aspects of War Pensions administration in the areas represented, and in the course of the proceedings Mr. Roberts paid a tribute to the valuable services which members of War Pensions Committees and voluntary workers still continued to render.

The Balmoral Castle, which sails from Southampton for South Africa to-day, is taking a package of radium valued at over £7,000 for the Johannesburg Hospital—the first consignment of radium to be shipped to South Africa.

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THE PROGRAMMES

SYMPHONY CONCERT

The B.B.C. Symphony Concert which is to be given at the Queen's Hall this evening is the 18th concert of the season, and it will be devoted chiefly to British music. Sir Thomas Beecham will direct the performance of Dame Ethel Smyth's Overture, "The Wreckers"; the Introduction and Allegro, by Bliss, and, in addition, the Mozart C major Symphony. The remainder of the programme will be in the hands of Sir Edward Elgar, who is to conduct two of his own works, the Enigma Variations and a transcription of the Violoncello Concerto for Viola, by Mr. Lionel Tertis. The interest of the last-named performance is enhanced by the fact that Mr. Lionel Tertis will play the solo part. The concert will be heard by listeners to the National and other B.B.C. stations. At 8.10 p.m. a performance of *The House Fairy*, a play by Mr. Laurence Housman, which has been arranged for broadcasting by Miss Dulcima Glasby, will be broadcast from the London Regional transmitter.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting programmes for to-day, March 21, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.); 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. 10.45:—The Townswoman's Day. 11—The Necessity for Sleep, by Dr. Stella Churchill. 11-11.30 (261.3m. only):—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process.

12:—Muriel Hart (viola); Kathleen Cooper (pianoforte). 12.30:—Organ Music, played by Leonard H. Warner, relayed from St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate; Alexander McCredie (tenor). 1.30:—Gramophone Records. 2.30:—For the Schools: Rural Survey, 11—A Historical Map of the Village, by Miss C. A. Simpson. 2.55:—Interlude. 3:—Peoples of the World and their Homes, 9—Japanese Life, by Dr. Neville Whymant. 3.20:—Interlude. 3.25:—Hints on Athletics and Games—Training, 2, by Lieut.-Col. W. K. Duckett. 3.40:—Interlude. 3.45:—Concert to Schools—The Sybil Eaton Quartet; Christine McClure (mezzo-soprano). 4.30:—Orchestra, from the May Fair Hotel.

5.15:—Children.—There's Always Pooh and Me; Songs from Now We are Six (A. A. Milne), set to Music by H. Fraser-Simson, and Sung by Dale Smith; Eeyore finds the Wolery and Owl moves into it, from The House at Pooh Corner (A. A. Milne); The Dormouse and the Doctor, and Teddy Bear, from When We were very Young (A. A. Milne). 6:—Cookery Failures turned to successes, by Mrs. L. K. Heal. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—Old French Songs, sung by Anne Thursfield (mezzo-soprano). 7-7.20:—Careers for Boys and Girls. 6—Engineering as a Profession, by Mr. William Birrell. 7.25:—Some Modern Dramas and how to Appreciate Them. 3—The Art of Telling a Story on the Stage, by Mr. Desmond MacCarthy. 7.45:—Surprise Item.

8:—B.B.C. Symphony Concert. 18—The B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra (principal violin, Arthur Catterall), conducted by Sir Edward Elgar and Sir Thomas Beecham; Lionel Tertis (viola), relayed from the Queen's Hall. 9:—Weather; News. 9.15:—Symphony Concert (continued). 10.15:—Local News; Shipping Forecast. London and New York Stock Exchange Reports (1,554.4m. only). 10.25:—People and Things, by Mr. Harold Nicolson. 10.40 (1,554.4m., only):—Band, from the Ambassador Club. 11.15-12:—Band, from Grosvenor House. 12-12.30:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

12:—Sec. Midland Regional programme. 1.15:—Orchestra, from the May Fair Hotel. 2.15-3:—Organ Recital, played by Leonard H. Warner, relayed from St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate. 5.15:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—Desirée Ellinger (soprano); Edith Clegg (in a selection of poems and stories); Melville Gideon (entertainer at the piano); Gillie Potter (comedian); The Mouse, a sketch by Beatrice Mayor, with Angela Baddeley and W. Alec. Rogerson; Ronald Gourley in whistling solos; William Walker and Anne de Nys will play on two pianos between each item. 8.10:—The House Fairy, a play by Laurence Housman, arranged by Dulcima Glasby, produced by Howard Rose, with Charles Townley, Harold Reese, Gladys Young, Haidee Wright. Chorus, and the Gershom Parkington Quintet. 9.30:—Seventeenth Century Poetry, 3—The Devotional Poets, by Mr. T. S. Eliot. 9:—Regional News. 9.5:—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell; Foster Richardson (bass). 10.15:—Weather; News. 10.30:—Band, from the Ambassador Club. 11.15-12:—Band, from Grosvenor House.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

12:—The Midland Regional Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell; Burton Harper (baritone). 1.15-3:—See London Regional programme. 5.15:—Children: Pash and Present, a Story by Mary Richards; George Kemp (mouth organ); Jacko and a Piano; Sentinels of Birdland, a Nature Story, by Janet Muir. 6:—See London Regional programme. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—London Regional programme. 9:—Midland News. 9.5:—See London Regional programme. 10.15:—Weather; News. 10.30-11:—See London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN.—995kc. (301.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 2.30:—See Glasgow. 5.15:—Children. 6.57:—See Glasgow. 6.40:—National programme. 10.15:—Scottish News Bulletin. 10.30:—National programme. 10.40-11:—See Glasgow.

BELFAST.—1,238kc. (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 12:—Organ Recital. 12.30-1:—Gramophone Records. 2.30:—National programme. 4.30:—Band, from the Palace Hotel, Belfast. 5:—Carrodus Taylor (violoncello). 5.15:—Children. 6:—Miss Florence Irwin: Household Talk; Lieutenant Tongue and Mr. Lennox Berkeley: Music. 6.40:—National programme. 10.15:—Regional News. 10.30-10.40:—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH.—1,040kc. (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 2.30:—National programme. 10.15:—Local News. 10.20-10.40:—National programme.

CARDIFF.—968kc. (309.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 12-1.30:—National programme. 2.30:—National programme. 5.15:—Children. 6:—Anglo-Cymric Poets—3, Mr. A. G. Prys Jones: Some Women Poets. 6.15:—National programme. 10.15:—West Regional News. 10.30-10.40:—National programme.

DUBLIN.—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30:—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. 5:—Gramophone Records. 6.15:—Children. 7:—Gramophone Records. 7.20:—News and Gardening Talk. 7.45:—Poetry Recital. 8:—Dublin Operatic Concert. 10.30:—Time; News and Weather.

DUNDEE.—1,040kc. (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH.—1,040kc. (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 2.30:—See Glasgow. 4.30:—National programme. 5.15:—See Glasgow. 6.15:—National programme. 10.15:—Scottish News Bulletin. 10.20-11:—National programme.

GLASGOW.—752kc. (398.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 2.30:—For the Schools: Travellers' Tales of Other Lands—10, Mr. Leonard T. Scott, Voyaging down a great African River. 2.50:—Music for Boys. 3:—10, Mr. F. D. Greenish, As a Chartered Accountant. 3.10:—Music. 3.15:—A Concert for Schools arranged by Henry M. Hayward. Alfred Halstead (flute); the Octet. 4.30:—Dance Music. 4.35:—The Octet; James Mason (baritone). 5.45:—Children. 5.57:—Weather for Farmers. 6:—Bulletin of Juvenile Organizations. 6.15:—National Programme. 10.15:—Scottish News Bulletin. 10.20:—National programme. 10.40-11:—The Octet; Hugh MacKay (tenor); Ethel Lewis (mezzo-soprano).

MANCHESTER.—797kc. (376.4m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 2.30:—National programme. 4.30:—Orchestra. 5.15:—Children. 6:—Miss A. M. Bolton.—One-Room Cookery for a Bachelor Woman. 6.15:—National programme. 10.15:—North Regional News. 10.20-10.40:—National programme.

PLYMOUTH.—1,040kc. (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 2.30:—National programme. 5.15:—Children. 6:—National programme. 10.15:—Forthcoming Events; Local News. 10.20-10.40:—National programme.

SWANSEA.—1,040kc. (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 2.30:—National programme. 5.15:—See Cardiff. 6:—National programme. 10.15:—Wed Regional News. 10.20-10.40:—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 2.30:—National programme. 5.15:—See Manchester. 6:—National programme. 10.15:—North Regional News. 10.20-10.40:—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 9kw.—5:—Market Prices and Exchange Quotations. 6.1:—Talk for Women. 6.30:—News and Trio Music. 8.30:—Elementary French Lesson. 9:—Chimes, Weather, and Exchange Quotations. 9.5:—Concert from the Teatreo Conservatorio, in the interval:—News and Barcelona Exhibition Notes.

**BELGRADE (429m., 2.5kw.—6.30:—German Language Lesson. 7:—Quartet Concert. 8:—Vergi Recital: Selections from (a) Rigoletto; (b) La Traviata. 9:—Time and News. 9.15:—Concert from the Palace Hotel.

BERLIN (Konigswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 24kw.—3.30:—See Leipzig. 4.30:—Talk on Music. 4.55:—Talks. 5.40:—Advanced English Lesson. 6.5:—Talk. 6.30:—Talk for Doctors. 7:—See Leipzig. 7.55:—Choral Concert from the Concert House, Stettin—Mozart's mass, for tenor, male and boys' voice choir, orchestra, trombone, organ, and harmonium (Domanowski); Das Meer, symphonic ode after poems by Karl Weersming, for mezzo-soprano, male voice choir, orchestra, and organ (Meade); followed by News, Card Game, and Gramophone Concert from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m., 4kw.—5:—Concert of Light Music. 7:—The Stirling of a Great City; Variety Programme. 8:—Contemporary Composers—Scenes from Die Mora (text by Clara Viebig; music by Ernst Viebig); followed by Serenade, opera (Wagner-Regeny) (text by Molière-Fulda). After the programme:—Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes. 9.30:—Card Games—Skat; followed by Gramophone Concert.

BERNE (403m., 1.5kw.—6.28:—Time and Weather. 6.30:—Talk on Careers. 7:—Concert of Popular Folk Music. 7.45:—Concert of Russian Songs and Balalaika Music, relayed from Zürich (459m., 8.25:—The Fly-scraper, play (Sarkey). 8.50:—Orchestral Selections. 9:—News and Weather.

BRATISLAVA (279m., 12.5kw.—6.5:—Chamber Music. 7:—See Prague. 9:—Programme from Brünn. 9:—See Prague. 9.55:—News and Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m., 2kw. and GLEIWITZ (253m.)—6.5:—Music. 6.35:—Weather. 6.37:—Agricultural Talk. 7:—See Berlin (Witzleben). 8:—See Berlin (Witzleben). 9:—News. 9.30:—Lesson in Shorthand.

BRUNN (342m.), 2.4kw.—6:—See Prague. 6.5:—Gramophone Records. 6.35:—Talk. 7:—See Prague. 8:—Concert of Operetta Music. 9:—See Prague. 9.55:—News and Theatre Review.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—5:—Chamber Music. 6:—Talks. 6.30:—Gramophone Concert. 7.30:—Le Journal Parlé. 8.15:—Orchestral Concert. In the Intervals: Talks. 10.15:—News.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 20kw.—6:—Violin and Pianoforte Recital. 6.50:—Presszni Memorial Programme. 7.50:—Robert and Marianne—Play (Paul Geraldy). 9.30:—Dance Music.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 7kw.—5.30:—Weather and News. 6.15:—Time Signal. 6.16:—Talks. 7.15:—Concert from the Glazbora Studio—Part 1., Programme of Danish Music: Overture, Elverdrom, Suite for Strings in A Minor, Op. 1 (Nielsen); Scenes (Heise); Selections from the Alhambra Suite, Op. 3 (Lange-Muller); Prelude to Dyrehaven's Maskerade (Lumbye); Sneed (Henriques). Part II., Programme of French Music: Marche ecossaise (Debussy); Concerto for 'Cello and Orchestra in A minor (Saint-Saëns); Three Orchestral Pieces from The Damnation of Faust (Berlioz). 9.15:—News; Report of the Christian Listeners' Society. 9.35:—Relay of Foreign Stations.

CRACOW (312m.), 1kw.—6.10:—Agricultural Report. 6.25:—The Letter Box. 6.55:—Time and Chimes. 7.3:—Music Talk. 7.15:—Concert and News from Warsaw. After the Programme: Relay of Foreign Stations. 11:—Chimes from the Church of Notre Dame.

FRANKFURT (390m., 3kw., and CASSEL (246m.)—6.5-11:—See Stuttgart. 11.30 (Frankfurt only):—Concert—Trio in G minor for Violin, 'Cello, and Pianoforte, Op. 63 (Weber); Trio in B flat major for Violin, 'Cello, and Pianoforte, Op. 99, (Schubert).

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 3kw., and BREMEN (319m.); FLENSBURG (238m.), HANOVER (366m.), KIEL (246m.).—6.30:—Travel Talk. 6.50:—Exchange; Weather. 7:—Concert from the Musikhalle: Johann-Strauss Evening. 9.10:—Talks, News, Weather, Sports, and Miscellaneous Notices. 9.30:—Relay of Foreign Stations. 10.10:—Concert from the Café Wallhof.

HILVERSUM (1,875m.), 6.5kw.—9.40 a.m.:—Time and Daily Service. 12.40:—Police Announcements. 11.55:—Trio Concert. 1.45:—Talk for Schools. 2.25:—Gramophone Records. 2.40:—Talk. 4.10:—Gramophone Records. 4.40:—Talk. 5.10:—Gramophone Records. 5.40:—Time Signal. 5.41:—Gramophone Records. 6.25:—Spanish Language Lesson. 6.55:—Talk. 7.25:—Announcements. 7.40:—Time Signal; Orchestral Concert—Overture, William Tell (Rossini); Suite from Hiawatha (Coleridge Taylor); Barcarolle (Tchaikovsky); Invitation to the Waltz (Weber); Danse rituelle du feu (de Falla); Pianoforte Solos—(a) Aria from Tirland (d'Albert); (b) Waltz, Etincelles (Waldteufel); Overture, Die Fledermaus (Joh. Strauss); Ballad and Dance from Das Pensionat (Suppé). 10.40:—Dance Music.

HUIZEN (296m.), 5kw.—After 5.40 p.m. on 1,071m.—10.10 a.m.:—Time Signal. 10.11:—Programme for Hospitals. 11.10:—Religious Programme. 11.40:—Time Signal. 11.55:—Trio Concert. 12.55-2.40:—Gramophone Records. 3.40:—Time Signal. 3.41:—Gramophone Records. 4.40:—Time Signal. 4.41:—Choral and Orchestral Concert. 6.10:—Exchange Quotations. 6.40:—Talk. 6.50:—Lesson in Writing. 7.10:—News. 7.20:—Talk. 7.25:—Gramophone Records. 7.30:—Talk. 9.10:—Gramophone Concert. 9.40:—Talk. 10:—Gramophone Concert.

LAHTI (1,800m.), 40kw., and HELSINGFORS (221m.), 1kw.—6:—Orchestral Concert. 7.45:—News in Finnish and Swedish.

LANGENBERG (473m.), 18kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (483m.), COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (234m.).—4:—Report on Economics. 4.30:—Weather and Sports Notes. 6.15:—English Conversation. 6.40:—Talk. 7:—Romeo and Juliet—Drama (Shakespeare), followed by News, Sports, and Miscellaneous Notices and Concert from the Tabaris, Düsseldorf.

LEIPZIG (259m., 2kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—3.30:—Concert. 4.55:—Economic Report, followed by Weather and Time. 5.40:—See Königswusterhausen. 6.5:—Talk. 6.35:—Recital of Spring Songs. 8.15:—Concert of Modern Music. 9.10:—Topical Talk, followed by Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, Concert, and Dance Music.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EA37 (424m.), 3kw.—7:—Chimes, Exchange Quotations, and Dance Music. 8.25 (on 1,071m.):—Chimes, Time, Exchange Quotations, and Gramophone Concert of Symphony Music. 12 (midnight):—Chimes, News, and Dance Music from the Palacio de Bellas Artes.

MILAN—Call 1MI (501m.), 7kw.—6.15:—Concert. 7:—Government Report, Weather. 7.10:—News. 7.20:—Theatre Notes. 7.30:—Time Signal. 7.32:—Symphony Concert. 10.30:—News. 10.40:—Concert.

MUNICH (535m.), 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (460m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (270m.), NUREMBERG (239m.).—6:—Educational Review. 6.25:—Talk on the following Week's Programme. 6.30:—Munich opera in Gluck's Time from the National Theatre. 9.5:—Review of the Week's Sport. 9.20:—News; Snow Report.

NAPLES—Call 1NA (331.4m.), 1.5kw.—7.30:—Sports News, Government Report, Announcements, and Harbour Notes. 8:—Time Signal. 8.2:—Martha, opera in four acts (Flotow). Sports Notes in the interval. 9.50:—News, Calendar, and Programme Announcements.

OSLO (493m., 60kw., and FREDERIKSTAD (385m.), HAMAR (570m.), NOTODDEN (445m.), PORSGRUND (483m.), RJUKAN (445m.).—6.15:—Weather and News. 6.30:—English Language Lesson. 7:—Time Signal. 7.2:—Dramatic Selection. 8.30:—Weather, News, and Topical Talk.

PARIS (Eiffel Tower)—Call PL (1,445m.), 12kw.—7.05 a.m.:—Time Signal (31.5m.—8.15 a.m.:—Journal Parlé. 7.10:—Meteorological Report. 7.20:—Concert.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m., 12kw.—12.30:—Gramophone Concert. In the intervals at 1:—Exchange Quotations and News, and at 1.30:—Exchange Quotations. 2:—Exchange; Market Prices. 4.30:—Exchange Quotations. 4.45:—Concert—Orchestral Selection, Segovia (Roussel-Ingres); Sonata for Violin (Franck); Orchestral Selection, Solitude (Nerini); Three Etudes for Piano (Chopin); Orchestral Selection, Une Ambiance No. 1 (Migot-Szyfer); 'Cello Solos—(a) Chanson du Soir (Faucheli); (b) Chanson (et) Pleure (Faure); Orchestral Selection, Echos d'Espagne (Huguet-Fagil). 6.55:—News and Exchange Quotations. 6:—Agricultural Report. Sport Racing Results. 6.45:—Exchange Rates. 7.5:—Colonial Talk—Madagascar. 7.30:—Advanced English Lesson. 7.45:—Commercial, Financial, Economic and Social Notes and News. 8:—Concert—Orchestra, with Gramophone Illustrations. 8.30:—Sports Review. 8.45:—Concert—Fantasia for Piano and Orchestra (Aubert); Caprice for Violin and Orchestra (Guiraud). 9.15:—Press Review, News and Time Signal. 9.30:—The Magic Flute, opera (Mozart).

PRAGUE (487m., 5kw.—6:—Time and News. 6.5:—Popular Orchestra Concert. 6.45:—Talk. 7:—Radiar Sonata. 7.30:—Pianoforte Recital. 8:—Programme from Brünn. 9:—Time, News, and Sports Notes. 9.15:—Concert from the Café Praha. 9.55:—News. Theatre Review, and Programme Announcements. 10:—Time Signal.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m.), 50kw.—7.15:—Announcements; Sports Notes. 7.30:—Exchange, Weather, News, and Press Review. 8:—Time Signal. 8.2:—Variety Concert—Quintet in C Major, op. 163, for Two Violins, Viola, and Two 'Cellos (Schubert); Soprano Solos—(a) Aria from The Huguenots (Meyerbeer), (b) Scuri-Waltz from Rigoletto and Juliet (Gounod), (c) Aria from the First Act of Lucia di Lammermoor (Donizetti); Pianoforte Solos—(a) Caprice, Tarsig (Scarlatti), (b) Presto (Marcello), (c) Etincelles (Perotti); Il Radio Travasa; Marcia, Toscanella (Bibi); Recital of Modern Songs; Dance Music; Topical Talk; Humorous Duets; News after the Programme.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA, (435m.), 7.5kw., and MOTALA (1,345m., 30kw., BODEN (1,200m.), GOTEBORG (322m.), HORBY (257m.), OSTERSUND (770m.), SUNDSVALL (542m.).—6.15:—Talk for the Housewife. 6.30:—Story Talk. 7:—Educational Report. 7.45:—Sonata in B minor for Violin and Piano (Pergament). 8.40:—Road Report. 8.45:—Elementary French Lesson, relayed from Malmö. 9.15:—Orchestral Concert of Light Music.

STUTTGART (360m.), 3kw., and FREIBURG (570m.).—6:—Time and Practical Events of the Coming Week in Esperanto. 6.5:—Talk. 6.30:—The Old Song, a Biedermayer comedy from Dr. Fischer's musical comedy, music by Mozart. 7.15:—Early Spring Programme—Selection from The Easter Walk (Goethe); Vorfrühling (Hofmannsthal); O Frühlings-Abenddämmerung (Brahms); Die Amsels haben Sonne getrunken (Daubelsey); Selections from Himmelwiek (Berger); The Song of (Conrad); Die linden Lüfte sind erwacht (Schubert). 8.15:—Orchestral Concert—Miniature Overture from The Nutcracker Suite (Tchaikovsky); 'Cello Solos—Variations on a Rococo Theme (Tchaikovsky); March from The Nutcracker Suite (Tchaikovsky); 'Cello Solos—(a) The Minstrel's Song (Glazounoff), (b) Cantabile (Cui); Trepak, Spanish Dance from The Nutcracker Suite (Tchaikovsky); 'Cello Solos—(a) Le Cygne (Saint-Saëns), (b) Elegie (Faure); Egyptian Dance from Djamileh (Bizet). 9.30:—News and Sports Notes. 10:—Gramophone Dance Music.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (381m.), 5kw.—6:—Dance Music. 6.15:—Transmission of Pictures. 6.25:—Talk on French History. 6.35:—Orchestra. 6.50:—Market Prices and Racing Results. 7:—Recitations. 7.15:—News. 7.30:—Recital of Songs. 8:—Exchange Quotations. 8.15:—Transmission of Pictures. 8.25:—Songs from Opera-comique. 9:—Programme by the Toulouse Conservatoire Concert Society, relayed from the Théâtre du Capitole. 10.15:—North African News.

TURIN—Call 1TO (291m.), 7kw. 6.15:—Concert. 7:—Government Announcements; Weather. 7.10:—News. 7.20:—Theatre Notes. 7.30:—Time Signal. 7.32:—Programme from Milan. 10:—Concert.

VIENNA (516.3m.), 15kw. and GRAZ (352.9m.), INNSBRUCK (283.5m.), KLAGENFURT (483.2m.), and LINZ (345.9m.).—6:—Italian Language Lesson. 6.55:—Time and Weather. 7:—See Leipzig. 9:—Pianoforte Music for Four Hands—Legends (Dvorak) —followed by Concert of Light Music.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the times stated:—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 10kw.—10.58 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (275m., 3kw.—7.30 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (850m.), 1.5kw.—5.45 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (265m., 2.5kw.—12 (noon).
PITTSBURG, PA.—Call KDKA (309m.), 25kw.—1 p.m. Programme relayed at intervals on 63m. and 25m. from 11 p.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 30kw.—11.45 a.m. Relayed by 2XAD on 19.56m. from 11 p.m.
WARSAW (1,411m.), 16kw.—10.58 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m.), 0.7kw.—11.30 a.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.65kw.—11.30 a.m.

STAFFS IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES

Compared with January 1, 1929, the total number of persons employed on Government staffs on January 1 this year showed an increase of 1,816. Of these, 1,623 were employed in the Revenue Departments, and a White paper, just published [Cd. 3504, price 1d. net], ascribes that increase as "due to the reorganization of the machinery for tax collection in certain areas." It is also pointed out that officers previously remunerated from personal allowances now appear as direct employees of the Board. In the Defence Departments the increase was 232, of whom 209 were at the Admiralty. The Civil Departments returned a net decrease of 39. There were, however, increases of 300 in the Home Department and 412 in the Ministry of Health. On the other side, 622 fewer were employed at the other side, 622 fewer were employed at the Ministry of Labour, and 487 at the Ministry of Pensions. The total of persons of both sexes employed on January 1 was 303,950.

A MARLBOROUGH MASTER KILLED

Mr. Oliver Ireland Burgess, a housemaster at Marlborough College, was killed on Wednesday night when a car in which he was following the college O.T.C. on their return from a route march overturned owing to a skid on a slippery road near Ogbourne St. Andrew. When extricated he was dead. Mr. Burgess was a member of Trinity College, Cambridge, and took the degree of M.A. in 1919.

10 YEARS OF RADIO RESEARCH

THE HEAVISIDE LAYER

The report of the Radio Research Board of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, issued to-day, in which the work of the Board since 1920 is comprehensively reviewed, is a very striking illustration of the 10 years' progress in what may be termed both the art and science of wireless communication. The Board was established "to assist in the co-ordination of wireless research work carried out by the Fighting Services and the Post Office and to provide for research work of a fundamental nature in directions where it was lacking and where it would be likely to lead to useful applications," but latterly it was found a better arrangement for the direct co-ordination of Government wireless research to be put in charge of another Committee, so that the Board was free to prosecute its investigations into fundamental problems of wireless transmission and reception. For every branch of the work taken up a Committee was formed consisting of representatives of Service Departments and of independent physicists recognized as authorities in their special subject, and to this Committee was entrusted the duties of advising on the programme of work undertaken and of assisting in the analyses of the results obtained.

On the subject of the propagation of wireless waves the Board is of opinion that its most important result has been the complete and decisive proof of the existence of the Heaviside layer and its study of its influence in causing signal fading and in producing the errors that are experienced at night in wireless direction-finding. During 1925 Professor E. V. Appleton, P.R.S., of King's College, London, who is a member of the Board, carried out on its behalf, and with the cooperation of the B.B.C., a series of preliminary experiments, which provided a convincing proof of the existence of such a layer and gave the first indication of its height. Once the Heaviside layer theory was established the progress in the study of wave propagation was remarkable. The long-wave observations in signal intensities at medium densities, carried out for the Board by Dr. J. Hollingworth, which had revealed surprising variations in signal strength during daylight hours, were completely explained by invoking the existence of downcoming waves from a reflecting layer in the upper atmosphere. The errors encountered in wireless direction-finding, which still persisted when accurate experimental work had eliminated the subsidiary errors due to the arrangement of the apparatus and to metal objects in the immediate vicinity of the site, were likewise accounted for by Dr. R. L. Smith-Rose as being due to the influence of reflected waves from the Heaviside layer.

In the case of wireless direction-finding the satisfactory recognition of the essential cause of night-time errors led at once to the suggestion of a remedy. Experiments were accordingly made with the Adcock system, which has been used to some extent during the War for directional aircraft observations, but had since been entirely neglected, for it was realized that such a system would be immune from errors due to reflected waves. The experiments carried out with this system so far are extremely promising, and led to the development of a system which is substantially free from night errors.

ROTATING RADIO BEACON

In connexion with the scientific assistance given by the Radio Research Board to Government Departments an exhaustive inquiry has been made, at the request of the Board of Trade, of the usefulness and reliability of the rotating radio beacon as an aid to marine navigation. This type of beacon had been previously used by the Air Ministry, and possesses the great advantage that only an ordinary wireless receiver and a suitable stop-watch are required to enable a ship to obtain a bearing. For the tests made under the Board's direction a beacon was erected at Fort Monckton, Gosport, and from observations made under ranging conditions it was established satisfactorily that the rotating loop beacon would give reliable bearings of the same order of accuracy as that obtained by other methods. As a result of this work the Board of Trade, in cooperation with the Air Ministry, has arranged for the erection of a permanent beacon of this type on the east coast, where it will be available for practical use for shipping.

The propagation of wireless waves over land areas carried out by R. H. Barfield have accounted for many of the anomalies that the broadcasting radio-engineer has to deal with in providing a given area with a satisfactory service. Directions in which signa's were relatively weak were found to be associated with the absorbing effects of trees, while the strong absorption suffered by waves passing over densely-populated and suburban areas, and caused by the presence of a large number of receiving aerials, has also been measured. It is well known that these results have been found of great use by the B.B.C. in the technical design of their regional scheme.

DIRECTION FINDING

The way in which experiments, carried out in the first instance for purely scientific ends, may lead to results of great practical value is well illustrated by the development of the cathode-ray direction-finder. In the programme of work in atmospherics undertaken by the Board there was included the study of the wave-form, the direction of arrival and the source of origin of these bugbears of wireless reception, and it was found necessary to develop a direction-finder which would give a bearing for waves constituting a single impulse. The result has been the development, by R. A. W. Watt, of a direct reading wireless direction-finder in which the direction of two or more transmitting stations can be read off even when these stations are actually transmitting on the same wave-length.

The rapid growth of the number of wireless stations operating simultaneously has made the subject of frequency maintenance and measurement in wireless one of paramount importance. The Board was fortunately able to entrust their work in the development of radio standards to the National Physical Laboratory, where the work was carried out under the direction of Dr. D. Dye, F.R.S. The result has been a widespread application and use of the very accurate standards developed at the National Physical Laboratory. The central organization at Brussels which controls the wave-lengths of the European broadcasting stations uses one of these standards of frequency, while a large number of standard wave metres has been designed for the Admiralty and for wireless authorities in Australia, India, Egypt, Japan, and Czechoslovakia.

The National Physical Laboratory has also been responsible for a most interesting and promising series of experiments on the study of wireless aerials begun by R. M. Wilmotte and F. M. Colebrooke. This is to embrace all the problems that yet await solution in connexion with the radiation from aerials both on the ground and on aircraft, as well as the action of beam aerials. Other subjects which have been studied at the laboratory are the propagation of very short wireless waves (down to four metres in length), the performance of amplifiers, and the study of the interference of transmitting stations.

During the nine years of work reviewed in the report now published more than 100 original papers, some of which are likely to become classical, have been published, chiefly in the Proceedings of the Royal Society and the Institution of Electrical Engineers, constituting a record of progress which is certainly without parallel both at home and abroad.

IMPERIAL BROADCASTING

A scheme proposed by the British Broadcasting Corporation for the development of some form of Imperial or inter-Imperial broadcasting of programmes has been considered at an inter-departmental meeting of the Colonial Office with a view to its discussion at the coming Colonial Conference. The scheme is still in a very tentative shape, and it is understood that two of the points that will have to be decided before any decision to start broadcasting can be reached will be the provision of additional finance and the arrangement of a schedule or schedules of times suitable for Colonies which it would be intended to serve. It is too early to state whether the subject will come before the Imperial Conference in the autumn, the programme for which has not yet been prepared.

The driver of a goods train, when near Pitmedden, Aberdeenshire, yesterday morning, found hanging from his engine the body of a man which had evidently been dragged some distance. The body was identified as that of James Meldrum, farm servant, recently employed at a farm near Inverurie.

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

11.30 A.M.—To Madeira‡‡; Mauritius‡‡; South and South West Africa (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.)‡‡. Air Mail to South Africa (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.)*§.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

6 P.M.—To Canary Islands (all parts)†.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY)

2 A.M.—To Canada (all parts)‡; Canary Islands (all parts), China (Shanghai and N. China), Fiji, Jamaica, Japan, Madeira, New Zealand‡, West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan, French Guinea and Gambia), United States‡, Bahamas, Bermuda, Bolivia, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (all parts), Ecuador, Peru (exc. Iquitos), West Indies (Leeward Islands)‡.

6 A.M.—Air Mail to Egypt, Cyprus, Sudan, Palestine, Iraq, Persia, India and Afghanistan§.

7.30 A.M.—To Canary Islands (all parts), Venezuela.

9 A.M.—To Costa Rica, Guiana (British), West Indies (Barbados, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia).

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

5.30 P.M.—To Canada (all parts) (Mag. Post).

6 P.M.—To Argentine, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (Rio and Santos), Canada (all parts), Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London:—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London	
ARGENTINA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY: Ital. pkt. (Conte Verde)	Mar. 22	6 p.m.
B. Star (Stuart Star)	Mar. 27	7.30 a.m.
R.M.S.P. (Arlanza)	Mar. 27	8 p.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Arlanza)	Mar. 28	6 p.m.
McIver†† (Gascony)	Mar. 28	5.30 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA: U.-Castle (Llanstephan Castle)	Apl. 3	7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA: P. & O. (Razmak and Chitral)	Mar. 27	6 p.m.
Orient (Orsova)	Apl. 3	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES: Air Mailed	Mar. 27	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, BOLIVIA, PERU (exc. Iquitos): Via N.Y. (Berengaria)	Mar. 22	2 a.m.
(all parts): Direct (Baltic)	Mar. 22	6 p.m.
(all parts): Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Mar. 26	2 a.m.
(Nova Scotia): Direct (Ausonia)	Mar. 28	2 a.m.
(New Brunswick, &c.): Direct (Duchess of Bedford)	Mar. 28	6 p.m.
(exc. Nova Scotia, &c.): Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Mar. 29	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts): Direct (Baltic)	Mar. 22	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (exc. Nova Scotia): Direct (Duchess of Bedford)	Mar. 28	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts): Nelson (Highland Fling)	Mar. 21	6 p.m.
(all parts): E.D. (Edna)	Mar. 22	2 a.m.
(all parts): Via Madrid and Cadiz (all parts): Du. pkt. (Flandria)	Mar. 22	7.30 a.m.
CAPE VERD IS.: Via Lisbon	Mar. 26

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

CAUSES OF CHEAP MONEY

THE RISE IN BRITISH FUNDS

By the reduction made yesterday from 4 to 3½ per cent., the Bank of England's minimum rate of discount is brought down to the lowest point for nearly seven years. As recently as September last the rate stood at 6½ per cent.; it has now fallen to nearly half that figure. In fact, the real, as distinct from the nominal, reduction is greater, for even at its new level the official rate is fully 1 per cent. above the open market rate, and is therefore ineffective. The present is the third reduction to be made this year, and the sixth since October 30. Including the advance from 5½ to 6½ per cent. in September, there have been seven changes in Bank rate in less than six months. Variations so numerous are almost unprecedented. It is necessary to go back to 1914 to find any comparable movements. In January of that year there were three reductions, the rate falling from 5 to 3 per cent., and violent movements took place just before and just after the War broke out. It is impossible to find any adequate domestic reasons for the rapid and remarkable change in the monetary situation in the past six months. The present abnormal ease, like the extreme stringency which preceded it, is due in the main to international causes. It will be remembered that the most important reason for the rise in Bank rate last year was the unparalleled speculative movement on the New York Stock Exchange, which lasted six or seven years, and in its later stages caused world-wide monetary disturbance. The United States not only reduced her foreign lendings but by the offer of high rates induced large amounts of foreign capital to flow to her. As a consequence, interest rates were forced up in practically every country in the world. The collapse of the "boom" has released very large funds, domestic and foreign, formerly locked up in securities, and the trade depression in the United States, which has been growing ever since the collapse of the "boom," has accentuated the plethora of money. Indeed, in New York the fall in money rates has been more marked than here.

Scarcity of Bills

During the period of monetary stringency the advances of the banks rose to very high and, in fact, unprecedented figures. Although they have lately shown a reduction, they still stand at a high level, especially in relation to deposits. As depositors are being tempted, owing to the lowness of the deposit rate, to withdraw them for investment in gilt-edged securities, the banks are probably none too well supplied with surplus funds. But the prospective large influx of gold should help to correct this by increasing the supplies of bank cash, unless, of course, steps are taken to neutralize the inflow. Another factor which should help to increase the banks' loanable funds is the issue of corporation loans and industrial debentures for the purpose of repaying bankers' advances. It is probably because movements in rates have been so rapid that the banks have not had the time or opportunity fully to readjust their positions, but the necessary readjustments will nevertheless be made. The fall in the discount rate is less a reflection of the abundance of bankers' surplus moneys than of the scarcity of bills. Lately the supply of Treasury Bills has been substantially reduced owing to the ingathering of the taxes and the Conversion loan issues. This reduction has coincided with a short supply of commercial bills owing to depressed trade and a fall in prices. It is true that commercial bills have lately shown a tendency to increase, but on the other hand the effect of this on rates has been counterbalanced by foreign competition for bills. In view of the rapidity of recent movements, it is to be hoped that rates in the open market will now show greater stability.

British Funds: Price Comparisons

Following the lowering of Bank rate there was a further strong upward movement in gilt-edged stocks. From the following table it will be seen that although the recent movement has been considerable present prices are not yet equal to the highest prices that were touched in the last two years:—

—	Price	Rise yesterd'y	Highest 1928-29	Lowest 1928-29
Consols 2½%	56½	¼	56⅝	52
Do. 4%	88⅞	⅛	88⅞	81⅝
War Loan 5%	102[15]/16	—	103[9]/16	90[1]/16
Do. 4%	101	¼	102	90½
Funding 4%	92⅝	⅛	93⅛	82½
Victory 4%	94	⅛	95⅛	90
Conversion 3½%	79½	⅛	80¼	72[1]/16
Do. 4½%	98[15]/16	1/16	100¼	93
Do., Scrip	2¼ pm.	1	—	—
Do., 5% "A"	103½	⅛	—	—
Do., "B"	104¼	⅛	—	—
Local Loans	65½	¼	65[15]/16	60

There is one notable exception: Four per Cent. Consols now stand at the highest price ever reached—namely, 88⅛.

The Bristol and Tate and Lyle Issues

Further details are now available of the Bristol Corporation Five per Cent. Loan, which was underwritten yesterday. As already announced, the amount of the issue will be £2,500,000, and the price will be 99½ per cent. Five per cent. will be payable on application, 14½ per cent. on March 31, 40 per cent. on May 14, and the balance on July 16. The first interest payment, amounting to 17s. per cent., will be made on August 1. The loan will be repayable at latest in 1960, but the borrower has the option of redeeming it in or after 1950. Holders of the £750,000 of Six per Cent. stock now outstanding, which is under notice of redemption, will be offered rights of conversion into the new stock on terms similar to those for cash applicants. The lists of application will be opened on Monday next. As expected, there was a very keen demand yesterday for the £1,250,000 of Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Debenture stock of Tate and Lyle, and the subscription lists, which were opened in the morning, were closed at 10 a.m., by which time the amount had been largely over-subscribed. We understand that the amount was covered about 10 times over.

An Interesting Appointment

We are officially informed that Mr. Charles Bruce Gardner has accepted an exclusive appointment as managing director of the Securities Management Trust, Limited. Mr. Gardner has been prominently identified with a number of industrial concerns, and the knowledge and experience he has gained thereby will be of great value to him in his new post. According to the "Directory of Directors," his directorial appointments have included the Shelton Iron, Steel, and Coal Company, the Banbury Ironstone Company, British Basic Slag, Limited, Buckley Colliery Company, Limited, C. and W. Walker, Limited, John Summers and Sons, the Staffordshire Chemical Company, and Talk-o'-th'-Hill Colliery Company. Mr. Gardner's appointment is of particular interest because the Securities Management Trust, in conjunction with a number of financial houses, is doing valuable work in assisting the process of rationalization and reconstruction in industry.

Associated Cement Report

Profits amounting to £935,115 were earned last year by the Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, Limited. The total is almost identical with that for 1928—namely, £934,579—and its significance lies in the fact that in a year of severe competition from home and Continental manufacturers and of lower prices the company has been able fully to maintain the record results established a year earlier. Total deliveries of cement were in fact somewhat in excess of the 1928 figures. The directors state that the revenue from the company's investments in associated undertakings both at home and abroad has again been satisfactory, and that the works of the Sone Valley Portland Cement Company in India, in which the company is a large shareholder, are in process of duplication. As already announced, the dividend is unchanged at 8 per cent., and the provision for depreciation and sinking funds allows of a further substantial writing down of the fixed assets. The total writing down is £372,405, which is considerably larger than the net amount spent in additions to the properties—namely, £239,962. The application of the sinking funds is steadily reducing the company's large Debenture debt; the redemption of First and Second Debenture stock now amounts to a total of £1,364,987, leaving the amount outstanding at £3,387,657. Including the Kent Six-and-a-Half per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock, the company's loan capital amounts to £3,936,507, which compares with an issued share capital of £5,319,720.

Lipton's Recovery

Following the drastic reduction in capital last year, Lipton, Limited, has issued an encouraging annual report. The accounts show a net profit of £118,377 for the 12 months ended January 4, which compares with £1,556 for the previous year, and the directors are able to begin dividend payments on the reduced Ordinary capital without delay. The distribution is to be 10 per cent., which will require £22,250, for it is payable on a share capital of only £222,500; as the 1s. shares now stand at nearly 5s., the yield afforded by this dividend is no more than 2 per cent. A sum of £25,000 is placed to the special reserve for equalization of dividends on the First Preference shares and £20,000 to general reserve. Lipton's now works in cooperation with the Meadow Dairy and its allied companies, three of its managing directors being also managing directors of the Meadow Dairy Company. As a result of this association, states the report, considerable economies have been effected in administration and overhead expenses; but the full benefit of such savings was not felt during the past year. The reorganized balance-sheet is, of course, not comparable with the previous statement. It reveals a liquid position, the floating assets, £1,449,000, being £737,000 in excess of current liabilities.

Royal Dutch Issue in New York

Announcement is made of two large issues of bonds in New York for European industrial enterprises. One is on behalf of the Royal Dutch Company, which has arranged with an international group headed by Dillon, Read, and Co. a loan of $40,000,000 in the form of Four per Cent. Debentures that will carry warrants for the purchase of New York shares representing Royal Dutch Common stock. Part of the issue is to be placed in Holland. The other consists of $20,000,000 of Six per Cent. bonds of the Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corporation, which, with its subsidiaries, comprises one of the largest electrical systems on the Continent. The territory served by the corporation covers a large part of the Rhineland, including the Ruhr, the most important industrial area in Germany. The new bonds were offered yesterday at 93 per cent. by the National City Company, and it is reported that the issue has been heavily over-subscribed and the lists closed. The new Six per Cent. bonds will mature on April 1, 1955, and will have warrants attached entitling the holder to purchase four American shares of the corporation for every $1,000 bond at $45 an American share up to and including April 1, 1931, after which date the warrants will become void. These American shares closed in New York on March 18 at 43¾ offered.

Weekly Transatlantic Services

In a speech to a British audience in the large Norddeutscher Lloyd liner Europa, which anchored off Cowes yesterday on her maiden voyage from Bremerhaven for New York, Herr Heineken, the President, emphasized the point that, in building this ship and her sister vessel, the Bremen, the company was simply pursuing its policy, which dated to 1881, of providing a weekly "express service" of Transatlantic passenger liners. For many years the service was maintained by eight vessels, then the number was reduced to four, and now the service is to be maintained by three, the third being the Columbus, which has been re-engined. Regarded from this point of view, the need of speed for costly ships is clear. The weekly express service of the Cunard is maintained by three ships and likewise the corresponding service of the White Star. The distance between Southampton and Bremerhaven is, however, about 450 miles, so that on each round voyage to and from the United States the German ships have to steam about 900 miles more than the corresponding British vessels. Assuming, therefore, that the time normally spent by the British ships in port is not excessive, speed in the eyes of the German management has necessarily a practical value, apart from that which it may possess in the attraction of traffic.

Sun Life of Canada's Investments

A good part of the speech of Mr. T. B. Macaulay, the president of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, at the meeting at Montreal, was devoted to a discussion on investment policy and the effects of the violent movements of Stock Exchange securities last year. The comments were the more apposite because there has been a certain amount of inquiry as to the results of the movements in the stock markets in North America last year on companies holding large investments, such as the Sun Life of Canada, whose assets, it was stated, now amount to £116,752,000. A year ago the president announced that there was a margin of £20,000,000 between the market value of the stocks and those at which they stood in the books of the company. During the "blackest of the black days" last year there was still a margin of £7,000,000, and it was stated that even after the distribution of the profits announced, making further reserves to strengthen the position, and adding more than £1,200,000 to the declared surplus, "the entire margin of £20,000,000 was again intact. The blow had fallen, the slump had come, the values were marked down, and the company was in a stronger position than ever before in its history." As regards the general

(Continued at foot of next column)

financial policy of the company, the chairman expressed the view that a large amount should always be invested in "choice bonds," but that a considerable proportion of the assets should be invested in high-grade progressive common stocks. That means that this proportion of the investments must be liable to considerable fluctuations in market values, but the management "believes in" the future of both Canada and the United States. The success of the company in securing new business is remarkable. Last year the new assurances reached £134,476,000, an increase of more than 48 per cent. on the year.

STOCK EXCHANGE

A BUOYANT TONE

GENERAL RISE IN PRICES

Fulfilment of hopes of a reduction in Bank rate was responsible for increased strength and animation in the Stock Exchange yesterday. Some profit-taking before the Bank rate decision caused early hesitation in the gilt-edged market, but this was succeeded after midday by a fresh and vigorous bout of buying, and prices closed at the best points, gains of fully 1 per cent. taking place in several long-dated stocks. The better sentiment fostered by cheap money made itself apparent in a rise in securities more widespread than on any day since the recovery began. Home Railways, both the prior charges and the junior stocks, Foreign Railways, and Foreign Government bonds, were quoted higher almost without exception, and the improvement extended to most of the principal groups in the Miscellaneous Market. Business in stocks of the more speculative type, while reported to be a little more active, was still relatively small, the main stream of buying continuing to be confined to securities of a strictly investment character.

The market in gilt-edged stocks was very active and strong, prices again closing at the top. The chief rises in British Funds were ½ in Four per Cent. Consols (88⅛), 1 in Four-and-a-Half Conversion scrip (2⅛ premium), 1 3-16 in old Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion (98 15-16), and 1½ in Four per Cent. Funding (92⅛). Conversion Three-and-a-Half per Cents. rose ½ to 79½. No change occurred in the Five per Cent. War Loan (102 13-16), but there was a continued demand for the Five per Cent. Conversion Loan, which closed ⅛ higher on the day at 103⅛ for the "A" and 104½ for the "B." India loans were again in marked favour, and gains of a point occurred in the Three-and-a-Half and Four-and-a-Half per Cents. Comment was made in the market on the fact that the current price of India Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 1958-68, is more than 14 points below that of the British Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan. Of the new corporation loans Hastings rose to 1½ premium, Hull to ½ premium, Southampton to 1½ premium, and Swansea to ½ premium. The Home Railway market developed strength, a rise in the fixed interest stocks being accompanied yesterday by a decided recovery in the Ordinary stocks as well. The gains included 1½ to 2½ in Southern Deferred and Preferred, 1½ in North Eastern Preferred, 1½ in Great Western, and 2 in L.M.S. Higher prices were also established for Underground issues and Metropolitan; the new Debenture stock of the Metropolitan rose to 3 premium.

There was a further general rise in Foreign bonds. Numerous post-War European loans closed a point or more higher, these including the German Seven per Cent. and Potash issues, City of Berlin, Greek Stabilization and Greek Public Works Six per Cents., and the chief Hungarian and Czechoslovak loans. Austrian and Roumanian bonds were others to advance. Brazilian bonds closed with rises of 2 points in some cases, the Six-and-a-Half per Cents. rising to 92, the Rescission to 60, and the 1889 to 56, and several Chilean and Argentine loans were a point or more higher, the Chilean Six per Cent. issues all being about 96½. Chinese bonds hardened, while in the Japanese group Tokyo Five-and-a-Half per Cents. rose 1 to 98. A better tendency prevailed also in the Argentine Railway market. Buenos Ayres Great Southern and Western and Central Argentine were quoted ex dividend, and showed rises of more than 1 per cent. Leopoldina stock was firm, though showing little change.

In the Oil market there were a few unimportant rises. Shell hardened to 4 11-16, and other market leaders were better, together with the Eagle issues.

Rubber was steady at 7½d. per lb., and the share market remained idle and steady. One or two Tea shares were easier, including Assam and Imperial, but Dimbula Valley, at 2½, were better on the report.

RISES IN INDUSTRIALS

Industrial shares showed a fairly general rise. Business was larger than for some time recently, but the market could scarcely be described as active and comparatively small transactions affected prices quickly. Courtaulds rose to 2½, but ceased to 2 7-16, while Imperial Chemical touched 27s. 3d. before easing to 27s.; the Deferred shares rose to 8s. 7½d. Textile shares generally were better, Bleachers being 20s. 3d., Lister 13s. 9d., and Fine Spinners 25s. 3d., and tobacco shares, Cables and Wireless stocks and a number of leading shares in the heavy engineering and electrical engineering groups closed higher. Rises in Babcock and Wilcox, William Cory, Associated Electrical, Siemens, Atlas, and County of London Electric were typical of these movements. In the motor group Leyland rose to 3 1-16 bid and reacted 3, while Dennis touched 2½ bid and Napier 2½. There was support for Harrods, International Tea, the brewery group as a whole, and United Molasses, and also for margarine shares, which eased in the later dealings. H. P. Sauce were raised very rapidly to 106s. As regards the American group Columbia Graphophone were lower at 5 13-16, but most of the dollar shares were higher. International Nickel opened at $43 or over on the overnight New York closing, but the shares were easy at about that level, and after falling to $42⅛ in the street were bid for at $42⅜, this representing a rise on the day of over $2. Brazilian Traction, at $41⅛, were slightly below the highest, as were Hydro-Electric at $47⅛. In the shipping group Cunard and Furness Withy were better, but Indo-China (3½) lost ⅛. A better tone prevailed in the Bank market, this applying to Australian shares, among which Bank of New South Wales and English Scottish and Australian, which closed at 37½ and 6 respectively, recovered the losses of the previous day. Lloyds Bank "A" shares rose to 61s. 9d. and Hongkong and Shanghai to 111. There was a further general upward movement in insurance shares.

South African shares shared in the general tone improvement. Brakpan, for which there was French support, rose to 2 19-32, while Gold Fields advanced to 2 1-32, and higher prices prevailed for De Beers, New Jagersfontein, New Modderfontein, and T.C.I., the last-named touching 1½. The Cape was a seller of Consolidated Diamond, which declined to 9s. In the Rhodesian group Chartered were quoted ex dividend, allowing for which they closed firmer at 38s., and Bwana M'Kubwa were better at 20s. 3d. Rises in Rio Tinto (44) and Tharsis (4 13-16) reflected Paris advices. Tin rose £2 11s. 3d. per ton, and the share market was slightly firmer.

DUBLIN CITY STOCK ISSUE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, March 20

The Dublin City Commissioners have decided to create stock to the nominal amount of £1,000,000 to be called Dublin Corporation Five per Cent. Inscribed Stock, 1950-1970. This stock will be issued at not less than 95 per cent., and will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. The proceeds of the issue will be used for various civic improvements, such as housing, drainage, water mains, and the construction of an art gallery and civic museum.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3½	2[7]/16-2½	2-2½
New York	3½	2[9]/16-2½	2½
Paris	3†	2¾	2¼
Berlin	5½	5	3¾-6
Swiss Bank places	3½	2[11]/16	—
Milan	6½	6¼	—
Amsterdam	3½	2⅝	1
Brussels	3½	3¼	2

† The Bank of France rate for advances is 4½ per cent.

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

—	Mar. 20	Mar. 19
Atchison, Pref.	104¼	104⅛
Lehigh Valley	75	74
Missouri, Kansas, and Texas	61⅞	59⅞
New York, Ontario, and Western	15	14⅝
Reading, 1st Pref'd.	46⅛	46¼
Texas and Pacific	118	118
National Lead	178	177¼

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex Stock dividend. § Ex dividend and ex rights.

Call money opened easy, with the ruling rate at 2 per cent., but later rose to 2½ per cent., at which the last loan was arranged. Commercial paper was quoted 3½ to 4½ per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were again ⅛ lower at 2½ to 2¾ per cent. for 90-day bank bills and 2½ to 2⅝ per cent. for six-months bills.

Sterling exchange advanced ⅛c. to 4.86 7-16 for cable transfers.

Silver advanced ⅛c. to 42⅛d. for foreign bullion.

Gold movements this week comprised imports of $5,331,000, and exports of $20,000. Earmarked stocks of gold show no change on the week.

The weekly report of the New York Federal Reserve Bank shows that brokers' loans increased $121,000,000 to $3,841,000,000, against $3,720,000,000 last week, and $5,793,000,000 in the corresponding week last year. No change was made in the re-discount rate.

NEW YORK REDISCOUNT RATE UNALTERED

NEW YORK, March 20.—No change was made to-day in the rediscount rate of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.—*Reuter.*

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FURTHER ACTIVITY

REALIZING AT THE CLOSE

NEW YORK, March 20.—The market continued active with sentiment still influenced by cheap money, but selling increased towards the end of the day owing to a hardening of call loan rates and final movements were mixed. Sales were returned at 4,248,000 shares.

The opening was firm with a renewal of active buying under the influence of the reduction in the English Bank rate which, with the continued easing of credit here, strengthened hopes of a further reduction in the Federal Reserve Bank re-discount rate, although it was claimed in some quarters that any immediate lowering of the New York rate was not essential in view of the continuation of easy money, which should stimulate general business. After the accumulated buying orders had been executed the market eased temporarily under profit-taking, but soon rallied when the buying movement was resumed. This was encouraged later in the morning by the further easing of credit conditions reflected in another drop of ½ per cent. in open market acceptance rates and the renewal of call money at 2 per cent.

Interest during the afternoon centred chiefly in special groups among which prominent features were Peoples Gas on rumours that important developments were pending, and Coca-Cola on the outlook for improving earnings on the approach of summer. Later, however, realizing came out in larger volume owing to a rise in the call loan rate to 2½ per cent. which resulted from the calling in of loans by out-of-town banks, and the close was barely steady.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Mar. 20	Mar. 19
		$	$	$
Montreal on—				
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86⅝	4.86[11]/16
New York on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.86⅝	4.86[11]/16
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86⅝	4.86[11]/16
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.83[11]/16	4.83½
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.86⅛	4.86
Seven days	£1	—	4.85⅛	4.85
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.91¼	3.91⅛
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.25⅜	5.25⅜
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.06¼	40.05⅜
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76½	26.76
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.87	26.86¾
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.77	26.76½
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96⅜	2.96⅜
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.86	23.85⅝
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.94	13.93½
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.36½	19.35½
Madrid, cables	100pe.	19.30	12.59	12.50
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.10	14.09
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.48¼	17.48¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.76⅞	1.76⅞
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.29¾	1.29¾
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	37.60	37.80
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.58	11.55

RAILWAYS

—	Closing Prices Mar. 20	Mar. 19
Atchison	237⅞	236½
Atl. Coast	175	172⅝
B. & O.	120	120¾
Do., Pref.	81½	81¼
Brooklyn M. T'sit	76½	77
Can. Pac.	205¼	203
Cent., N.J.	280	280
Ches. & O.	232¾	232½
Ch. G.W.	13⅞	14¼
Do., Pref.	38½	39
Ch. N.W.	86½	86⅝
Ch.Mil.St.P.	25⅜	24
Ch.Rock Is.	119	119½
Del. & Hud	177	175½
Del., Lack.	145¼	144¼
Erie	59	60¼
Do.,1st Pf.	65¼	65½
G.N., Pref.	100	98⅞
Ill. Cent.	129	128½
Interboro'		
Rapid Tr.	37¼	38⅞

—	Closing Prices Mar. 20	Mar. 19
Int. C. Amer	28¼	28¼
Kansas City	81½	80½
Louisville	134	133
Minn. St. P	32	29
Miss. Pac.	94½	96
Do., Pref.	140⅛	140⅛
N.Mex.&Pf.	2½	2½
Do., 2 Pf.	1	1
N.Y. Cent.	188	188½
N.&W.	259½	257
N. Pacific	93½	93⅝
Pennsyl'a	83⅝	83¼
Reading	126⅞	127⅝
S.L.&S.F.	112½	112
S.L.&S.W.	67	67½
S. Pacific	124½	123½
Southern	103½	103
Do., Pref.	100¾	100½
U. Pacific	234	232
Do., Pref.	84½	84½
Wabash	57	57
Do., Pf.A	87	86½

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct	139	139	Int. Nickel	40¾	42
AlliedChem.	286	276	Int. Paper	28¼	28½
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	31	31	Int. Tele.	66¼	67¼
Am. & F. Pwr.	88⅝	90¾	Kennecott	55¼	55¾
Am. Can.	147⅞	148¼	Kresge S.S.	31¾	31¾
Am. Loco.	87½	88¼	K'ger, S.&S.	30⅛	30¼
Am.Rolling Mills	94¼	94½	Liggett&M.	107½	105½
Am. Smelt.	73	72½	Loose-Wile.	64	64¼
Am.Sug.R.	67¾	65¼	Mack Trcks	85⅝	81¼
Am. Tel.	243⅞	240¾	Montg'y W.	42⅝	42⅞
Am. Tob.	230	223	Nash M'trs	48	47¼
Am.Wool'n	13⅞	13½	Nat. Bisct.	22[14]/32	222
Anaconda	72⅛	72¼	Nat. CashR	72½	76⅛
Armour D.	7¼	7¼	Nat. Dairy	51⅛	50⅜
As.DryGds.	42¼	43½	N. Amer.	120⅜	118¾
All'tic Ref.	47½	47½	Packard	22⅜	22⅝
Baldwin	35	35¼	Pan A. Pet.	54½	54½
BarnadallA	27	27⅜	Pub. Ser. N.J.	101¼	99¼
Beth. Steel	103¾	104⅞	Pullman	82½	82
Borden	60	59½	RadioCorp.	52	52⅛
Chile Copp.	55	55	Reo M'r's	90	90¼
Chrysler	39	38	Shell Trans.	40	40
Col. Fuel	59⅝	60	Shell Un.	22⅞	22⅞
Colum. Gas	94⅞	94⅞	Sloss S. Stl.	51	52
Col. Graph.	28	27⅞	Std.Brands	24⅛	23⅞
Com. Gas	121⅛	121	Std. Gas	117	116¼
Cont. Can.	68¼	69⅛	Std. Oil of Cal.	63¾	64
Cont. Oil	24½	25¼	Do., N.J.	66¼	66¾
Corn. Prod.	96½	95	Do., N.Y.	34⅛	34⅛
Crucible	88	88	Studebaker	42⅞	42⅝
Davison Ch.	41	41⅛	Texas Corp.	56¼	56½
Drug. Inc.	84⅜	82¾	Tex. G. Sul.	51	50¾
Du Pont.	138	132	Tidewater	14⅝	14½
Eastman K	236	235⅛	Un.Carbide	98	95⅜
Elec.P.&L.	78	76½	Un. Frnit	91½	94
Electric Storage	75	75½	United Gas	38¼	38¼
Fox Films	28	30	U.S. L'ther	9¼	9⅛
Gen. Elec.	77	78¼	U.S. Rbr.	28⅜	28⅝
Gen. Foods	50⅜	50¼	U.S. Steel	186½	187¼
Gen. Motors	48¼	46½	Do., Pref.	144⅜	144¾
Gillette	85¼	89¼	W. Un. Tel.	206¾	207
Goodrich	49½	48½	Whse. Mfg.	188½	189¼
Goodyear	94	91	Woolworth	64¾	64⅝
Hou.Oil"x	85⅛	87	Worth'n Pump	121	121½
Hud. Mtrs.	57½	55⅝	Youngst'n Sheet	144	146
Ind. Rayon	108	106			
Int. Harv'r	90⅛*	92			
Int. Match	81	80			

KERB STOCKS

An.-Am.Oil	13	13	Mid. West Utilities	34½	35
Assoc. Gas	42⅜	42⅝	Pennroad	15⅛	15
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco	27½	27¼	Silica Gel.	33¼	31½
Celanese	24	23⅝	Stand. Oil of Indiana	54	53⅞
Elec. Bond	102¼	101⅜	Swift Int.	33	32
Gulf Oil	148¼	149	Tri-Cont'p	17	16½
Hydro Elec	46⅝	45¾	VacuumOil	92¼	92½
Int. Pe.	21½	21⅛			

BONDS

Libty. Ln., 3½%	100[18]/32	100[11]/32	Finl., 6% 1945	94½	94
Do.,4½%	101[19]/32	101[12]/32	Fren.,7½% 1941	123	123¼
Do.,(4th), 4½%	102[9]/32	101[31]/32	Do.,7% '49	117¾	118⅜
U.K.,5½% 1937	104	104	Ger.7% '49 Creek, 7%	108	107¾
Do., 4% 1960-90	86½	86½	1964	99⅝	99⅝
Arg., 6% 1959	99	99	Hamb'g, 6% 1946	97	96½
Aust., 5% 1957	90	90⅛	Hungary, 7½%-'44	101½	102
A'tria, 7% 1943	106⅝	107	Ital., 7% 1951	100⅛	100⅛
Belg., 6% 1955	103½	103⅛	Jap.,6½% 1954	104¼	104
Do., 7% 1955	112	112	Nord Rly., 6½% '50	104½	104
Bordeaux, 6% '34	103⅝	103¾	Norway6% 1952	102½	102¾
Brazil, 7½% 1952	105½	102	P.L.M.,6% 1958	103¾	102¾
Bulg.,7, '67	84	85¼	Do., 7% 1958	104¾	105⅛
Canada, 5% 1931	101	100⅝	Poland,7% 1947	86¼	85⅞
Chile,7,'42	102½	102½	Do., 8% 1950	97	96
Do.,6,'60	93½	93½	Rio do Sul 8%, '46	101⅞	101⅞
Czech.,8% 1951	110	110	San.P.,8% 1950	98	96⅞
Denm'k6% 1942	105⅛	105½	Seine, 7% 1942	108⅜	108⅛
Dutch E.I., 6% '62	102¼	102¼	Swed.5½% 1954	104⅛	104⅛
Do.,5½% 1955	101⅝	101¾	Tokio City, 5½%, '61	92½	92½
Est. Rly., 7% '54	105¾	105¾			

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, March 20.—Wheat.—The cash market closed firm and 1½c. to 1¾c. higher. No. 2 red winter, 127½c.; No. 2 amber durum, unquoted; No. 2 hard winter, 111½c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 119½c. Maize firm at 1¼c. advance. No. 2 mixed, 94½c., f.o.b. New York. Oats firm, ½c. higher. White clipped, 51½c., f.o.b. New York. Rye firm and 1c. dearer. No. 2 Western, 76½c., f.o.b. New York. Barley nominal with No. 2 malting unquoted.

Flour was steady; Spring clears 5c. higher at $5.75, and Kansas straights unaltered at $5.75; Minneapolis patents and bakers' clears unchanged at $6 and $5.20 respectively. Rye flour quoted at $5.35 to $5.65.

Lard was steady. Prime Western steam unchanged at $10.70, and Middle West, spot, 5c. higher at $10.60.

Coffee.—Rio futures closed steady, 15 to 14 points up. Sales, 13,000 bags. Closing prices:—March, 9.05c.; May, 8.48c.; July, 8.15c.; Sept., 7.91c.; Dec., 7.70c.; Jan., 7.70c. Santos No. 4 futures closed steady, 7 points down to 5 points up. Sales, 49,000 bags. Closing prices:—March, 13.25c.; May, 12.63c.; July, 12.05c.; Sept., 11.59c.; Dec., 11.18c.; Jan., 11.05c. Cash Coffee steady. Rio No. 7, 10c. to 10¼c.; Santos No. 4, 14¼c. to 14½c.

Cocoa.—Futures closed steady at 2 to 4 points advance. Sales, 23,000 bags. Closing prices:—March, 8.28c.; May, 8.55c.; July, 8.85c.; Sept., 9.14c.; Dec., 9.02c.; Jan., 9.11c.

Sugar.—Raw futures closed easy, 4 points lower to unchanged. Sales, 41,000 tons. Closing prices:—March, 1.68c.; May, 1.67c.; July, 1.69c.; Sept., 1.76c.; Dec., 1.84c.; Jan., 1.84c. No. 2 contract, duty free, July, 3.58c.; Sept., 3.66c.; Dec., 3.74c.

Cuban centrifugal sugar, 96deg., spot, was nominally unchanged.

Cotton on the spot closed 5 points higher at 15.50c. The futures market opened irregular, with quotations 2 points higher to 2 points lower, but afterwards improved on firmer Liverpool advices and a bullish ginning report. A decline resulted from increased offerings, a cessation of the covering demand, and less favourable dry goods reports, but the market rallied in the afternoon on buying by spot houses and shorts covering, closing values showing a net gain of 9 to 28 points with a steady tone. New Orleans spot middling advanced 16 points to 15.26c., and the futures market closed steady at 14 to 16 points advance on the day.

New York Futures	Closing Range To-day	Prev. day
March	15.40 15.40	15.31 15.31
April	15.48 15.48	15.37 15.37
May	15.59 15.57	15.45 15.44
June	15.60 15.60	15.46 15.46
July	15.54 15.53	15.50 15.48
August	15.61 15.61	15.45 15.45
September	15.50 15.50	15.41 15.41
October	15.60 15.58	15.58 15.57
November	15.66 15.66	15.56 15.56
December	15.74 15.74	15.58 15.54
January	15.83 15.83	15.58 15.58
New Contract		
October	15.39 15.37	15.14 15.14
November	15.45 15.45	15.25 15.25
December	15.53 15.53	15.29 15.28
January	15.59 15.58	15.30 15.30

	To-day	Week	Season	Last season
Receipts at ports	8,000	44,000	7,806,000	8,662,000
Exports Gt. Brit.	Nil	16,000	1,131,000	1,618,000
Exports Cont.,&c.	11,000	73,000	4,598,000	5,093,000

Coffee was steady and unchanged. Electrolytic, domestic spot and export spot and April delivery, quoted 18c. per lb., sellers. National

MONEY MARKET

THE LOWER BANK RATE

RISE IN NEW YORK EXCHANGE

The Bank of England yesterday reduced its discount rate from 4 to 3½ per cent. Although the reduction had been fully anticipated in Lombard-street the course of discount rates yesterday showed that the market was inclined to discount yet a further decline in the official minimum. In some directions business in three months fine bank bills was reported at very low rates. Such business probably represented a desire on the part of the leading houses to discourage purchases and was also due to the probability that owing to their being an end-June, and, therefore, a much-desired, maturity, to-day's Treasury Bills will be allotted at very low rates. Clearly rates appreciably below 2½ per cent. more than discount a 3 per cent. official minimum, and it is not surprising that the market displayed reluctance to quote under 2½ per cent. as its buying rate for three months' maturities. Few sales were effected, and these only at very low rates. During the morning a few May bills were bought by clearing banks at $2^{9}/_{16}$ per cent. Money was in comfortable supply, being usually available at 2 per cent. or 2½ per cent. for the night. Some inquiry was reported in connexion with the Stock Exchange settlement. Loans carried at variable rates were usually renewed at 2½ per cent. In spite of the rapid decline in money and discount rates in London, the movement is so world-wide, and New York rates, in particular, have fallen so sharply that some of the foreign exchanges yesterday moved in favour of sterling, the New York rate advancing to $4.86^{15}/_{32}$ and the Paris rate to 124.33¾f.

The Bank rate is 3½ per cent., to which it was reduced from 4 per cent. on March 20. The banks' deposit rate is 1½ per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1½ per cent. at call and 1¾ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)			
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
2-2½	2½	2⅝	$2^{7}/_{16}$-2½	$2^{5}/_{16}$	2⅜

Discount (Treasury Bills)		(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	4 months.	5 months.	6 months.
⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
$2^{9}/_{16}$-$2^{5}/_{8}$	$2^{5}/_{8}$	$3^{1}/_{16}$-¼	$3^{3}/_{16}$-¼	4—4⅛

CONTINENTAL BANK RATES

The National Bank of Norway has reduced its rate of discount from 5 per cent. to 4½ per cent.—*Reuter.*

It has been decided not to alter the discount rate of the National Bank of Sweden, which remains at 4 per cent.—*Reuter.*

BANK OF FRANCE

(000's omitted)

—	March 13	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Francs	Francs
Reserve :—		
Gold coin and ingots	42,503,845	— 150,163
Silver and copper coin	254,505	+ 2,982
Current postal accounts	553,540	— 66,487
Available at sight abroad	6,098,071	— 22,718
Advances on gold coin..	Nil	Unchanged
Commercial bills discounted	3,454,628	— 784,336
Negotiable bills bought abroad	18,771,751	+ 5,846
Advances on securities..	2,593,650	— 40,844
Negotiable bonds on the sinking fund dept.	5,305,545	Unchanged
Loans to the State without interest	3,200,000	Unchanged
Demonetised silver coin for selling	Nil	Unchanged
Various assets	1,544,793	— 91,608
LIABILITIES		
Notes in circulation	66,960,756	— 403,421
Treasury current account	4,813,355	— 332,088
Sinking fund current account	3,516,510	— 47,824
Current and deposit account ..	7,080,359	+ 229,139
Other sight liabilities ..	278,452	— 53,084
Various liabilities	1,941,990	— 3,801
Total liabilities ..	85,492,412	— 497,229

Proportion of gold reserve to sight liabilities, 49.84% (previous week, 49.74%).—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Active dealings were reported in the New York exchange, which rose to $4.86^{17}/_{32}$ in spite of the advance in the Bank rate, closing at $4.86^{15}/_{32}$, compared with Wednesday's quotation of $4.86^{7}/_{32}$. Forward dollars finally went to a small discount, 1-32c. for one month and 1-16c. for three months. The Canadian dollar is now virtually once more at a parity with the U.S. dollar, the Montreal rate closing at 84.86. French francs were again offered and the Paris rate finished 2c. higher at 124.33¾f. Swiss francs, on the other hand, appreciated, thes Zurich rate being finally 25.11¾f., against 25.12½f. The German rate was also slightly less favourable to sterling at 20.38½m. A recovery occurred in Spanish currency, the Madrid rate closing at 28.62½p., compared with 28.90p. Several of the Eastern exchange advanced, the Batavia rate being 12.13⅜f., the Hong-kong rate 1s. $0^{9}/_{16}$d., and the Shanghai rate 1s. 11¼d. Argentine dollars were again in demand, the Buenos Aires rate rising 1-16d. to 42⅝d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday :—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	March 20	March 19
New York	$ to £	4.863	4.86⅛-17/32	4.86 9/32-86/64
Montreal	$ to £	4.863	4.86 63/64-87/64	4.86 61/64-87/64
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	124.25-124.36	124.28-124.32
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.88½-89¼	34.88½-89
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.86-92.90	92.85-92.89
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.11¼-13¼	25.12½-13¾
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374¾-375½	374-376
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	193.10-193.25	193.10-193.90
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	28.30-28.90	28.50-29.15
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108⅛-108¾	108⅛-109¼
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12⅝-12¾	12.12⅝-12¾
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.38½-39.59½	20.38½-39.59
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.49-34.52	34.49-34.54
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.82-27.85	27.82-27.85
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164-164½	164-164½
Warsaw	Zlot. to £	43.38	43.38-43.39	43.38-43.39
Riga	Lat. to £	25.2215	25.15-25.28	25.18-25.26
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.8	817-820	817-819
Constantinople	Pet. to £	170	1.080†	1.080†
Belgrade	Din. to £	275.25	275¼-275¾	275¼-275¾
Kovno	Lit. to £	43.65	43⅝-43¾	43⅝-43¾
Sofia	Lv. to £	679.459	680-687½	680-687½
Reval	E.Kr. to £	18.159	18.17-18.25	18.17-18.23
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16⅝-17¼	18.16⅝-17¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.09⅝-16¼	18.09⅝-16¾
Copenhagen	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16-18.16⅛	18.16-18.16⅛
Alexandria	Pat. to £	97½	97⅛-97⅝	97⅛-97⅝
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 15/32-5/32	1/5 15/32-5/32
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 15/32-5/32	1/5 15/32-5/32
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 15/32-5/32	1/5 15/32-5/32
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/0 1/64	1/0 1/64
Kobe	Per yen.	24.50d.	2/03⅛-3/0⅛	2/03⅛-2/0⅝
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/10¾-11⅛	1/10¾-11⅛
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3 31/32-15/16	2/3 31/32-15/16
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12⅜-13⅝	12.12-12.12⅝
Manila	Per dol.	24.0664	2/0⅛	2/0⅛
Rio de J.	Per mil.	5.8904	5/11 31/32-6/1/16	5/11 31/32-6/0 32
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	42 29/32-43/32	42 15/16-43/16
Valparaiso	d to £	40	39.87	39.86
Montevideo	Per dol.	51d.	43 5/16-44⅛	43 5/16-44
Lima	£ to £	Par	264⅝ prem.‡	264⅝ prem.‡
Mexico	Pesos to £	9.76	10.10-10.30	10.15-10.35

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilisation at $2.90-2.95 to 100 kr. § Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

—	BUYING RATES per £100			SELLING RATES	
	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight	Cable Transfers	Demand
On :—	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia ..	99 0 0	9 4	9 3	9 2	99 2 6	99 2 6
New Zealand ..	99 10 0	9 4	9 4	9 3	99 12 6	99 12 6
Africa & Rhodesia ..	99 15 0	9 8	9 7	9 6	99 16 3	99 16 6
	99 16 3	9 7	9 7	9 6	99 17 9	99 13 9

SOUTH AMERICAN EXCHANGE RATES

Country	—	Par	Latest rate sight	Previous rate sight
Ecuador ..	Sucres to £	24.3325	24.60	24.66
Venezuela ..	Bolivares to £	25.23	25.60	25.50
Colombia (Bogota)	Pesos to £	5.00	5.06	5.04
Nicaragua ..	Cordobas to £	4.87	4.92	4.92
Salvador ..	Colones to £	9.73	9.83	9.87
Bolivia ..	Pence to Boliviano	18d.	18d.†	18d.

† 90 days.

The Bank of England yesterday announced the purchase of £25,500 in BAR GOLD and of £8 in FOREIGN GOLD COIN.

ARRIVALS		WITHDRAWALS	
	£		£
March 20—Bar gold	25,500	March 20 ..	Nil
Foreign gold coin ..	$		
		Influx	25,508
Total ..	£25,508	Total ..	£25,508

Net influx for 1930 to date, £7,140,579 ; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

From April 29, 1925 (the date of the return to the gold standard), to March 19, 1930, there has been a decrease in the gold holding of the Bank of England of £1,490,649.

In the bullion market the price of BAR GOLD declined 1d. to 84s. 10d. per oz.

BAR SILVER showed a sharp rise ; the price was fixed at 20d. per oz. for cash and 19 15-16d. for forward delivery, a rise of 1d. in each case. Sellers were inclined to hold back, while China was a persistent buyer.

BANK OF ENGLAND MEETING

TRIBUTES TO GOVERNOR

A half-yearly General Court of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England was held yesterday in the Bank Parlour. The RIGHT HON. MONTAGU COLLET NORMAN, D.S.O., the Governor, who presided, said that the profits of the half-year ended February 28 last, after providing for all contingencies, were £699,036, making the amount of the "Rest" on that day £3,717,379, and that after providing for a dividend of £6 per cent., less income-tax, the "Rest" would be £3,018,835. The Court of Directors thereupon proposed "That a half-year's dividend of interest and profits be made on April 5 next of £6 per cent., less income-tax."

Mr. THOMAS FISHER said that at that meeting, they were entering upon a new decade which he hoped would be one of peace and prosperity. The past 10 years had been full of anxiety for the Governor and his colleagues. The Governor had travelled thousands of miles; and he had visited foreign countries with the olive branch in his hand. The speaker hoped that the country at large was reaping the benefit, as the proprietors would, of his experience, and that the next 10 years would bring peace and comfort.

The proposal was approved, and the GOVERNOR stated that the dividend warrants would be delivered and paid on Saturday, April 5 next.

Mr. E. T. HARGRAVES said that every one present would like to feel that there was a declared expression of thanks from the stockholders of the Bank for the great services which the Governor, the Deputy Governor, and the other members of the Court had rendered to the proprietors during the year under review. (Hear, hear.) He did not think it could be possible for the business of the country to be run in the way in which it had been run by the Governor and his assistants unless a very great amount of care and trouble had been taken in the matter. They held the hegemony so far as this country was concerned in finance, and he thought he might say, considering the way in which they were regarded in foreign countries, that they also held the hegemony of the world, and that was largely due to the Governor for the time, care, and attention he had given to the business of the Bank, and also to his very able Deputy Governor and the Court who assisted him.

Mr. E. M. RODOCANACHI seconded the resolution. He was glad to hear it because so many of the Bank meetings had gone by without the proprietors being able adequately to thank the Governor for his wonderful work and the work the Bank had done. He hoped that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would take advice from him in the same way as, years ago, his predecessor used to consult Lord Rothschild at New Court. As in the olden days City opinion was consulted on the Budget, so he hoped that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would consult the Governor and other members of the Court. He congratulated the Governor on being able to reduce the Bank Rate to 3½ per cent. He was sure it was going to be a good thing for the industry of the country if they could get a Bank Rate like that, or 3 per cent., next year, and have cheap money which would oil the functions of all industries and trade.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY

The GOVERNOR, in reply, said he was sure his colleagues would agree with him that none of them expected any such kindly remarks as had been made on the one hand by Mr. Hargraves and on the other by Mr. Rodocanachi. They were not accustomed to their labours being recognized in such kindly and encouraging words. For himself it was quite a new experience. He was more or less accustomed to brickbats, but he was not accustomed to bouquets. (Laughter.)

As to any particular remarks that had been made, he was glad to note what Mr. Hargraves said about the hegemonies in one place and another. He believed it was largely true so far as overseas was concerned, and if it was true, it was largely the result of the work which the Bank had devoted first of all to the stabilization of Europe some years before and, secondly, to the establishment of those relations between Central Banks which were originally advocated at Genoa and in a large manner had led up to what was called the Bank for International Settlements. Therefore he agreed with Mr. Hargraves and rejoiced at that gentleman's expectation that it would continue. The benefit of one was the benefit of all. He liked to hope, too, that they might expect and see during the next period of 10 years a similar hegemony in this country in which the Bank of England might play a not inadequate part. He was less in agreement, if he might say so, with Mr. Rodocanachi. He recognized Mr. Rodocanachi's kindly heart and his kind intentions, but when he wished to impose on him (the Governor) fiscal duties in addition to those financial burdens which his colleagues and he tried to bear, he must say it was too much.

Mr. RODOCANACHI.—"Advice, sir."

The GOVERNOR.—"I am afraid not even advice."

The Court then adjourned.

THE BANK RETURN

The outstanding feature of the Weekly Bank of England statement, made up to March 19, is the increase of about six millions in the deposit liabilities. Owing to this fact, the proportion of the reserve to liabilities has fallen from 59½ to 59 per cent., in spite of an increase of £3,179,971 to £65,355,174 in the total of the reserve. The note circulation shows a contraction of £1,577,434, and the holding of coin and bullion, at £154,245,375, an increase of £1,622,537. In addition to the effect of a larger reserve, deposits were increased by an expansion in the Bank's holdings of securities, Government securities being £4,150,000 higher; while, as a result mainly of the repayment by the market of its loans from the Bank, discounts and advances declined by £1,900,000. Public deposits show an increase of £3,895,000, and bankers' deposits an increase of £3,085,000, the "other" deposit accounts declining by £860,000. The figures are appended :—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Notes issued—		Govt. debt ..	£11,015,100
In circulation	£348,860,201	Other securities ..	283,869,774
In banking department	64,567,857	Other securities	10,651,478
		Silver coin ..	4,463,648
		Amt. of fiduciary issue	£360,000,000
		Gold coin and bullion ..	155,458,058
	£413,458,058		£413,458,058

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Capital ..	£14,553,000	Govt. securities	£41,481,563
Rest	3,743,846	Other securities—	
Public deposits*	12,882,680	Discounts and advances ..	6,060,054
Other deposits—		Securities ..	16,258,430
Bankers ..	62,086,473	Other accounts	35,883,025
Other accounts	35,883,025	Notes	64,567,857
Seven-day and other bills ..	1,797	Gold and silver coin	757,317
	£129,155,221		£129,155,221

* Including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt and Dividend Accounts.

—	Amount	Inc. or dec. on last week	Inc. or dec. on last year
	£	£	£
Rest	3,743,846 +	2,160 —	19,544
Public deposits..	12,882,680 +	3,895,481 —	6,541,188
Other deposits—			
Bankers ..	62,086,473 +	3,085,073 —	245,713
Other accounts	35,883,025 —	859,879 —	1,379,374
Govt. securities	41,481,563 +	4,150,000 —	6,403,292
Other securities—			
Discounts and advances ..	6,060,054 —	1,899,770 —	6,522,074
Securities ..	16,258,430 +	688,149 —	1,627,237
Reserve	65,355,174 +	3,179,971 +	6,397,967
Note circulation	348,890,201 —	1,577,434 +	4,978,444
Coin and bullion	154,245,375 +	1,622,537 +	1,419,523
Proportion ..	59% —	½ +	9½

CLEARING HOUSE RETURN

A total of £916,176,000 is shown by the London Bankers' Clearing House return for the week ended March 19—an increase of £54,453,000—compared with the corresponding week a year ago. The aggregate total for 1930 to date is £9,781,715,000, being £544,820,000 less than the total to March 20 in 1929. The usual details follow :—

1930	Town Clearing	Metropolitan Clearing	Country Cheque Clearing	Total
	£	£	£	£
Mar. 13	150,963,000	5,971,000	9,872,000	166,806,000
„ 14	140,611,000	5,467,000	10,808,000	156,286,000
„ 15	108,585,000	4,661,000	9,310,000	122,556,000
„ 17	172,136,000	6,297,000	9,457,000	188,890,000
„ 18	112,555,000	5,321,000	8,923,000	126,508,000
„ 19	130,806,000	5,859,000	10,135,000	146,740,000
Week ..	£823,916,000	£33,656,000	£57,504,000	£916,176,000

1929	Town Clearing	Metropolitan Clearing	Country Cheque Clearing	Total
	£	£	£	£
Mar. 14	149,101,000	5,977,000	10,405,000	165,483,000
„ 15	163,712,000	5,645,000	10,772,000	180,130,000
„ 16	81,550,000	5,481,000	9,478,000	96,509,000
„ 18	133,211,000	6,554,000	9,377,000	149,142,000
„ 19	109,962,000	6,540,000	9,960,000	126,183,000
„ 20	130,365,000	5,297,000	9,844,000	145,476,000
Week ..	£767,902,000	£35,494,000	£59,737,000	£863,123,000

COMPANY RESULTS

LIPTON REPORT

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum) :—

Company	Dividend	Corresp'g Div.	Date payable	Total for Year	Previous Year
	%	%		%	%
Australian Mercantile Ld. & Finance	Int. 2½*	5*	May 5	—	—
Dickinson & Co..	Fin. 5 & Bon. 2½	same	—	12½*	same
John					
Gopeng Cons. ..	Int. 3¼	same	April 7	—	—
Hyde's Birch Seeds (R. Hyde and Co.) ..	Qtly. 3¼	same	Mar. 31	—	—
Leyland and Birmhm. Rbr.	Int. 2½	same	—	—	—
Transvaal Gold Mining ..	Fin. 2½	same	May 4	5	same

* Tax free. † On increased capital.

Albion Motor-Car.—Dividend on the Ordinary shares for 1929 of 12½ per cent., less tax, the same as for 1928.

Bank of Scotland.—Final dividend for the year to February 28 last of 9 per cent. actual, less tax, making 18 per cent. for the year, the same as for the preceding year.

Selangor Rubber.—Dividend for 1929 of 5 per cent., payable on April 12 (against 8 1-3 per cent.). The sum of £2,500 (against £3,000) is placed to reserve account.

Sungei Way (Selangor) Rubber.—Dividend for 1929 of 7 per cent. (the same), payable on April 12. The sum of £3,000 is again placed to reserve account and £1,000 (against nil) is set aside for depreciation, &c.

Alfred Dunhill.—Final dividend on the ordinary shares of 5 per cent., tax free, making 20 per cent., tax free, for the year ended December 31 (the same as for 1928). An interim dividend of 5 per cent. (the same), tax free, on account of the current year is also declared.

THOMAS WOLFE AND SON

The accounts of Thomas Wolfe and Son (1907), motor-carriage proprietors, for 1929 show a net profit of £3,199 (against £5,251 for 1928), excluding £6,365 brought forward. A final dividend of 7½ per cent. is proposed, making 15 per cent. for the year (against 17½ per cent.), the balance forward is £5,657. Meeting, March 26.

ABERDEEN COAL AND SHIPPING

The net profit of the Aberdeen Coal and Shipping Company for the year to February 28 amounted to £8,671, while there was brought in £8,684, making a total of £17,355. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 2s. per share and a bonus of 6d. per share, both tax free, and to place to taxation suspense account £1,100, leaving to be carried forward £8,755.

JOHN BAKER AND BESSEMER

Messrs. John Baker and Bessemer, Limited, makers of railway wheels, tire, axle, and steel, &c., report a net profit of £19,120 for 1929 (against £18,485 for 1928). The sum of £13,468 was brought forward, making £32,588. The Preference dividend absorbs £10,545, and a dividend of 4 per cent., less tax, on the Ordinary shares is recommended, leaving a balance to be carried forward of £14,494.

PRICHARD AND CONSTANCE

The net profit of Prichard and Constance (Manufacturing), Limited, makers of shampoo powders, &c., for 1929, amounted to £15,920. A sum of £6,400 is required by the Preferred Ordinary share dividend, and £9,000 will be absorbed by the dividend, now proposed, of 225 per cent. on the Deferred Ordinary shares, the carry-forward being increased from £1,319 to £1,839. Meeting, March 28.

THARSIS SULPHUR AND COPPER

The net profit of the Tharsis Sulphur and Copper Company for 1929, after writing off £35,297 for depreciation, amounted to £182,739 (compared with £122,029 in 1928, when £19,106 was written off property and plant), and £82,139 was brought forward. The sum of £115,000 (against £35,000) is placed to general reserve. It is proposed to pay a dividend for the year of 12½ per cent. (against 10 per cent.) and to carry forward £24,878.

JOHORE RIVER RUBBER

The accounts of the Johore River Rubber Plantations for 1929 show a profit, after depreciation, of £6,687 (against £4,917 for 1928). A sum of £1,616 is reserved for income-tax and a dividend of 4 per cent. is proposed (against nil). The carry-forward, subject to manager's commission, &c., is £10,951 (against £10,780). The output of rubber was 722,050lb. (against 633,996lb.). For the 826,641lb. sold the average net sale price was 8.387d. per lb. (against 10.299d.). Meeting, April 4.

THIRD SCOTTISH WESTERN INVESTMENT

The net revenue of the Third Scottish Western Investment Company for the year ended March 1 amounted to £45,117 (against £39,902 for 1928-29). The Preference dividend absorbs £16,887 (against £12,063), and the Ordinary stock dividend (the rate of which is increased from 7 per cent. to 8 per cent.) requires £18,025 (against £11,967). The carry-forward is increased from £22,585 to £32,789. The valuation of the investments as at March 1 shows a depreciation of £6,824, as compared with the balance-sheet figure of £1,462,714.

P. H. GALLOWAY

The first report of P. H. Galloway, Limited, wholesale chemists and druggists, &c., states that the net profit for 1929 amounted to £28,076. Of this £7,492, representing profits prior to the incorporation of the company, has been applied in extinguishing the preliminary expenses account, and after allowing for the Preference dividend, £5,065, the directors propose to pay a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum on the Ordinary shares for the period from allotment to December 31 last, amounting to £12,723. The balance of £2,795 is carried forward. Meeting, April 10.

NEW VAAL RIVER DIAMOND

The profit of the New Vaal River Diamond and Exploration Company for 1929 was £5,163 (against £6,734 for 1928), out of which £470 is written off for depreciation, and £547 is deducted for income-tax. The report states the net profits are almost sufficient to pay a 2½ per cent. dividend (the rate paid for 1928), but owing to the depressed state of the diamond market and the consequent shrinkage in revenue entailing heavy drafts on the company's funds, the directors do not feel justified at this juncture in recommending a dividend. Meeting, May 2, at Sydney-on-Vaal, Cape Province.

KING'S LYNN DOCKS AND RAILWAY

The report of the King's Lynn Docks and Railway Company for 1929 states that a sum of £3,000 has been set aside out of revenue in order to meet necessary expenditure of maintenance and to provide for further equipment essential for the efficient working of the undertaking. The balance standing to the credit of revenue account, after providing for interest on Debenture stock, amounted to £6,024. The directors propose to pay a dividend of 4 per cent. for the year on both the Four per Cent. Preference stock, 1869, and the Consolidated Four per Cent. Preference stock, leaving a balance of £54 to be carried forward. Meeting, March 28.

ROYAL BREWERY, BRENTFORD

The net profit of the Royal Brewery, Brentford, Limited, for the year ended December 31 last, after allowing for depreciation, taxation, &c., was £66,283 (against £57,685), and £45,272 was brought forward. It is proposed to pay a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 6⅔ per cent., making 10⅔ per cent. for the year (against 10 per cent.), and, in addition, a bonus of 2½ per cent. (the same). The sum of £15,000 is again placed to Debenture redemption reserve; £10,000 (the same) is carried to general reserve (which will then amount to £170,000); and £1,557 (against £1,443) is set aside as a bonus to the employees. The balance carried forward is £43,298. Meeting, March 28.

SEAFIELD RUBBER

Profits of the Seafield Rubber Company for 1929 amounted to £18,948 (against £11,728 in 1928) and £10,448 was brought forward. It is proposed to pay on March 31 a dividend for the year of 5 per cent. (compared with 10 per cent.), to write off for depreciation £1,750 (against £1,051), and to carry forward £26,645. In 1928 a sum of £7,000 was transferred from taxation reserve to the credit of profit and loss account. The yield of rubber was 1,527,012lb. (against 968,006lb.). The report states that no forward sales of rubber have been made, and that the crop collected in 1930 will be dependent upon whether any scheme of restriction, to which the directors assent, becomes operative. Meeting, March 28.

NORWICH UNION LIFE INSURANCE

The report and accounts of the Norwich Union Life Insurance Society for 1929 show that the net new business for the year was £7,891,661, as against £8,143,870 for 1928. The premium income for the year rose from £3,230,796 to £3,944,715, and the funds at the close of the year amounted to £21,030,599, having increased during the year by £2,151,440. The level expense ratio was .49 lower at 14.16 per cent. The net interest, dividends, and rents received amounted to £1,511,887, the return on the mean funds, including all unproductive assets, being £5 0s. 5d. per cent. after deduction of income-tax. During the year death claims totalled £789,364, against £784,942 last year. The amount of the "Scottish Imperial" Fund at the close of the year was £281,658, making a total for the two funds of £32,218,257. Meeting, March 25.

SECOND CALEDONIAN TRUST

The net revenue of the Second Caledonian Trust Company for the year ended March 1 amounted to £31,555 (against £30,516 for 1928-29). As previously announced, an increase is made in the dividend for the year on the Ordinary stock from 6 per cent. to 7 per cent. This dividend amounts to £11,200 and the Preference dividend to £12,000, the surplus revenue for the year being £8,355, which is added to the amount brought in, making the total carry-forward £50,663. There was a profit on realisation of investments of £16,467, of which £3,411 has been applied in writing off the expenses of the issue of, and the discount on, Debenture stock, and the balance of £12,056 placed to investments reserve. A valuation of the investments as at March 1 shows a depreciation of £20,548, as compared with the balance-sheet figure of £1,000,943. Meeting, March 27.

BRITISH ALUMINIUM

The net profit of the British Aluminium Company for 1929 amounted to £443,102 and the balance brought forward was £33,843, making a total of £476,945, which has been dealt with as follows :—Directors' fees, £25,085; provision for taxation, £37,000 ; Prior Lien Debenture service fund, £60,000 ; Debenture stock service fund, £49,223 ; reserve for depreciation, £30,000 ; carried to reserve account, £100,000 ; staff benefit fund, £10,000 ; and Preference dividend and interim dividend on the Ordinary shares, £58,015. It is proposed to pay a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 6 per cent., making 10 per cent. for the year, leaving to be carried forward £35,559. With the above addition the redemption accounts in respect of the Prior Lien Debentures and the Debenture stock now amount to £482,911, the depreciation reserve account is £900,000, and the reserve account also £900,000.

LIPTON

In June last year the shareholders of Lipton, Limited, approved a reorganization scheme which provided for the cancellation of Preference dividend arrears and the reduction of the share capital by £1,827,000. Accounts are now issued by the company covering the year ended January 4 showing a net profit of £118,377. Out of this the First Preference dividend absorbs £25,000 and the Second Preference dividend £19,000, while it is proposed to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. on the 1s. Ordinary shares, amounting to £22,850, to place £25,000 to special reserve for equalization of dividends on First Preference shares and to place £30,000 to general reserve. The balance of £43,127 is carried forward. The report states that as a result of the close cooperation between the company and the Meadow Dairy Company and its associated companies, considerable economies have been effected in administration and overhead expenses. The full benefit of these savings, however, has not been felt during the period under review. Meeting, March 31.

ROBINSON DEEP

The net profit of Robinson Deep for 1929 amounted to £171,825 (against £168,938 for 1928), to which is added £76,845 brought forward. The total of £248,170 has been dealt with as follows :—Dividends (totalling 3s. a share—the same as for 1928) on the "A" shares, £75,000; expenditure on capital account, less sales of freehold, £47,357; provision on account of outstanding liability for miners' phthisis, £14,644; taxes, £9,973; provision for redemption of "A" shares, £1,000; premium on Debentures, £714; balance to next account, £99,432. The tonnage milled was 919,900 tons (against 918,400 tons). A reduction of 1.41d. to 19s. 7.46d. per ton was effected in working costs, notwithstanding an increase of 4.9d. per ton in development chrges. The development footage rose from 25,813 to 29,160ft. At December 31 the estimated ore reserve was 1,907,000 tons (against 1,407,000 tons), of an average value of 6.04dwt. (against 6.14dwt.) per ton. Since the end of the year shareholders have passed resolutions providing for the acquisition of the mining rights and certain plant and equipment of Village Deep and for the reduction of the capital and its subsequent increase. Details of these proposals have already been published. Meeting, April 24.

WILLIAM MELHUISH (PROPRIETORS).

William Melhuish (Proprietors), Limited, owns the whole of the issued share capital of W. Melhuish, Limited, the whole of the Cumulative Participating Preference shares of Brinkler, Osborne, and Young, Limited, and during 1929 purchased the whole of the issued share capital of William Brinkler and Sons. In October last the businesses of Osborne and Young, Limited, and William Brinkler and Sons were amalgamated, and now trade as Brinkler, Osborne, and Young, Limited. The accounts of the holding company for 1929 show a net profit of £29,635 (against £76,948 for 1928, which figure, however, included the balance of profit and loss account of Osborne and Young, Limited, at the date of acquisition, now at credit of investment reserve account, £53,110). The final dividends on the Preference and Preferred Ordinary shares and the interim dividend on the Ordinary shares, already paid, absorbed £16,790, and the directors now propose to pay a final dividend of 6d. per share on the Ordinary shares (which are of the denomination of 1s. each) making 75 per cent. free of tax, for the year. The carry-forward is increased from £24,367 to £27,711. For 1928 a bonus of 25 per cent., free of tax, was paid, in addition to a total dividend of 75 per cent., free of tax. Meeting, March 28.

NORWICH UNION FIRE

The report of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Limited, states that the net fire premium income amounted last year to £2,179,075. The net claims paid and outstanding were £1,149,094, or 52.73 per cent., and after charging all outgoings the sum of £100,332 is carried to profit and loss. The Personal Accident net premium income amounted to £130,319 and the net claims paid to £68,569. After providing for all outgoings and outstanding claims, £2,287 has been transferred to profit and loss. The net premium income in the Employers' Liability Account (Home) was £252,074, and the net payments under policies were £149,128. After providing for all outgoings and outstanding claims, £17,681 is transferred to profit and loss. The net premium income in the General Account amounted to £1,530,913, and the net claims paid and outstanding to £856,250. After providing for all outgoings, £61,572 is transferred to profit and loss. The net premiums in the Marine Account were £160,914. The underwriting account for 1928 has been closed and £5,980 has been transferred from profit and loss. The Marine Fund amounts to £171,021. The total premium from all departments was £4,261,494. In the profit and loss account the balance brought forward was £406,473 and £181,673 is credited, being the transfers from Fire, Personal Accident, Employers' Liability, and General Accounts. Interest and dividends (less tax) amounted to £204,349. After debiting dividend to shareholders, Debenture interest, income-tax, bad debts, and £5,980 transferred to Marine Account, £16,112 is set aside for commutation of pensions, £188,500 is added to the reserve for the reduction of uncalled capital, and a balance of £412,924 is carried forward.

RECKITTS' PROFITS

LARGER DISTRIBUTION

Messrs. Reckitt and Sons, of Hull, makers of starch, black-lead, metal polish, &c., in their report issued yesterday, state that the net trading profits for the year 1929 amounted to £1,277,683. This is £48,000 in advance of the profits for 1928.

The directors recommend the transfer to reserve fund of £200,000 (against £148,693), the transfer to development fund of £100,000 (the same), and the payment of a final dividend of 10 per cent. and a bonus of 1½ per cent., less tax, on the Ordinary shares (making a total of 22½ per cent. for the year), and a bonus to the staff and workpeople under the "prosperity sharing scheme" of £117,500. For 1928 a total dividend of 21½ per cent. was paid on the Ordinary shares, but no bonus was paid ; the bonus to staff and workpeople for that year was £101,875. The amount now being carried forward is £178,926—a reduction of £113,110.

ASSOCIATED CEMENT RESULTS

PROFITS MAINTAINED

The accounts for 1929 of the Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, issued yesterday, show that the trading profit, after providing for taxation, and including interest and dividends on investments, amounted to £935,115, which compares with £934,580 for 1928. Deducting Debenture interest (£194,467, against £199,120) and directors' and trustees' fees, and placing £285,000, as last year, to depreciation reserves, and £103,333 (against £100,681) to sinking funds, there remains a net profit for the year of £367,515 (against £366,379). No change is made in the dividend on the Ordinary shares for the year at 8 per cent., which is payable on March 31. This will absorb £240,000, while the Preference dividend takes £63,792, leaving the carry-forward slightly higher at £140,899 (against £140,006).

The directors report that the demand for cement during the year continued satisfactory, and that the total deliveries were in excess of the record figures established in 1928. Competition both from home and Continental manufacturers was severe, and resulted in lower prices being realized. The maintenance of the trading profit is stated to be due to economies in the cost of production effected by the reconstruction programme carried out at the works in recent years.

Revenue from investments in associated undertakings was again satisfactory. The works of the Sone Valley Portland Cement Company in India, in which the company is a large shareholder, are in process of duplication.

The meeting will be held on March 31.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

FINAL GINNING ESTIMATE

NEW YOR

NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND THE BALANCE-SHEET

YEAR'S DIVIDEND AT THE RATE OF 18 PER CENT.

The THIRTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the National Bank of Egypt was held yesterday at the Head Office of the Bank in Cairo.

SIR BERTRAM HORNSBY, C.B.E. (the Governor), presided.

The directors' report was as follows :—

The directors present to the shareholders the balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year ended December 31, 1929.

The gross profit for the year, after providing for depreciation on the bank's buildings and furniture, for rebate of discount, and for doubtful debts, amounts to :—

			£	s.	d.
			£1,099,870	4	6
After deducting from this sum :—					
For Directors' Fees ..	£13,333	6 8			
For Current Expenses	£461,850	12 9	£478,183	19	5
there remains			£621,686	5	1
In conformity with Article 49 of the Bank's statutes a dividend of 4% is payable on the Share Capital.. ..			£120,000	0	0
After this distribution there remains			£501,686	5	1
Adding to this the balance brought forward from last year ..			£221,794	12	9
the amount available			£723,480	17	10
The Directors consider it prudent to allocate to Special Reserve for contingencies a sum of			£75,000	0	0
which leaves			£648,480	17	10
From this amount the Directors recommend the payment of an additional dividend of 14% on the Share Capital, which will absorb.. ..			£420,000	0	0
and to carry forward the balance of ..			£228,480	17	10

The total dividend for the year will thus be at the rate of 18 per cent., equivalent to £1 16s. per share. An interim dividend of 8s. having been paid on September 2, 1929, there remains to be distributed the balance of £1 8s. per share.

BALANCE-SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1929

LIABILITIES	L.E.	MM.	£ST.	s. d.
Share Capital : 300,000 fully paid Shares of £10 each	2,925,000	000	3,000,000	0 0
Statutory Reserve Fund ..	1,462,500	000	1,500,000	0 0
Special Reserve ..	1,413,750	000	1,450,000	0 0
Current, Deposit and other Accounts ..	14,769,798	181	15,148,510	19 1
Egyptian Government	17,802,880	728	18,256,374	1 7
Sudan Government ..	187,380	740	192,170	18 7
Mixed Tribunals ..	2,051,668	740	2,104,275	12 7
Bankers' Accounts ..	266,850	738	273,606	1 4
Cheques and Bills payable ..	186,450	833	191,231	12 6
Rebate of Discount on Bills not yet due	32,440	138	33,271	18 9
Dividends Unclaimed	22,397	408	22,971	14 0
Acceptances, &c.	837,761	720	859,242	15 10
Provision for payment of final dividend at the rate of 14% p.a.	400,500	000	420,000	0 0
Profit and Loss Account Balance ..	222,768	868	228,480	17 10
	42,591,142	991	43,683,223	11 8

ASSETS	L.E.	MM.	£ST.	s. d.
Government Securities and Securities guaranteed by the Egyptian Government	20,146,555	466	20,663,133	16 3
Sundry Securities ..	904,433	595	927,624	4 0
Advances on Merchandise	4,068,063	480	4,172,393	6 3
Advances on Securities	5,756,728	588	5,904,334	15 1
Advances otherwise secured	1,447,452	709	1,484,556	2 3
Sundry other Advances	1,270,487	244	1,303,063	16 10
Bills of Exchange ..	3,167,284	169	3,248,584	19 10
Local Bills Discounted	513,058	442	526,213	15 9
Buildings, Furniture, &c. ..	180,607	394	194,469	2 5
Money at Call and at Short Notice ..	1,560,000	000	1,600,000	0 0
Bankers' Accounts ..	391,891	759	401,940	5 4
Clients' Liability for Acceptances, &c., as per contra ..	837,761	720	859,242	15 10
Cash :—				
Notes I.E. .. 1,671,715,000				
Gold and silver coin, &c. .. 725,408,923	2,397,121	923	2,458,586	11 9
	42,591,142	991	43,683,223	11 8

There is a contingent liability in respect of Bills Rediscounted of £623,944 4s. 9d.

V. HARARI. JOHN HOME. Directors. B. HORNSBY, Governor.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

We have examined the books of the National Bank of Egypt and in our opinion the above balance-sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs as shown by the books. We have also verified the Cash, Notes and Securities at the Head Office and at the Cairo and Alexandria Branches, and have found the same correct. The London Returns have been audited and certified by Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co., Chartered Accountants.

J. C. SIDLEY.
W. G. CARMICHAEL.

Cairo, February 20, 1930.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

	L.E.	MM.
Notes Issued		28,300,000 000
		28,300,000 000
Gold	3,339,570 000	
*British Treasury Bills	10,810,430 000	14,150,000 000
Securities :—		
Egyptian Government Securities and Securities guaranteed by the Egyptian Government ..	1,500,000 000	
British Treasury Bills and British War Loan	12,650,000 000	14,150,000 000
		28,300,000 000

* By authority of the Egyptian Government these Treasury Bills are deposited in lieu of Gold. (See "Journal Officiel" of 30th October, 1916.)

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Dr.	L.E.	MM.	£ST.	s. d.
Directors' Remuneration ..	13,487	500	13,833	6 8
Current Expenses ..	452,741	872	464,350	12 9
Interim Dividend at the rate of 4% p.a.	117,000	000	120,000	0 0
Transferred to Special Reserve ..	73,125	000	75,000	0 0
Provision for payment of final dividend at the rate of 14% p.a.	409,500	000	420,000	0 0
Balance carried forward	222,768	868	228,480	17 10
	1,288,623	240	1,321,664	17 3

Cr.	L.E.	MM.	£ST.	s. d.
Gross Profit for the year ending 31st December, 1929, after providing for depreciation of buildings and furniture, for rebate of discount and for doubtful debts ..	1,072,373	460	1,099,870	4 6
Balance brought forward from last year	216,249	771	221,794	12 9
	1,288,623	240	1,321,664	17 3

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH

PROFIT AND ALLOCATIONS

STEADY EXPANSION IN NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS

The GOVERNOR, addressing the shareholders, said :—Gentlemen,—From the report of the board, which is in your hands, you will see that the gross profit for the year 1929 was £1,099,870. From this have to be deducted the expenses amounting to £478,184, leaving a net profit of £621,686. Your directors propose to allocate £75,000 to the special reserve fund and to pay a dividend at the rate of 18 per cent., requiring £540,000, the balance of £6,686 being added to the carry-forward.

Our net profits have decreased by about £30,000 as against last year. Contrary to general opinion, your bank has not benefited by the high rates of interest which prevailed in the principal financial centres of the world during the last quarter of the year. The higher rates we had to pay on our deposits were not compensated by the increased rates on our advances; for, as you may see from the balance-sheet, the latter form less than half our assets, the larger proportion of which is invested in Government securities bearing a fixed rate of interest. Our special situation as bankers to the Egyptian and the Sudan Governments, and as having the privilege of issuing notes, necessitates the maintenance of a very liquid position, which these holdings of easily realizable securities provide.

As regards the figures of the balance-sheet, there are several differences from last year which reflect both the lower value of cotton and the decrease in the quantity exported. Advances on merchandise are £1,709,000 lower, and bills of exchange are down by £1,778,000, whilst on the liabilities side there is a decrease in deposits from the public of £868,000, despite the fact that the number of accounts continues to show a steady expansion.

NOTE ISSUE AND TRADE FIGURES

The note issue has followed the usual seasonal variations, but, though in the early months the amount was higher than in the corresponding period of 1928, the average for the whole year was over £540,000 lower. The usual statement of the maximum and minimum for the last five years is appended.

1925 ..	£E.41,900,000	£E.28,700,000
1926 ..	£E.35,300,000	£E.25,300,000
1927 ..	£E.33,600,000	£E.24,400,000
1928 ..	£E.33,900,000	£E.22,300,000
1929 ..	£E.31,900,000	£E.22,000,000

I also append the totals of imports and exports for the same period, reminding you once again that in order to make them synchronize with the cotton crop we take the 12 months from September 1 to August 31. Under the influence of the price at which the 1928-29 crop was realized there was last year a favourable trade balance of, roughly, £2,500,000. It is probable that the current year will show less favourable results.

September 1 to August 31	Imports	Exports (including re-exports)
1924-1925 ..	£E.56,287,511	£E.67,952,808
1925-1926 ..	£E.55,973,075	£E.52,855,630
1926-1927 ..	£E.48,230,223	£E.45,823,035
1927-1928 ..	£E.51,565,388	£E.54,310,983
1928-1929 ..	£E.54,730,378	£E.57,195,388

Towards the end of the year 1928 the Banks in Cairo established a Clearing House for the exchange of cheques, and their example was followed in Alexandria a few months later. The records show that for the whole year the total amount cleared in Cairo was over £E.75 millions, whilst in Alexandria the total for seven months was over £E.36½ millions. The actual number of cheques passing over the Cairo Clearing is considerably greater than in Alexandria, whilst in the latter town the average amount per cheque is much higher. In the course of time the records of the two Clearing Houses will afford a valuable index to the commercial and financial activities of the country.

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT

In my remarks last year I expressed myself in a somewhat optimistic vein regarding the country's prosperity. In the interval several factors have arisen to modify the situation, though I still maintain the view that it is fundamentally sound. In the first place, the crisis in New York, coupled with higher rates for money, could not fail to have a repercussion here, of which one indication was the fall in the market price of local securities. Fortunately, these securities on the whole are in strong hands, and the market was but little affected by such liquidations as took place.

Further, the increase in the Customs tariff which came into force last month led to the importation of goods on a scale well beyond the country's normal needs. It is possible that the absorption of these surplus stocks may give rise to some difficulty, especially when they have been obtained purely as a speculation with borrowed money. The prudent attitude adopted by the banks for some time past leads me to consider that the difficulties may not be so great as some people anticipate.

COTTON PRICES

Finally and most important, the price of cotton has fallen to a level which no longer corresponds to the conditions to which the economic life of the country has adapted itself. In an endeavour to arrest the decline, the Government has again intervened and has fixed minimum prices at which it will buy futures or take up any cotton tendered against contracts. As a result, the Government had, up till a few days ago, become the owner of 125,000 bales of cotton, to which must be added the 29,000 bales it still possesses as the result of its intervention in 1925-26. The action of the Government in this respect, though it may momentarily relieve the situation, will throw a burden on the whole country unless it proves possible in the course of time to unload these stocks at satisfactory prices.

It is a curious phenomenon that throughout the world the price of agricultural products has fallen—as witness the case of wheat, wool, coffee, sugar, and rubber. It would seem that in time the situation should result in a fall in the cost of manufactured goods which would to some extent compensate the agriculturist. But even so there can be little doubt that if cotton prices should become stabilized round about their present level there will have to be considerable readjustment in the economic life of Egypt.

POSITION AND OUTLOOK IN THE SUDAN

Reports from the Sudan indicate that the general financial situation has improved. Last year's Gezira cotton crop gave satisfactory results both as to yield and to price : the outlook for the current season is less promising owing to attacks of parasites and the lower value of cotton. Good rains were responsible for an exceptionally heavy crop of durra, so that it was possible to remove the embargo on exportation. Owing to low prices obtainable abroad little has been exported, and the bulk of the crop has remained in the country and forms a reserve of food supply against possible crop failure in the near future.

The following table of imports and exports shows that compared with 1928 the latter increased by about £1,000,000, represented largely by cotton, and the former by about £400,000, chiefly in the form of piece goods.

	Imports	Exports (including re-exports)
1925 ..	£E.5,437,727	£E.4,168,364
1926 ..	£E.5,574,401	£E.5,190,505
1927 ..	£E.6,155,314	£E.5,229,419
1928 ..	£E.6,463,206	£E.5,947,026
1929 ..	£E.6,856,114	£E.6,809,122

THE DIRECTORATE

In the course of the year H.E. Adly Pacha Yeghen, yielding to an imperious need, assumed the position of Prime Minister and resigned from the board. Having successfully accomplished the duty he was called on to perform, Adly Pacha Yeghen was able to resume his collaboration in our affairs, and we submit his re-election to your confirmation. We also ask you to confirm the appointment of H.E. Aly Pacha Maher, whom we were pleased to welcome as a colleague in the month of January. Mr. John Home retires by rotation at this meeting, and we submit his name for re-election.

Your interests continued to be served by a loyal and devoted staff, to whom our thanks are due for their service during the past year.

OIL AND MINING NEWS

UNITED BRITISH OILFIELDS OF TRINIDAD.—The production for the week ended March 19 amounted to 1,976 tons.

VENEZUELAN OIL CONCESSIONS.—Well I.S.167 at Lagunillas has been brought in producing 220 tons per day through a ½-in. flow plug, with 530lb. pressure. Well I.S.169 at Lagunillas has been brought in producing 202 tons per day through a ½-in. flow plug, with 700lb. pressure.

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER.—Cablegram.—Preliminary assay results from Roan Antelope extension borehole No. 7, beginning at a depth of 1,254ft., indicate 35.62ft. true width of sulphide ore, averaging 4.18 per cent. copper. Roan Antelope extension borehole No. 7 was stopped at a depth of 592ft. without encountering commercial ore.

MAGNI GOLD MINING.—Bullion return for the period ended March 8 :—17,857 tons have been crushed and 7,080 fine ounces of gold and 40,956 fine ounces of silver were produced. No. 10 Level.—Empire Lode South Section, from London South Crosscut.—The next 30ft. driving west is in ore worth £2 5s. 9d. per ton; the width of the lode varies from 2ft. to 5ft. Martha Lode, in Boundary Crosscut.—Next 96ft. driving east is in ore worth £1 10s. 3d. per ton; the width of the lode is about 4ft. Next 41ft. driving west in ore of little or no value; have holed through to former workings. No. 15 Level.—At 215ft. in crosscut to the south-east through Martha Lode, have met with carbonaceous seam. At 120ft. in have commenced to drive on the lode.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	For Jan.*	Aggregate Inc. or Dec.	from Jan. 1* Inc. or Dec.
Canadian Natnl. ..	$16,822,069	−1,355,616	—
TRAMWAYS, &c.			
Brit. Columbian Pwr.	$1,354,314	+98,062	+498,897 (July 1)
Do. (Net.) ..	$357,598	−101,200	−90,450
Calaiibes Warch and Mole (Feb.)	£9,100	+1,300	—
Winnipeg Elec. ..	$628,970	+21,013	—
Do. (Net) ..	$221,390	+4,462	—
L.C.C. (Mar. 19) ..	£82,380	+1,428	+78,895 (April 1)

* Unless otherwise shown.

INTERNATIONAL PAINT AND COMPOSITIONS

THE BEST YEAR IN THE COMPANY'S HISTORY

SIR GEORGE MACDONOGH ON THE OUTLOOK

The TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the International Paint and Compositions Company, Limited, was held yesterday at 31-32, Grosvenor-place, London, S.W.

SIR GEORGE M. W. MACDONOGH, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (the chairman), said in the course of his speech :—Gentlemen,—I am very happy to be able again to congratulate you on a successful year—in fact, on the best in the history of the company. Up to the present 1913 has always been quoted as the company's bumper year, but now it will have to give place to 1929. The net profit, after providing for income-tax and depreciation, has risen from £76,579 in 1928 to £104,813 in 1929, being an increase of £28,234, or about 38 per cent., which I feel sure you will consider a most satisfactory result. This increased profit has come from all branches of the business, for not merely has our investment revenue grown by £21,000, but the output of our Pelling Works has shown a considerable expansion, so that our trading profit is up £14,165. It is too early to forecast our profits for 1930, but I am glad to tell you that during the period that has already elapsed since the beginning of this year our output and turnover have shown a still further development. Whether they will continue to do so during the remainder of the year will depend upon the course of trade, and above all on the prosperity of world shipping.

How long the existing depression in shipping is likely to last is, of course, impossible for us to say, but when the inevitable improvement in trade sets in we can confidently anticipate a large increase of business.

INCREASED PROFIT AND DIVIDEND

The net profit for the last year after writing off bad debts and making provision for income-tax and depreciation amounts to £104,813, as compared with £76,579 in 1928, and as the balance forward from last year is £1,454 greater than for the previous year the sum available for distribution is £120,059, as against £90,370, being an increase of £29,689. As in the previous year, interim dividends of 3 per cent. on both classes of shares were paid at the end of September amounting in all to £21,675, and thus reducing the sum available to £98,384, as against £71,995.

I would here draw your attention to the fact that, while the amount of our Preference capital remains unchanged at £200,000, your Ordinary share capital has been raised, in accordance with the resolution which you passed in March last year, from £412,500 to £550,000, and that the amount issued now stands at £522,500, consequently our dividend has to be paid on an additional £110,000 of Ordinary shares. Out of the £98,384 available we propose to pay 3 per cent. on the Preference shares, making the full 6 per cent. for the year, and a final dividend of 7 per cent., as against 6 per cent., on the Ordinary shares, making, with the interim dividend, 10 per cent. for the year, as against 9 per cent. We are accordingly proposing to distribute to our shareholders a total of £64,250, or £15,125 more than last year.

We may perhaps be accused of being overcautious in not dividing among you a larger proportion of the increased profits, but we feel that in view of the difficult times through which industry in this country is passing it is wiser in the interests of the company, and consequently of yourselves, to take advantage of a good year to increase the reserves still further. We therefore propose to place £25,000, as against £20,000, to general reserve, bringing it up to £85,000; to depreciation account, to investment reserve, making it £30,000, and to reserve for taxes, as against £6,000, from the Standard Antifouling Asset, leaving it at £44,000. We also propose to allocate £3,000 to the employees' superannuation fund, and special resolutions will be submitted to you regarding it. When all these sums have been deducted there will remain a balance of £12,809 to be carried forward to next year, a reduction of £2,436 on last year's amount, but, being as it is in excess of the total amount of our Preference dividend for the year, one which your directors consider ample for its purpose.

BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS

Passing to the balance-sheet, you will notice that on the assets side we now distinguish between land, factory buildings, &c., on the one hand, and machinery, loose tools, &c., on the other, and that the total value of these items now stands in our books at £64,354, as against £69,008. Our investments have increased by £126,456, due almost entirely to our purchase of Messrs. J. and D. Hamilton's business, which was approved by you at our extraordinary general meeting last March. Stocks show an increase of £18,911, owing to increased business. Book debts are shown in a different form from last year, so it is somewhat difficult to compare them. The subsidiary companies' debts are shown separately, and the ordinary trade debts now stand at £71,176, as compared with £42,340 in 1928, the increase of £28,836 being due to increased turnover.

Cash in hand, bills, &c., are only £15,547 down at £148,652—a highly satisfactory result when it is remembered that we paid £33,000 in cash for the 30,000 6 per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares in Messrs. J. and D. Hamiltons.

Turning now to the liabilities side, as already mentioned the number of Ordinary shares of £1 fully paid which we have issued has increased by 110,000. Sundry creditors are up by £31,691, of which £5,000 represents increased provision for taxation, the balance of £26,691 being normal increase in purchases and stocks owing to increased business. The item sundry accounts due to subsidiary companies is a new one, though the amount itself is only £2,000 in excess of that at which it stood a year ago. Certain of our subsidiary companies in Great Britain have credit balances not immediately required for use in their businesses, and we think that we are able to invest them for these companies to better advantage than they can do themselves. The general reserve, which stood last year at £40,000, now appears as £60.000, and we propose to increase it still further to £85,000 by allotting £25,000 instead of £20,000 to it in view of the increase of our capital.

TURNOVER AND WORKING CHARGES

As regards the profit and loss account, in spite of the considerably increased turnover working charges have only risen by £4,300, which I think shows that due consideration has been paid to economy. You will note that directors' fees, which were included in this item last year, are now shown separately. Depreciation and income-tax show a normal increase of £2,600. I am glad to say that our trading profit has increased by over £14,000 owing to increased business, whilst our investment revenue shows the large increase of £21,000, which proves that the policy of expansion which we have adopted in recent years is bearing satisfactory fruit. Last year I told you that I hoped that our accounts for 1929 would indicate a satisfactory development under this heading, and events have more than borne out my prediction. I do not think it is likely that there can be any such large increase during 1930, but I am hopeful that these dividends from investments may be maintained.

THE FACTORY AT FELLING

Our factory at Felling-on-Tyne has had a successful year, and our prosperity has enabled us to employ more workpeople in that district, which is one of the most distressed areas in the country. During the year we have installed a considerable amount of new machinery in the factory so as to deal with the increased demand for our proprietary manufactures, and in particular for anti-fouling and anti-corrosive compositions for ships, and thus we have been enabled to obtain larger orders in face of keen competition.

As to the coming year it is, of course, impossible to forecast the future. All I can say is that prospects are favourable, and, as far as I can foresee, we should continue to enjoy our existing prosperity during 1930. (Cheers.)

Last week our managing director, Mr. C. R. Petrie, accompanied me to Felling, where we made a close inspection of the whole factory. We found the works well maintained and well organized, and we feel that great credit is due to our works manager, Mr. Groves, and his staff for the manner in which they have dealt with the greatly increased output of the year, and we were very pleased to note the spirit of good feeling and cooperation which exists between all ranks. (Hear, hear.)

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted; the other formal business was transacted, and resolutions were passed approving the adoption of an amended superannuation scheme.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	April 1	April 22	May 6
Pay-day ..	April 3	April 24	May 8

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	56⅛ 56⅜	+⅛
88 13/16 81⅜	Do., 4% ..	88¼ 89	+⅛
103¼ 99 16	War Loan, 5% ..	102¾ 102⅞	..
101⅞ 99½	Do., 4% ..	100⅞ 101¼	+¼
91¼ 82½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	92¼ 92⅛	+1⅛
95½ 90	Victory, 4% ..	93½ 94⅛	+⅛
95⅝ 90	Do., Sm. Bds. ..	93½ 94⅛	+⅛
80¼ 72 16	Conversion, 3½% ..	79⅜ 79⅝	+⅛
100 93	Do., 4½% ..	98⅞ 99	+1 3/16
100⅛ 99 5/16	Treas., 5½% '30	100¼ 100⅜	..
101⅜ 97¼	Do., 5% '33-35	101⅜ 101⅝	−⅛
100 96½	Do., 4½% '30-32	100⅜ 100¾	+⅛
98 32 94⅞	Do., 4½% '32-34	100⅛ 100⅜	−⅛
97⅛ 93⅝	Do., 4% '31-33	99 99¼	+⅛
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2½%	59 60	+¼
66 60¼	Do., 3%	64¾ 65¼	+¼
65 15/16 60	Local Loans, 3%	65¼ 65½	+¼
84¾ 80	T'sval, 3% '23-53	82 84	..
266 239	Bank of England	251 254	..
82⅛ 77¼	Egyptian, 5% ..	79 81	..
71⅜ 60	India, 5½% ..	63½ 64½	+1
61⅜ 50½	Do., 5% ..	54½ 55½	+½
51½ 44	Do., 2½% ..	44 45	+½
101⅞ 98	Do., 5½% ..	100⅞ 101⅛	+⅛
92¾ 80¼	Do., 4½% '50-55	85 86	+1
109 103 16	Sudan, 5½% ..	106¼ 107¼	..
66⅝ 60	Ldn. Cty., 3% ..	64 65	..
76¼ 70	Do., 3½% ..	74½ 75½	..
104⅝ 99¼	Do., 5% '40-60	102½ 103½	..
104¼ 100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	101½ 102½	..
63¼ 59	Met. Water, "B" ..	62½ 63½	+½
67 58¾	Do., "A" ..	61¾ 62¾	..
85⅛ 81	Met. Cons., 3% ..	85 86	..
73½ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	69½ 70½	..
64 58	Pt. of Lond. 3% "A" ..	60¼ 61¼	..
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% "B" ..	79½ 80½	..
100¾ 93	Do., 4½% ..	95 96	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½ 98	Aust., 5% '31-41	99 99½	+½
99¼ 90½	Do., 5% '45-75	97½ 98	+½
94¼ 86¼	Can., 4% '40-60	88½ 89	+⅛
85¾ 78⅝	Do., 3½% '30-50	85½ 84	..
95¼ 91 16	Cape, 4% '16-36	93¾ 94¼	..
82⅝ 78¾	Do., 3½% '29-49	81¾ 82¼	..
81½ 78¼	Do., 3% '33-43	81¼ 81¾	..
113¾ 108½	G.Cst., 5% '45-70	109½ 110	..
104¼ 99	Kenya, 5% '48-88	101 101½	+¼
85½ 81⅝	Natal, 3½% '43-44	84¾ 85¼	+¼
76⅞ 72½	Do., 5% '29-49	75½ 76	..
88 85⅛	N.S.W., 3% '55	84¾ 85¼	+¼
77 69¼	Do., 3½% '30-50	70 70½	..
94¾ 90½	Do., 4% '1933	93½ 94	..
99½ 88¼	Do., 5% '45-65	96 96½	+½
102 92	Do., 5½% '47-57	91¼ 91¾	+¼
104 98⅜	N.Zeal., 5% '46	101⅛ 101¾	+¼
97⅞ 91⅞	Do., 4½% '45	94½ 95	+¼
89⅛ 82⅛	Do., 4% '43-63	84 84½	..
88⅝ 84⅛	Do., 3½% '40	87¾ 89¼	+¼
80¾ 75	Do., 3% '44-64	77¾ 78¼	..
104½ 98½	Nlg., 5% '47-57	99½ 100	+¼
99 89	Qld., 5% '40-60	88½ 89	..
90 83¾	Do., 4% '40-60	74¼ 74¾	..
104¼ 96⅞	S.Af., 5% '45-75	101⅝ 101¾	+½
90 81½	Do., 4% '43-63	80½ 85	+¼
99⅝ 89	S.Aust., 5% '45-75	87⅝ 88¼	+¼
102¾ 97⅞	S.Rd., 5% '34-49	99 99½	..
85⅛ 79½	Tas'a, 3½% '1940	81½ 82	..
99½ 89	Vict., 5% '45-75	87¾ 88¼	+¼
79¼ 70	Do., 3½% '29-49	70 70½	+¼
99⅝ 91	W.Aus., 5% '45-75	87⅝ 88¼	+¼
90½ 86	Do., 3½% '30-35	87¾ 88¼	+¼
81⅝ 72	Do., 4% '42-62	72¾ 73¼	+¼

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up Prices, Mar. 17	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
85	Arg., 4% Rescission..	86 87	+¼
83	Do., 4% 1900 ..	84 85	..
90½	Do., Port Cap. 5%..	91½ 92⅜	+1
102¾	Austrian, 6% ..	103 104	..
112¼	Belgian, 7% ..	111½ 111½	..
91¼	Berlin (City of), 6% ..	93 94	+1½
54½	Brazil, 4% 1889 ..	55½ 56½	+2
57	Do., 4% Rescission..	59½ 60¾	+1½
67½	Do., 5% 1913 ..	69 70	..
79¾	Do., 5% Fdg. 1914	62¾ 63½	+2
88	Do., 6½% 1927 ..	91½ 92½	+2¼
57¼	Buenos Aires, 3½% ..	57½ 58½	+½
79½	Bulgaria, 7% ..	79 81	..
93¼	Chile, 6% 1926 ..	96 98	+2
86½	Do., 5% 1911 ..	89 91	+1
105	Do., 7½% 1922 ..	104 105	..
98¼	Chinese, 5% 1896 ..	99 100	+¼
82	Do., 4½% 1898 ..	82 83	+½
50¾	Do., 5% 1912 ..	51½ 52½	..
61½	Do., 5% 1913 ..	62½ 63¼	+½
59	Do., Shanghai-N. 5%	58 60	..
24	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	24 28	+3
28	Do., Hukuang 5% ..	27 30	+1
112	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	112½ 113½	..
76½	Egyptian Unified ..	76 78	..
20½	French, 5% ..	20⅝ 20⅞	+⅛
20⅛	Do., 4% ..	19⅞ 20⅜	..
103¼	Mldl., 6% ..	103 104	..
91¼	Nord, 6% ..	103¼ 104¼	+¼
103¼	Orleans, 6% ..	103 104	..
104¼	P.L.M., 6% ..	104 105	..
109¼	Seine (Dept. of), 7% ..	109 110	..
106	German, 7% ..	107½ 108½	+½
60	Greek Monopoly, 4%	59 62	..
74¼	Do., 6% 1914 ..	75 77	+½
102½	Do., 7% Refugee ..	103 104	+¼
90	Do., 6% Stabilization	91 92	+¼
101¼	Hungarian, 7½% ..	102½ 103½	+¼
17⅝	Italian, 3½% ..	17¾ 18¼	..
101⅛	Do., Cdt. Consort."B"	101½ 102¼	..
91¼	Japan, 4½, 1899 ..	74¼ 75¼	+¼
85½	Do., 5% 1907 ..	90½ 91½	..
100	Do., 6% 1924 ..	100½ 101½	..
92¼	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	93½ 94½	+1
19	Mexican, 5% ..	18 20	+1
81	Peru, 6% 1928 ..	80½ 81½	..
90	Polish, 7% ..	91½ 91¾	+½
43	Portugal, 3% 1st Ser.	42¼ 44¼	..
46 1/4	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	47½ 48½	+¾
3	Russian, 4% 1889 ..	1 3	..
3¼	Do., 5% 1906 ..	1 3	..
103	Siamese, 6% 1924 ..	102½ 103½	..
12⅜	Turkish, 4% Unified..	12¼ 13¼	+¼
64	Uruguay 3½% ..	63 65	..
101½	Peruvian Corp. ..	11 11⅜	+¼
51¼	Do., Pref. ..	52 52½	+½
105¼	German Potash, 7% ..	106 107	+¼
88¼	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	91 92	+1¼

BRITISH RAILWAYS

87¾	Great Western ..	88¼ 89½	+1¾
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	82 ..	+1¼
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	97½ 98½	+1¼
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	93 94	+1¼
50¼	L. Mid. and Scottish..	51¾ 52⅛	+2
—	D., 4% Deb. ..	80½ 81½	+1
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	77 78	+1½
—	Do., 4% Pref. ..	71½ 72½	+1¼
10⅜	L. and N. East., Def..	10¼ 10¾	..
34¼	Do., Prefd. ..	32⅝ 33½	+1⅝
—	Do., 3% Deb. ..	59 60	+1½
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	75 ..	+1½
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	67½ 68½	+1½
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	59½ 60⅝	+1½
62½	Metropolitan ..	61½ 62½	+½
72½	Met. Dist. ..	71½ 72½	+¼
50¼	Southern, Defd. ..	51⅜ 51⅞	+¼
71½	Do., Prefd. ..	70 71	+¼
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	80½ 81½	+1
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	96¼ 97¼	+1
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	92¼ 93¼	+2
22/6	Underground, £1 ..	22.6 23/0	+1d
106½	Do., Income ..	107 109	+1½

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

79	Antofagasta, Cons. ..	78 80	..
—	Argentine, Gt. Western	81 82	..
—	Argentine, N. Eastern	23½ 25½	−2
94	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	91 92⅝	+1
85	B.A. and Pacific ..	83 85	..
71½	B.A. Western ..	70 72⅝	+2
208½	Canadian Pacific ..	211½ 212½	+3
75	Central Argentine ..	72½ 74½	+1½
74	Central Uruguay ..	72 74⅝	+1½
18	Cordoba Central ..	16½ 18½	..
29	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	27 29	..
28¾	Costa Rica ..	28½ 29½	..
80½	Entre Rios ..	75½ 77½	−2
—	Int. Cent. America ..	29 31	..
50	Leopoldina ..	52 53	+½
6½	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	6 8	..
4¼	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	4 4¼	+⅛
181	San Paulo ..	178 182	..
17½	United of Havana ..	15½ 17½	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

| Security | Closing Prices | Rise or

L. and N.E., 4% 1st, 75 3 ⅓ ⅓ ⅓ 4†† 3½
Do., 4% 2nd, 71½ 2 ⅓ 2 ⅓ ⅓ 3½ 3 4 ⅓ 3½ ⅓
Lnd. and S.W., 6% Pref., 99 ⅓ 7½ ⅓ 7 ⅓ 3½†† 6 ⅓ 7½
Metro. Dist. and London Elect. Jt. Pr. Hse., 4% Rt. chge., 76½ ⅓
Southern, 5% Pref., 97†† 7 8 8
Do., 5% Pref. (1957), 93½ ⅓

PREFERENCE SHARES AND STOCKS

Dividends contingent on the profits of each separate year except where otherwise indicated

Gt. Northern (Ireland) Consd., 4% 46½
Gt. Western, 5% Consd., 93½ 3½ 3½ 3½ 3½ 3½ 4 4
5½ 4 ⅓ ⅓
L. and N.E., 4% 1st, 67½ ⅓ 7 ⅓ ⅓ ⅓ ⅓ ⅓ 6¾ 7 ⅓ ⅓
4½†† 7 ⅓ ⅓ ⅓ 7 ⅓ d.
Do., 5% 89½ ⅓ d.
Do., 4% 2nd, 67½†† ⅓†† 59½†† ⅓ 9 9 ⅓ ⅓ ⅓ ⅓
⅓ 9¼ ⅓ ⅓ ⅓ 61½†† 60¾ 60 59½ 60 60 59½ 60½
60¾ ⅓ 60 59½ ⅓ ⅓ ⅓ ⅓ ⅓ ⅓ 9¾ ⅓ ⅓ ⅓ ⅓ ⅓ ⅓
59½ x.d.
L.M. and S., 4% 70½†† ⅓ ⅓ ⅓ ⅓ ⅓ ⅓ 70¾ ⅓ ⅓ ⅓
⅓ ⅓ ⅓ ⅓ ⅓

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), March 20.—WHEAT.—In view of the good business yesterday in Australians sellers raised their limits by 6d. per quarter, but there were few buyers at the higher level. A part cargo of 5,083 tons, South Australian, per Anglo-Canadian, Jan. 25, B/L, sold late yesterday at 28s. 3d. For a cargo of No. 2 and No. 3 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver) afloat, 41s. and 40s., was asked, respectively. Roasie, 63¼lb. (new), afloat, was held for 36s. 6d. and (old) for 37s.; Hoosie, 62½lb., March, for 36s. 6d.; and Baruso, 62lb., March-April, for 35s. 6d. For South and West Australian, on the way, 39s. was required. Parcels were in quiet request at 6d. per quarter over recent prices. South Australian, May arrival, made 39s. 3d., while for this quality per Rhexinor, B/L March 1, Glasgow paid 39s., and Hull 38s. 6d. for South Australian per Limerick (inwards), B/L Jan 20.

The wheat futures market closed steady at a gain of 1d. on yesterday's final levels.

Per 480lb.	Opening values	1.15 values	3.15 call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	OLD CONTRACT				
March ..	39 0	39 0	38 11	39 1	39 0
May ..	—	—	38 5	—	—
	NEW CONTRACT.—London Grade of Milling Quality				
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March ..	34 6	34 6	34 6	34 7	34 6
May ..	34 6	34 6	34 6	34 7	34 6

MAIZE was firmer and rather more business was reported. Dan.-Gal.-Fox., 5,000 tons, May, sold at 22s. 4½d., and the Continent paid equal to 23s. 9d. for 7,035 tons, La Plata, per Farnworth, arrived. For La Plata, March, and April, 24s. 9d. was required, and 24s. 7½d. for May and June. Parcels were in quiet request at 3d. to 6d. over late rates. La Plata, Feb.-March, sold at 24s. 7½d. and 24s. 9d.; May-June at 23s. 7½d. to 23s. 6d. up to 23s. 9d.; and June-July at 23s. 7½d. and 23s. 9d.

BARLEY was steadily held. Chilean forage, March-April, sold at 24s.; and Azoff-Black Sea, Feb.-March, at 17s. 6d.

OATS were firm and rather dearer. La Plata, July, made 13s. 6d.; and for German (on sample), April, 14s. 7½d. was paid, and 14s. 10½d. for May.

LIVERPOOL, March 20.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were quiet at 3d. to 6d. per qr. advance. Sellers offered No. 1 N. Manitoba, April, at 41s. 4½d.; No. 2, 40s. 7½d.; No. 3, 39s. 7½d.; No. 4 Manitoba, April, 38s. 7½d.; No. 5, 38s.; No. 6, 28s. 7½d.; No. 1 N. Manitoba, Vancouver, loading, 41s.; No. 2, 40s. 6d.; No. 3, 39s. 6d.; Roasie, 63lb., afloat, 35s.; Hoosie, 62½lb., April, 35s. 9d.; Baril, 62lb., April, 34s. 10½d.; 62½lb., April, 35s. 3d.; Baruso, 62lb., April, 34s. 9d.; and Australian, afloat, 39s. Spot parcels were steady at 1d. per central advance. Graded wheat futures opened 1¼d. to 1½d. lower, and further declined on reports that the American Farm Board intended to dispose of their surplus stocks through export houses, less demand for actual wheat and selling by local firms for outside interests. In the afternoon the market rallied sharply on higher opening Argentine advices and closed firm, 1d. to 1¼d. per cental higher on the day. Sales were 350 loads. Official settlement prices:—March, 7s. 3d.; May, 7s. 5d.; July, 7s. 7d.; and Oct., 7s. 9d. Tenders against current month, one load, making a total of 1,251,241 original centals since the beginning of the month; rejected during the same period, 190,081 centals.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

Per 1000lb.	Open'g values	Business done Highest	Lowest	Official settlement prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March ..	—	—	—	7 3	7 4½	7 3¼
May ..	7 5¼	7 6½	7 4¾	7 5	7 6½	7 5½
July* ..	7 6¾	7 8¼	7 6¾	7 7	7 8¼	7 7¼
Oct.*	7 9½	7 10¾	7 9¼	7 9	7 10½	7 9¾

* Net cash terms.

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels of La Plata were firm and dearer. La Plata, afloat, was quoted 24s. 3d.; Feb.-March, 24s. 4½d.; May-June, 23s. 6d.; and Dan/Gal/Fox, March-April, 22s. 6d. Spot parcels were quiet, with La Plata quoted 3s. 5d.

OATS.—Shipment parcels were firm but quiet; Chilean, pawny, April, 13s. 9d. and La Plata, f.a.q., April, 12s. 6d., sellers.

FLOUR remained steady and unchanged.

BRISTOL, March 20.—English wheat was in better demand at 6d. to 1s. advance, ranging from 39s. to 37s. per qr. Foreign wheat met an improved trade and closed higher on the week. No. 2 Northern Manitoba, 44s. There was very little English barley on offer; prices ranged from 28s. to 44s., with Persian 34s. 37s. 6d. Oats were steady, with English quoted at 18s. to 24s., and La Plata at 16s. Maize ruled steady at 23s. 6d. for La Plata. Straight-run flour was quoted at 34s. to 34s. 6d. per sack; sharps, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.; and bran 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. per cwt., sacks charged.

MAIDSTONE, March 20.—Wheat was quoted at 38s., with little offering. Barley, oats, and foreign grain were 1s. per qr. dearer.

MANCHESTER, March 20.—English wheat was steadier at 37s. to 39s. per qr. English beans, 36s. to 37s. Canary, 53/2lb. Cheshire oats, 5s. 9d. to 6s. 4d. per cwt. on rails. La Plata maize, 5s. 7d. per cental, ex elevator; No. 4 yellow African maize about 6s. 6d. per cental. Straight run flour was firm at 33s. to 33s. 6d. Wheatfeed was steady; bran, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d.; thirds, 5s. 6d. to 6s. per cwt., sacks included.

NEWBURY, March 20.—Wheat, 37s. to 37s. 6d. per qr. on rail. Supplies of barley and oats were very small.

LONDON, March 20.—POTATOES (the Borough).—Prices were steady, but business was quiet. Quotations:—Best Ashtead, King Edward, £2 5s. to £2 10s.; second grade, skirtland King Edward, Arran Chief and Scotch King Edward, £2 10s. to £3; Scotch Majestic, £2 to £2 10s.; and skirtland, £2 to £3 per ton, ex market.

COVENT GARDEN.—There were ample supplies on offer, and trade was fairly brisk. Quotations:—English Colmar grapes, 3s. to 4s. 6d.; Belgian Colmar grapes, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 9d. per lb.; South African grapes, 6s. to 12s. 6d. per 10lb. box; English Bramley seedling apples, 6s. to 12s. per bushel; American northern apples, 14s. to 18s.; Wine-sap apples, 10s. to 12s. 6d. per box; American Newtown Imperial apples, 24s. to 30s.; Nova Scotian apples, 10s. to 12s.; Allemarle pippin apples, 35s. to 40s. per barrel; Californian winter Nelis pears, 18s. to 21s. per case; South African pears, 6d. to 9d. per box; 8d. Michaels pine-apples, 2s. to 4s. each; Canary bananas, 14s. to 25s. per crate; English tomatoes, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per lb.; Canary tomatoes, 12s. 6d. to 20s. per package; Messina lemons, 6s. to 10s. 6d. per box; Naples lemons, 15s. to 18s. per case; Jaffa oranges, 12s. to 16s. 6d. per box; Spanish oranges, 12s. to 30s. per case; Italian Tangerines, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per crate; Tunis dates, 4s. to 6s. per dozen cartons; Florida grape fruit, 18s. to 32s. 6d.; Porto Rico grape fruit, 16s. to 21s.; Jamaica grape fruit, 15s. to 20s. per case; South African plums, 5s. to 10s.; peaches, 4s. to 12s. per box; French asparagus, 3s. to 9s.; English asparagus, 3s. to 5s. per bundle; forced seakale, 3s. 6d. to 6s. per 8lb. box; Cornish broccoli, 8s. to 8s. per crate; savoys, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; curly kale, 3s. to 4s. per bag; French lettuce, 4s. to 7s. per crate; endive, 3s. to 4s. per dozen; parsnips, 5s. to 6s. per cwt.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, March 20.—Burint of spot cotton was quieter. Only a moderate trade was done in American, with quotations 2 points lower; middling, 8.37d. Brazilian and Peruvian also declined 2 points; Permam fair, 9.93d.; g.f., 9.67d.; and g.f.f., 9.93d. Egyptian, Sakellaridis, 13.85d. and f.g.f. Upper, 10.25d. African declined 2 points; middling West, 8.42d.; and g.f. East, 8.97d. Asiatic Indian were unchanged to 15 points lower: fine Broach, 6.90d.; and fine No. 1 Oomra, 5.50d.

American futures opened quiet at a decline of 3 to 5 points on scattered selling orders and lack of speculative interest. Some covering took place later on the news of the reduction in the bank rate, and quotations at noon were 4 to 6 points down. The market was steadier in the afternoon on foreign buying orders. The final ginning returns, amounting to 14,545,000 running bales against 14,297,000 bales last year, were considered moderately bullish. Later, however, there was liquidation on easier later cablegrams from New York, and the close was quiet at a decline of 3 to 5 points. Liverpool closing prices:—May, 8.06; July, 8.10; Oct., 8.10; Jan., 8.16. New York 11 a.m. prices:—May, 15.57; July, 15.41; Oct., 15.35; Jan., 15.50.

Egyptian futures.—Sakellaridis contracts opened 8 points higher and further improved on shorts covering and Alexandria buying, closing quiet, but 12 to 16 points higher on the day. Closing prices:—March, 12.94; April, 13.09; May, 13.10; June to Sept., 13.12; Oct., 13.13; Nov. and Dec., 13.11; Jan., 13.16; Feb., 13.21; March, 13.26. Upper contracts closed quiet at a rise of 4 to 7 points. Closing values:—March and April, 9.96; May, 10.02; June, 10.05; July to Sept., 10.07; Oct. and Nov., 9.80; Dec., 9.85; Jan. and Feb., 9.83; March, 9.88.

Empire futures finished quiet and generally 8 points lower on the day, no business being recorded. Closing prices:—March, 7.94; April and May, 7.96; June, 7.87; July, 7.95; Aug. to Sept., 7.90; Oct., 7.94; Nov., 7.93; Dec. to March, 8.02.

Descrip-tion	Sales To-day	Sales So far this week	Exports To-day	Exports So far this week	Imports To-day	Imports So far this week
American	2,650	13,355	100	400	5,664	22,245
Brazilian, &c.	400	1,800	—	—	6,359	6,463
Peruvian, &c.	600	3,200	—	—	39	106
African &c.	300	770	—	—	3,150	3,150
Egyptian, &c.	400	1,980	—	100	—	2,975
E. Indies, &c.	650	1,895	—	—	192	1,490
Totals—						
This week	5,000	23,000	100	500	15,404	35,829
Last week	6,000	24,000	100	500	8,203	35,207

Amer. Futures	To-day			Previous day		
Delivery	Highst.	Lowest.	Closing	Highst.	Lowest.	Closing
March ..	8.09	8.04	8.06	8.16	8.03	8.09
April ..	8.08	8.02	8.05	—	—	8.08
May ..	8.12	8.03	8.06	8.18	8.05	8.11
June ..	—	—	8.07	—	—	8.12
July ..	8.17	8.08	8.10	8.22	8.10	8.15
August ..	—	—	8.10	—	—	8.15
September ..	—	—	8.10	—	—	8.15
October ..	8.14	8.09	8.10	8.20	8.11	8.15
November ..	—	—	8.10	—	—	8.15
December ..	8.16	8.15	8.15	8.24	8.19	8.19
January ..	8.21	8.14	8.16	8.26	8.17	8.20
February ..	—	—	8.18	—	—	8.22
March ..	8.22	8.22	8.22	—	—	8.28

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair futures (in 100ths of a dollar per cantar of 99.05lb.), as follows:

—	To-day 1st report	To-day Close	Previous close
Ashmouni, April ..	19.40	19.42	19.40
,, June ..	19.85	19.86	19.86
Sakellaridis, March ..	27.50	27.50	27.50
,, May ..	—	28.18	28.06
,, July ..	—	27.78	27.58

Receipts to-day, 8,973 bales, against 2,564 a year ago.

MANCHESTER, March 20.—The healthier tone of the market was maintained and was helped by the drop in the Bank rate and the improvement in silver. More cloth inquiry was met with in several directions and a better turnover was reported. India bought light goods and prints with more freedom and there were further sales of whites and fancies for China. More cheerful advices of buyers' auction were received from Shanghai. The quantities sold were 10 per cent. more than last week and prices generally were better. It was reported that the improved tone of the market was maintained in spite of the renewal of political trouble. The smaller markets and the Dominions operated very sparingly but a fairly healthy trade was put through for home consumption in a wide range of cloths. An improved turnover was reported both in American and Egyptian yarns but spinners were not able to increase their margins.

WOOL

LONDON, March 20.—At the Colonial wool auctions to-day catalogues comprising 8,634 bales were submitted to buyers. The increasing competition noticeable at yesterday's sale was again in evidence, and the opening decline in many instances was not quite so pronounced. The Australian merino selection of 3,768 bales included a good supply of the better grades of greasy and scoured, which were in request both for the home trade and Continent. New South Wales contributed the best of the greasy in about 250 bales of the "Mihi" clip from New England, which realised 22d. for second combing and 20d. for clothing qualities. A good line of scoured merino combing "Toorale," representing 280 bales, sold readily, the best at 24½d., while the finest of this class of wool was shown in a small assortment from Queensland marked "Afton" which realised 26½d. New Zealand greasy crossbreds were adequately represented, and in addition to liberal purchases for the home trade, also attracted much attention from the foreign sections, the best lots selling at 12d.; slipe grades were in comparatively small supply; "C M C/Eclipse/diamond" super halfbred lambs sold at 12d.; fine crossbred lambs of the "Gear" brand made 13d., the best halfbred descriptions being withdrawn, the bids failing to reach sellers' limits. The offering from Falkland Islands was composed of new clip greasy crossbred, all of which was readily disposed of, the best (partly washed) marked "J B" realising 14½d.; most of the wool was shown in 350 bales under the mark "F I C/D in diam," which ranged from 7¾d. to 11½d. per lb. The catalogues were made up of 1,484 bales from New South Wales, 266 Queensland, 926 Victorian, 195 South and 897 West Australian, 4,331 New Zealand, and 535 bales from Falkland Islands.

COLONIAL SHEEPSKINS.—The second sale of Colonial woolled sheepskins for this year was held at the Hudson's Bay Company's sale room to-day. The catalogues submitted jointly comprised 3,261 bales, including 1,554 bales Australian, 478 New Zealand, 851 Punta Arenas, and 265 bales from Patagonia. There was a fair attendance of the trade, and demand ruled chiefly on account of American buyers. Compared with the previous sale on January 30, Australian full-woolled merino skins were 7½ per cent. lower, other merinos together with New Zealand crossbreds showing a loss of 10 per cent. The crossbred skins from Punta Arenas are quoted 10 per cent. cheaper, except a few special full-woolled descriptions which sold well on a par with last sales' rates, while the Patagonian crossbred skins marked a loss of 10 to 15 per cent. About 35 per cent. of the offerings failed to pass the hammer, the withdrawals being chiefly among Australian merinos.

BRADFORD, March 20.—The London wool sales thus far have done nothing to produce either a better feeling or to bring out more business in the worsted textile industry in this area. As usual, complaint is made that the offerings at the opening day's sales were of an inferior character, and it is probable that there are some who look for better prices for both merino and crossbred wools as improved selections are offered. Quotations on the Bradford market continue to be in favour of buyers, and the volume of business in partially and fully manufactured goods is not sufficient to create a greater degree of confidence. Buyers therefore are not disposed to increase the size of their stocks, although prices appear to be cheap. Prices of tops are about as follows:—64's, warp, 27d.; average, 26d.; 56's, 20½d.; 50's, 17d.; 40's, prepared, 14½d.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, March 20.—SUGAR.—British refined was in fair demand at last prices. Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 21s. 9d.; T L, granulated, 21s. 6d. Home grown granulated, prompt, ex Ely, Ipswich and Cantley, quoted 22s. 6d. (3d. less ex London); Anglo-Scottish, 20s. 9d. to 21s., ex factory; T L, ex refinery, quoted 20s. 9d.; ex wharf, 20s. 6d.; West Indian crystallised, quoted 20s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; white Mauritius, spot quoted 19s. 9d. to 20s.; 99 per cent., March, quoted 21s. 6d., value, c.i.f. White Java, March-April, quoted 19s. 10½d., c.i.f., Europe; March-April, 19s. 11½d.; July-Sept., 19s. 6d.; Oct.-Dec., 19s. 7½d., c. and f., India. Czech granulated, prompt, quoted 9s. 4½d.; April-Aug., 9s. 3d., f.o.b., Hamburg. Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted 9s. 10½d., f.o.b., Rotterdam. Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 8s. 6d., value, c.i.f., Danzig. Raws were quietly steady; preferentials, 96 per cent., March, quoted 11s. 6d., value; cargo, San Domingo, afloat (Cuban, 96 per cent., March-April, sold at 7s. 4½d.; clean, May, quoted 7s. 5½d., sellers, c.i.f.

White sugar futures were inactive. Calls:—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March..	9 1½	9 0	9 1½	9 0	9 1½	9 0
May ..	9 6	9 3	9 6	9 3¾	9 6	9 3
August	10 1½	10 0	10 1½	10 0	10 1½	10 0

Raw sugar futures were barely steady: May delivery sold at 6s. 8½d.; Aug. from 7s. 0½d. to 7s.; Dec. at 7s. 5½d. and at 7s. 4½d. and 7s. 5½d. (combined); March, 1931, at 8s. 4½d. Calls (88 per cent. beet):—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March	6 9	6 3½	6 9	6 3¾	6 9	6 3¾
May ..	6 9	6 7½	6 9	6 8¼	6 9	6 8¼
August	7 0¾	7 0	7 0¾	7 0	7 0¾	7 0
Oct.	7 3	7 1½	7 3	7 1½	7 3	7 1½
Dec ..	7 5¼	7 4½	7 5¼	7 4½	7 5¼	7 4½

NEW CONTRACT, BASIS 96 PER CENT., C.I.F.

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Jan. ..	8 2½	8 0¾	8 1½	8 0¾	8 1½	8 0¾
March	8 6	8 4½	8 5¼	8 4½	8 5¼	8 4½

COFFEE.—At auction 5,857 packages were offered and met a slow demand, prices being rather easier for the part sold. Kenya, bold grey-greenish, sold at 100s. to 106s.; medium, 87s. to 97s.; small, 58s. 6d. to 62s. 6d.; Nyasa, 85s.; Arusha, bold greenish, 115s. 6d.; Uganda, bold grey-greenish, 66s.; Costa Rica, bold colourv, 95s. to 124s. 6d.; medium, 78s. 6d. to 120s.; peas, 128s. to 163s. 6d. Futures nominal.

COCOA.—Accra was firmer; fair fermented, April-June, sold from 36s. 3d. to 36s. 6d. per cwt., f.o.b., Liverpool contract. Futures were steady; May delivery sold at 41s. 3d.; July from 41s. 4½d. to 41s. 7½d.; Sept. at 42s. 1½d.; Dec. at 42s. 3d. Sales, 250 tons. Calls (Accra cocoa):—

Month	11 a.m. Sellers	Buyers	4 p.m. Sellers	Buyers	4.50 p.m. Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March	42 0	40 4½	43 0	41 0	40 0	40 9
May ..	41 3	41 1½	41 3	41 1½	41 1½	41 1½
July ..	41 6	41 4½	41 9	41 6	41 9	41 6
Sept. ..	42 3	42 0	42 4½	42 3	42 6	42 1½
Dec. ..	42 3	42 0	42 4½	42 3	42 6	42 1½

TEA.—At auction 11,750 packages of Java and Sumatra grades were offered. The tone was quieter and under 10d. prices were irregular and mostly ¼d. to ½d. per lb. lower. Better grades were about steady. Dust and fannings sold from 4½d. to 1s. 2d.; broken tea, from 6d. to 1s. 3½d.; leaf from 7d. to 1s. 3½d.; broken Pekoe, from 7½d. to 1s. 6½d.; broken orange Pekoe, from 7d. to 2s. 0½d.

RICE was firm. Burma No. 2, cleaned, spot, quoted, 12s. 6d. per cwt.; March-April, in singles to Continent U.K., 11s. 9d.; No. 3, doubles, Leman, March-April, 11s. 6d. S.Q., March-April, doubles, Cuba (main ports), 11s. 3d., sellers, c.i.f. Siam Garden No. 1, March-April, doubles, quoted, 14s., sellers, c.i.f., U.K.-Continent.

SAGO FLOUR was steady. March-April, quoted, 10s. 10½d. per cwt., sellers, c.i.f., U.K.

TAPIOCA was steady. Fine Java, spot, quoted 27s.; March-April, 25s. 6d., value, c.i.f. Fair flake Singapore, March-April, quoted 15s., value, c.i.f., Havre. Seed pearl, March-April, quoted 15s. 3d., value, c.i.f. Java seed, spot, quoted 25s.; March, 24s., June, c.i.f.

SPICES.—The pepper market was quiet and easier. Black Singapore, spot, quoted 1s. 1d. per lb.; Lampong, 1s. 1d.; white Muntok, 1s. 4½d., sellers. To arrive, black Singapore, f.a.q., March-May, quoted 1s., value; Lampong, March-May, 1s. 0½d., sellers; July, 1s. 1d., sellers; Aug.-Oct., 11½d., sellers; white Muntok, March-May, sold at 1s. 3⅞d.; April-June at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 3⅞d.; May-July at 1s. 3¾d.; Aug.-Oct. quoted 1s. 2½d., sellers, c.i.f., delivered weight. Cloves firm; Zanzibar, spot, quoted 10½d.; March-May, 10½d., value, c.i.f. Pimento quiet; spot quoted 9d.; March-April, 7¾d. 6d. per cwt., sellers, c.i.f.

RUBBER.—Plantation grades were firmer and fair business was done at generally dearer prices. Smoked sheet, spot, March and April, sold from 7½d. to 7¾d. per lb., and buyers; May from 7⅝d. to 7¾d., and buyers; June at 7¾d. to 7¹³/₁₆d., and buyers; July-Sept. from 7⅞d. to 8d., and buyers; Oct.-Dec. from 8¼d. to 8⅜d., and buyers; crepe, spot, at 7¾d., and buyers. In the shipment market smoked sheet, April-May, sold at 7⅝d., c.i.f., New York. Para grades were quiet; hard fine, spot, quoted 8½d., sellers.

SHELLAC.—The spot market was quiet; T N Orange, basis fair, quoted 117s. 6d. per cwt.; A C, 160s., sellers. Future terms were easier, closing steadier: T N, May delivery, sold for 106s. to 108s.; Aug. delivery at 111s. to 110s. to 112s. Shipment market dull; T N, in bags, March-April, sold at 103s., c.f. Calcutta cable dated March 20 gives:—Spot, April and May, sold at Rs.51, and buyers.

HEMP.—Manila grades were in demand and there was a large business at firmer rates. Grade G, April-June, sold at £30 per ton, and buyers; J from £29 15s. to £30, and value; K from £29 to £29 5s., and value; Aug.-Oct., at £29 10s., and buyers; L, No. 1, April-June, at £29 5s., and sellers; No. 2 at £25, and value; M, No. 1, from £25 10s. to £25 15s., and value; No. 2 at £24, and value; streaky, No. 2, at £37 10s., and value, c.i.f. African sisal firm; Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1, good marks, March-May, quoted £34 5s., value; f.a.q., £33 15s., buyers, c.i.f. Mexican unchanged.

JUTE was firm and dearer on better Calcutta news and a good covering demand, a large business being done at prices ranging up to 10s. per ton over previous closing rates. Fine marks, Feb.-March, quoted £23 per ton, buyers; March-April, £23, buyers; April-May sold from £23 to £23 7s. 6d. to £23 5s., and sellers; May-June from £23 to £23 5s., and value; new crop, Aug.-Sept., from £24 12s. 6d. to £24 17s. 6d., and sellers; Sept.-Oct. quoted £24 12s. 6d., and buyers; Dundees, March-April, April-May, quoted £22 5s., sellers; hearts, March-April, sold at £20 7s. 6d.; Daisee, 2 and 3, March-April, quoted £21 15s., value; Tossa, 2 and 3, March-April, £23 10s., value, c.i.f. Calcutta cable dated March 20 gives:—Firsts, spot, quoted Rs.44 8a. buyers; lightings, Rs.43, sellers.

HESSIANS and TWILLS were quiet; 10oz., spot, quoted 22s. 9d.; March-April, 22s. 6d., value; 8oz., spot, quoted 19s. 9d.; March-April, 19s. 6d., value, per 100 yds.; Liverpool twills, March-April, quoted 8⅝.; B., 5⅜., sellers, c.i.f., per 100 bags.

COPRA was firm. Singapore, f.m.s., March-April, quoted £21 7s. 6d. per ton, buyers, net terms, c.i.f., Rotterdam. Ceylon, f.m.s., March-April, quoted £22 10s., value, c.i.f., net terms, usual ports. Dutch E. Indies, f.m.s., March-April, quoted £21 7s. 6d., buyers, c.i.f., usual port. Mixed (no Pad.), March-April, quoted £20 7s. 6d., buyers; South Sea, kiln dried, sold at £20 to £20 7s. 6d., and sellers, c.i.f., Marseilles.

LIVERPOOL, March 20.—SUGAR EXCHANGE.—The market opened partially 1d. per cwt. lower influenced by selling on the part of Cuban interests. The only feature during the morning was some free selling of Dec. at 8s. 8d., and Aug., at 8s. 2d. At the 3.5 p.m. call some further easiness was displayed, prices being jd. to 1¼d. under the previous closing level. The market closed steady at the reduction.

—	Opening	3.5 p.m.	Closing
May	7/9½lb.-7/10½s.	7/9½lb.-7/10s.	7/9½lb.-7/10½s.
Aug.	8/1½lb.-8/2½s.	8/1½lb.-8/2½s.	8/1½lb.-8/2½s.
Oct.	8/4½lb.-8/5½s.	8/4½lb.-8/5½s.	8/4½lb.-8/5½s.
Dec.	8/8 paid	8/8½lb.-8/7½s.	8/7½lb.-8/8s.
March	8/9½ paid	8/7½lb.-8/8½s.	8/8½lb.-8/9s.
Mar. May, 1931	8/11½lb.-9/0½s.	8/10½lb.-8/11½s.	8/11 paid
	9/2½lb.-9/3½s.	9/1½lb.-9/2½s.	9/1½lb.-9/2½s.

SEEDS AND OILS

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), March 20.—LINSEED was firm, with a fair business at 5s. to 7s. 6d. per ton advance; Calcutta, April-May, and May-June, to London, £18 12s. 6d., sellers; bold Bombay, similar position, £19 5s., sellers. La Plata, afloat, to Hull, £17 7s. 6d.; March-April, and April-May, £17 5s. paid; May-June, £17 6s. 3d., sellers. RAPESEED was firm. To Baltic, March-April, and April-May, to Hull/Continent, £14 15s.; May-June, £14 17s. 6d., sellers. COTTONSEED was firm. Egyptian, black, March and April, to Hull, £7 5s. paid; May, £7 6s. 3d. paid; Sakellaridis, March and April, £7; May, £7 1s. 3d., sellers. Bombay, April-May, £5 5s., sellers. CASTORSEED was firm. Bombay, March-April, to Hull, £15 15s.; April-May, £15 12s. 6d., sellers. GROUNDNUTS were strong. Coromandel (machined), to Rotterdam-Hamburg, April-May, £16 1s. 3d.; May-June, £16 3s. 9d.; June-July, £16 5s.; and July-Aug., £16 7s. 6d., sellers. PALM KERNELS were firm. To Hamburg, March-April, £15 5s.; April-May, £15 7s. 6d.; and May-June, £15 11s. 3d., sellers. LINSEED OIL was strong and 22s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. per ton higher. Spot, ex mill, £40; March-April, £38 2s. 6d.; May-Aug., £38 5s.; and Sept.-Dec., £35, naked. RAPE OIL was steady. Crude, extracted, £36; technical, refined, £37 10s., naked, ex wharf. COTTON OIL was steady. Egyptian, crude, £28; refined common edible, £32 10s.; and deodorised, £34 10s., naked, ex mill. TURPENTINE was quiet. American, spot, 43s. 3d.; and April to June, 42s. 6d. (96 per cent.

HULL, March 20.—LINSEED OIL.—Spot to Aug., £39. COTTON OIL.—Egyptian, crude, spot, £28 10s.; edible refined, spot, £31 5s.; technical, spot, £31; deodorised, spot, £33 5s. PALM KERNEL OIL.—Crude, naked, 5½ per cent., spot, £31. GROUNDNUT OIL.—Crushed/extracted, spot, £33; deodorised, spot, £37. SOYA OIL.—Extracted and crushed, spot, £30 10s.; deodorised, spot, £34. RAPE OIL.—Crushed/extracted, March, £35; refined, spot, £37 per ton, net cash terms, ex mill.

METALS AND MINERALS

LONDON, March 20.—COPPER.—Although the demand was again restricted, a firmer tendency was apparent in the standard market, owing to the more reserved attitude of holders. The close was firm, with cash 6s. 3d. and three months 5s. higher. Sales amounted to 500 tons. Cash sold at £68 7s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 7s. 6d.,

NORFOLK COAST,
In favourite village by the sea with lovely woods.
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FLATS AND CHAMBERS
(Continued from Page 26)

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MAIDA-VALE, main-road court.—First-floor MANSION FLAT, with lift and porters. Two reception, four bed, kitchen, and bath room. Rent £260 per annum, no premium. Apply SNELL and Co., as above.

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JUST IN THE MARKET.
WESTMINSTER.—Very bright UPPER MANSION FLAT; two reception, four bed rooms, kitchen, bath room; lift. Rent £260 per annum.—Recommended by Sole Agents, CHAS. V. STEVENS and Co., 56, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Vic. 4806.

WESTMINSTER.—Bright, well FURNISHED MANSION FLAT; two reception, four bed rooms, kitchen, bath room. Accept 5gns. week.—Sole Agents, CHAS. STEVENS and Co., 56, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Vic. 4806.

£220 PER ANNUM.—WESTMINSTER.—Light Unfurnished MANSION FLAT; three bed rooms, two baths, two reception, kitchen. Fittings £100 or without fittings. Rent £240.—L. J. CURTIS and Co., Abbey House, 2, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

3 GNS. PER WEEK.—WESTMINSTER and KENSINGTON. Well FURNISHED FLATS; three bed rooms, two reception, kitchen, bath; telephone.—L. J. CURTIS and Co., as above.

EXCELLENT MANSION FLAT; two reception rooms, four-five bed rooms. Rent £210 per annum.—Campbell-Johnston, 2b, Oxford and Cambridge-mansions, Marylebone-road, Kerr's with hall porter.

ADELPHI-TERRACE.

EXCEPTIONALLY well FURNISHED MAISONNETTE to be LET immediately at a nominal rental, to include services of two servants.
Two receptions, bed room, bath room, kitchen, &c.
FINE VIEWS OVER RIVER.
Recommended by Sole Agents,
HAMPTON and SONS, 25, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

27, SEYMOUR-STREET, W.1.
FIRST-FLOOR BACHELOR FLAT in small private house; newly decorated; modern lighting and private service; telephone, electric fires and heating, artificial sun lamp; to be let by month till end of summer.—Tele. Mayfair 2983 before 10 or after 6.

FURNISHED FLAT, FACING BROMPTON ORATORY; lift; central heating; constant hot water; beautifully appointed; three bed rooms, two receptions, &c.—THOLE and NEWMAN, 5, Egerton-terrace, Brompton-road, S.W.3.

FURNISHED FLAT to be LET, A charming FLAT near WELBECK-STREET, most tastefully furnished, every modern convenience, furnishings destroyed by fire will be let from March 25th on very moderate terms. Can be viewed at any time.—Write particulars Box A.451, The Times, E.C.4.

CROSVENOR HOUSE, Park-lane, W.1.—SERVICE FLATS, Furnished or Unfurnished; from £450 per annum.—Estate Office, Park-lane. Mayfair 4005.

HANOVER-SQUARE (overlooking).—Bachelor's bal-cony sunny FURNISHED FLAT; reception, lounge hall, bath, two single bed rooms. 5gns. including breakfast.—Mayfair 3827 or write Box T.1648, The Times, E.C.4.

HANOVER-SQUARE.—FURNISHED FLAT and Roof Garden; two bed rooms, one reception, kitchen, and bath room; constant hot water; newly decorated. Rent 7½gns. week.—Cortland Estate Agency, 116, Gt. Portland-street. Museum 5620.

RECENTLY CONSTRUCTED FLAT WITHOUT PREMIUM.
HYDE PARK, W. (immediately adjoining North side).—Exceptionally bright, quiet, and attractive FAMILY FLAT to be LET unfurnished; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms and complete offices; central heating, constant hot water, and every modern convenience. A real bargain at £600 per annum only. Excellent Lease.—Highly recommended by Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. (three lines). Nos. 4 Sloane.

HYDE PARK (Paddington).—Attractive modernised MEWS COTTAGE; four rooms over garage, two cars; 2 years' lease; reduced premium for quick let.—HOWARD and Co., 140, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Publ. 1183.

HYDE PARK, W.2 (few doors).—Attractive FIRST-FLOOR UNFURNISHED FLAT; three bed, two reception, kitchen, and bath room; £135 per annum.—GOODWIN and SON, 152, New Bond-street, W.

HYDE PARK.

RENT	
£400 P.A.	South side, near Kensington Gardens.—UNFURNISHED FLOOR to be LET, comprising: Ground floor, five large bay windows, five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms and lounge hall. First floor, two reception rooms, bath room, kitchen, pantry, &c. Premium required for lease of Five Years; or would let Furnished. Rent for house let 10 guineas per week.—Inspected by MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

IDEAL FLATS for BUSINESS and PROFESSIONAL WOMEN.—The new flats on the Holly Lodge Estate, West Hill, Highgate, have constant hot water, cheap electricity, restaurant, lounge reading room, hard tennis courts, bathing pool. Inclusive rents £4 15s. to £5 10s. per month. Lock-up garages also available. Apply The Lady Workers' Homes, Ltd., Estate Office, T.T., 14, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 4236.)

KENSINGTON.—UNFURNISHED MANSION FLAT. Five bed rooms, two reception. Rent £400.—RICHARDS, 177, Regent-street, W. Phone Regent 2912.

NOW BEING REDECORATED.
Available shortly, low rental premium.
KENSINGTON, S.W.5.—Unusually spaciously planned MANSION FLAT, with six good bed rooms, large lounge, two reception rooms, two bath rooms, and exceptional offices. To be LET.—Agents, HUGHESDON and HINDS, Chartered Surveyors, 4, Kingston-road, Richmond, Surrey. Telephone Richmond 1067, W.9.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.1.—Delightful SERVICE FLAT to be LET; two bed rooms, sitting room, bath room; constant hot water; passenger lift; rent only £230 per annum; long lease; premium £30.—C. J. MALTBY, Estate Offices, 93, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. Sloane 2340.

SERVICE FLATS.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—TWO up-to-date FLATS to be LET with immediate possession; two bed rooms, two reception rooms, CONSTANT HOT WATER; newly decorated. Rents from £275 per annum, including service.—Full particulars and order to view from the Agents, MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 9234.

LOVELY VIEWS OVER THE PARK.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.1.—An unfurnished FLAT to be LET. Directly overlooking park. Charmingly planned and delightfully fitted. Four bed rooms, dressing room, three reception rooms, tiled bath room, lounge hall, &c. Rent £750. Premium for lease and fittings, £750.—C. M. MALTBY, 93, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.

LANCASTER-GATE.—Unfurnished SELF-CONTAINED FLOOR FLAT, on first floor, in block of 4 only; redecorated, ready for immediate occupation; reception, lounge, dining hall, three bed rooms, constant hot water, bath room, &c. No restrictions.

RENT	
£225 P.A. INCLUSIVE.	Housekeeper, 40, Queen's-gardens, W.2.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, FACING SOUTH.
MAGNIFICENT UNFURNISHED FLAT; four-five bed, two-three reception, two baths; long repairing lease; £1,000 FREEHOLD, easy to offer.—GRAHAM and SMITH, 17, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1.

CONSTANT HOT WATER.
MAIDA VALE.—In an imposing Mansion Block, to be LET immediately, an excellent FLAT with spacious and lofty rooms. Accommodation: Five bed, two reception, lounge hall, bath, hot and cold, kitchen, and usual offices.

RENT	
£275 P.A.	Apply London County, 28, Sackville-street, W.1. Regent 3000.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.
PORTLAND-PLACE.

MESSRS. JACKSON STOPS are favoured with instructions to LET a most attractive MAISONNETTE on two floors; entirely self-contained, well planned, and containing two very charming reception rooms, study, two bed and dressing rooms (fitted bath and cold), light modern kitchen fitted with every labour-saving device; Electrolux refrigerator gas destructor, Regulo gas-cooker, and ample cupboard accommodation throughout. The rent is moderate, inclusive of rates, &c., constant hot water, central heating, and steward's service.—For full details and appointment to view apply 16, Queen-street, Mayfair, W.1. (Grosvenor 2344-5.)

SHOULD BE SEEN AT ONCE.
NORTH SIDE of HYDE PARK, near Kensington Gardens.—A commodious SELF-CONTAINED FLOOR FLAT, on first floor, comprising two bed rooms, two reception, kitchen, bath; telephone.

RENT	
ONLY £300 P.A.	Inspected by Sole Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 25, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

OLD HAMPSTEAD.—Self-Contained Furnished FLAT, sitting room (good view), double bed room, kitchen, bath; Phone, &c. weekly or term, including electric fires. Fitzjohn's-avenue (Tube corner).

PARK-LANE.—Luxuriously appointed SERVICE FLAT, furnished, consisting of lounge hall, three reception rooms, five bed rooms, three bath rooms, cloak room and kitchenette.—Write Box 07647, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

PORTMAN SQUARE.—Beautiful FLAT, overlooking square; five bed rooms, two receptions, two baths; constant hot water, central heating; would probably accept 4gns. per week; also to let, Garage.—Apply GEORGE HEAD and Co., 40, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 1318.

SERVICE FLATS

(facing the Park).
Furnished or Unfurnished, for any period.
First-class Restaurant. Children specially catered for.
Apply KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS,
De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W.8.
Telephone: Kensington 3075 (six lines).

SERVICE FLATS DE LUXE

At an aristocratic home, 191, QUEEN'S-GATE (Park end); beautifully furnished; every convenience; excellent cuisine; garage 1-15gns.—Kens. 3251.

SERVICE FLATS, well FURNISHED, single and 2 double; private baths; telephone; 2 minutes Lancaster-gate Tube Station.—MANSFIELD, 4, Hyde Park-gate, W.2. Padd. 1111.

CONSTANT HOT WATER.
SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Particularly light, MAISONNETTE flat on two floors, to let, 8½, service lift; redecorated to tenant's taste; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms and useful offices. New Lease.—WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., 28, Sloane-street, S.W.1. (Head Office) Sloane-square, S.W.1. Kensington 5724.

RENT	
£260	

2, WEST SOLTON-GARDENS, N.W.5.—FURNISHED FLAT to be LET for any period; constant hot water. Kens. 9072.

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SOUTH KENSINGTON.—MAISONNETTE; four bed, two reception, usual offices; rent up to £250 per annum; applicant will inspect immediately.—Particulars to Capt. S., care of JOHN MEACOCK and Co., 9, Pelham-street, adjoining South Kensington Station. Ken. 8275.

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TO BE LET immediately, extremely comfortable FIRST FLOOR FLAT; two bed rooms; Redcliffe-gardens.—Write Mrs. Hodgson, North Canonry, Salisbury.

UNFURNISHED FLATS; one bed room, one sitting room, kitchen, and bath; ground floor; £160 a year.—27, Eccleston-square (near Victoria Station). Phone, 6734 Victoria.

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WHITEHALL COURT.—Six rooms and bath room, seventh floor, facing River and Embankment Gardens. Exceptional situation. Moderate rental.—Apply ESTATE OFFICE, Whitehall Court, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 3160.

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MUST BE SOLD.
HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB.—Pleasantly situated and well built semi-detached RESIDENCE; four bed rooms (fitted cupboards), tiled bath room, two reception rooms, billiard room, kitchen with "Sentry" boiler; garage; pleasant garden. PRICE ONLY £1,700. Inspection by appointment.—LESLIE RAYMOND, F.S.I., F.A.I., The Estate Offices, Golders Green. (Speedwell 1601.)

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P.A.

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RENT	
£260	

2, WEST SOLTON-GARDENS, N.W.5.—FURNISHED FLAT to be LET for any period; constant hot water. Kens. 9072.

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EAST SUSSEX.—Delightfully placed on private estate between Tunbridge Wells and the coast, well appointed RESIDENCE; lounge and inner halls, three reception, 13 bed and dressing rooms, three baths, complete offices; electric light; company's water; central heating; inexpensive grounds. EIGHT ACRES. Secondary Residence and Two Cottages.
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A Sunny half-timbered Thatched COTTAGE for SALE; designed by foremost architect, and recently built by specialist builders regardless of cost; contains two reception, three bed rooms (two of which on small side), fitted basins, luxurious bath room of pale green ware, kitchen, pantry, &c.; central heating, &c., electric; garage; about One Acre. FREEHOLD, £3,550, or near offer. Open for view 2.30 to 4.30 p.m. Idle-way, Devenish-road, Sunningdale.

BERKSHIRE HILLS, in lovely country.—To be SOLD, Gentleman's SMALL COUNTRY PROPERTY with THREE ACRES of gardens and grass; five bed rooms, two bath rooms, &c.; cottage; garage.—Strongly recommended by Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

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11 Acres, 10 Bed Rooms, three Bath Rooms, three Reception Rooms, Billiard Room; Electric Light, Main Water, Central Heating.
BERKS and OXON BORDERS, near to, but well above the river.
A CHOICE RESIDENTIAL ESTATE
known as "Woodlands," ½ mile from Shiplake Station, 2 miles from Henley, and 6 from Reading.
Lovely grounds, hard court and two tennis lawns, paddock, orchard, kitchen garden and cottage. ONE ACRE grounds. FREEHOLD only £1,575.—HENRY PARKER and Co., 153, Cheapside, E.C.

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MONTGOMERYSHIRE (between Wye and Severn Valleys).—For SALE, excellent small SHOOTING or HUNTING BOX standing 1,100ft. above sea level. The RESIDENCE affords the following accommodation: two reception rooms, gun room, six bed rooms, dressing; electric light, central heating, good water supply; garage for three cars; total area 61 ACRES, 54 being woodland, shooting over 631 Acres. PRICE ONLY £1,450.—Apply JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 18, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham.

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ONE OF THE BEST APPOINTED OF THE LESSER HOUSES.—Standing high, with park-like grounds, running to river (one-man garden), good social district, hunting, shooting, fishing, boating; bed rooms arranged in suites, with model bath rooms, running hot water in eight bed rooms, three fine reception rooms, lounge hall, billiard room, excellent offices; garage, stable; central heating; electric lighting, gas, and main water. For Price and further particulars apply Mr. ROBERT THAKE, Chartered Surveyor, Salisbury. 'Phone 276 T.

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Cost recently with improvements about £8,000.
Price for immediate Sale, £1,500.
OVERLOOKING WINDSOR HOME PARK and THAMES.—well-appointed, brick-built and tiled RESIDENCE, containing hall, four reception rooms, magnificently panelled great hall or music room, 30ft. by 24ft., 12 bed rooms, nursery suite, four bath rooms, partial central heating; company's electric light, gas, and water; wired for telephone; house stands in beautifully timbered grounds of eight acres, is approached by a carriage drive with lodge entrance, and has lawns reaching to the river; modern garage, stabling, very large boat house; cottage and chauffeur's accommodation; kitchen garden, heated greenhouses.
Crown Lease of 45 years at £110 ground-rent.
MUST BE SOLD. £1,500.
Close offers submitted.
Full particulars of Sole Agents, Messrs. J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, (formerly of Berryman and Gilkes), at their Estate Offices, 2, Hans-road, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Telephone: Sloane 6148-9.

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BOURNEMOUTH. Bognor Observer, Lennox-street.
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Whitby Gazette, Bridge-street.

All of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son's Branches and Bookstalls.

All advertisements must be authenticated by the name and address of the actual advertiser, but not necessarily for publication.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

KENT, 23 miles London, 300ft. up, with good views.—Gentleman's (old-style) country COTTAGE RESIDENCE; four bed, bath, hall, two reception, kitchen, scullery; gas, water, and electricity; garage. ONE ACRE grounds. FREEHOLD only £1,575.—HENRY PARKER and Co., 153, Cheapside, E.C.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

ONLY 40MINS. FROM TOWN.
SUPERIOR, modern, detached, NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE in select road, Strawberry Vale, close river and three golf courses; principal accommodation of five beds, three reception, bath, &c., on two floors; spacious servants' quarters; charming garden with Tennis Lawn; room for GARAGE. VACANT POSSESSION. A real bargain at £2,500 FREEHOLD.—Owner, 61, City-road, E.C.

TO LOVERS OF THE ANTIQUE.

SURREY and HANTS BORDERS, in a delightful rural position.—Genuine XVIth CENTURY BLACK-and-WHITE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, full of old oak, seven beds, bath, three reception; garage; THREE ACRES most charming grounds; electric light, water, and telephone. Reasonable price asked for quick sale.—Recommended by the Agents, HOWARD BURRAGE, A.A.I., Farnham, Surrey. 'Phone 473.

ST. SWITHUN'S SCHOOL, WINCHESTER.

THIS important FREEHOLD PROPERTY for SALE (owing to the School moving to larger premises) offers a rare opportunity of purchasing for developing, division, or for any purpose requiring commodious accommodation. Further particulars of the Sole Agents, HARDING and HARDING, Midland Bank Chambers, Winchester.

TO be LET or SOLD, FREEHOLD, HERNE BAY.—BIJOU RESIDENCE; four bed, bath, two reception, nice hall, with tiled lavatory and entrance porch; good garden; garage.—MOORE, 13, Copley-park, Streatham.

VERY attractive SEMI-BUNGALOW at BROADSTONE, DORSET, to be SOLD; near golf links and station; two bed rooms, two sitting rooms, bath room, kitchen, and offices; main drainage, gas, and water. PRICE £900 FREEHOLD.—APPLY TOX and SONS, Estate Agents, Bournemouth.

WILTS.—A delightfully situate old-fashioned COUNTRY RESIDENCE; three reception, four bed, bath room (hot and cold); garage; a charming garden about half-an-acre; good town, yet surrounded by parkland. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. £1,250 FREEHOLD.—GRIBBLE, BOOTH and SHEPHERD, Country Property Specialists, Yeovil and Basingstoke.

JUST AVAILABLE.
WOLDINGHAM, SURREY.

Station 12 minutes, London 40 minutes.
High up on Hill 600 feet above Sea Level.
A well-built MODERN RESIDENCE, having lounge hall, two reception, nine bed and dressing, bath; main water, gas, and electricity; central heating; two garages. Paddock of about 5 acres, wooded grounds with good tennis court.

5 ACRES. £4,750 FREEHOLD.

Inspected and recommended by Sole Agents;
GORDON PRIOR & GOODWIN,
27-28, PALL MALL, S.W.1. Gerrard 3018.

A CHOICE AND SECLUDED SITUATION.
WOLDINGHAM, SURREY HILLS. 600ft. up. A Charmingly designed RESIDENCE on TWO FLOORS, containing six bed rooms, small room, bath room, spacious lounge hall, three fine reception rooms, and full sized billiard room, complete domestic offices; well-kept grounds of TWO ACRES, with orchard, and rare opportunity. FREEHOLD available at a reasonable figure.—Inspected and recommended by EDWARDS and FORRESTER, Chartered Surveyors, West Croydon. 'Phone, Croydon 0357.

WARWICK (near Kenilworth).—GEORGIAN COUNTRY RESIDENCE, standing on gravel soil, seven bed rooms; garage, stabling, cottage; five acres (about). Price for whole £4,100.—The LADIES' LEAGUE, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

WICKHURST MANOR,

NEAR SEVENOAKS, KENT.
Situated two miles from Sevenoaks and less than 40 minutes from Town.
This beautiful OLD MANOR HOUSE, dating from about 1470, with interesting historical associations.
Ten bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms; central heating, electric light available, excellent water supply, bailiff's house, four cottages, farmery, beautiful grounds, including rose garden, bathing pool, hard tennis court, fine old lawns, &c., extending in all to about 14 ACRES.
For SALE by AUCTION at the Royal Crown Hotel, Sevenoaks, on Thursday, March 27th, 1930, at 3 p.m.
For full illustrated particulars and plans apply to Messrs. DOLLEY, NASH and HOWARD, 61, Grosvenor-street, W.1. (Telephone Mayfair 3043-5.)

WILTSHIRE DOWNS (near).—Exceptionally attractive RESIDENCE in beautiful condition; three reception, six bed rooms, bath room; garage; tennis lawn; paddock; all modern conveniences; pretty stream through grounds. THAKE and PAGINTON, Land Agents, Newbury.

WINCHESTER (six miles, station one mile).—For SALE, attractive MODERN RESIDENCE; hall, three reception rooms, two bath rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms; modern conveniences; stabling, garage; well-timbered grounds, nearly THREE ACRES, including tennis court and woodland.
TRESIDDER and Co., 37, Albemarle-street, W.1.

700ft. UP. 7½ ACRES. FINE STUDIO.
FREEHOLD £1,900 DELIGHTFUL OLD-WORLD COTTAGE RESIDENCE; BEAMS; OPEN FIRES; four bed, bath, two reception offices. THOROUGHLY MODERNISED AND IN PERFECT ORDER. Lounge and bed room; two garages. STUART HEPBURN and Co., 29-41, Brompton-road, S.W.3. (Ken. 0320.)

£75 PER ANNUM.—CHILTERN HILLS.—To

WARMINGTON & CO.,

19, BERKELEY-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1,
AND AT ALRESFORD, HANTS.

BY ORDER OF THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVES.

MAYFAIR
FREEHOLD INVESTMENT
"BERKELEY HOUSE,"
NO. 20, BERKELEY-STREET,
NOS. 14, 15, 16, AND 17, HAY-HILL,
AND
NOS. 30 AND 30A, DOVER-STREET, W.1.

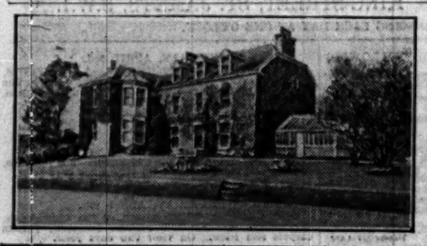
A MAGNIFICENT BUILDING OF EIGHT FLOORS, WITH IMPOSING ELEVATION AND ENTRANCE, OVERLOOKING BERKELEY-SQUARE AND THE PRIVATE GARDENS OF LANSDOWNE HOUSE, SPLENDIDLY EQUIPPED WITH PASSENGER AND GOODS LIFTS, CENTRAL HEATING, HOT WATER SERVICE, TWO FIRE ESCAPE STAIRCASES AT REAR, TWO TRADESMEN'S ENTRANCES SERVING THE BACK DOOR OF EVERY FLAT.

COMPRISING :—
A BLOCK OF TWENTY-ONE RESIDENTIAL FLATS AND SUITES OF BACHELOR'S CHAMBERS,
KNOWN AS
NO. 15, HAY-HILL.
ALSO
TWO SUITES OF OFFICES AND FOUR SHOPS,
NO. 20, BERKELEY-STREET,
NOS. 14, 16, AND 17, HAY-HILL,
AND
30 AND 30A, DOVER-STREET,
LET AND PRODUCING OVER
PER £17,000 ANN.

EXTENSIVE FRONTAGES OF ABOUT 331 FEET, AND OCCUPYING A SITE AREA OF ABOUT
FEET 12,950 SUPER.
THE WHOLE PROPERTY
FORMING AN ISLAND BLOCK.

TO BE OFFERED FOR SALE BY AUCTION BY MESSRS.
WARMINGTON & CO.,
AT THE LONDON AUCTION MART, 155, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, E.C.4,
ON THURSDAY, APRIL 3RD, 1930,
at 2.30 p.m. precisely (unless previously disposed of by Private Treaty).

Particulars, Plans, and Conditions of Sale in course of preparation, and when ready may be obtained of SOLICITORS :—Messrs. GEDGE, PISKE and Co., Hastings House, 10, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.2, and of the
AUCTIONEERS :—19, BERKELEY-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1, and ALRESFORD, HANTS.
'PHONES : MAYFAIR 3535/4.



ON THE RIVER YEALM.
SOUTH DEVON.
Four reception rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, bath, garage, stabling.
GROUNDS
2 ACRES,
paddocks 3¼ acres.
Owner's Agent,
C. S. HOLDITCH,
Surveyor, 10, Athenæum-terrace, Plymouth.

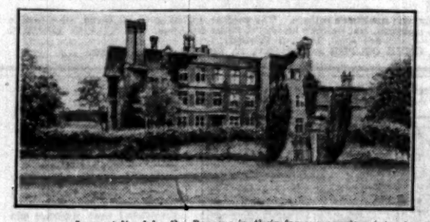
CONSTABLE & MAUDE,

Phone: Grosvenor 1267 (4 lines).

HEAD OFFICE: 2, MOUNT-STREET, LONDON, W.1.
BRANCHES: SHREWSBURY, HENDON, AND STOW-ON-THE-WOLD.

Telegrams: Audaciously, Audley, London.

SUSSEX.
Five miles from Hayward's Heath (main line).
A FASCINATING ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE.
TREMAINES, HORSTED KEYNES.



Immortalized by the Bensons in their famous novels.

Three reception, 12 bed rooms, three bath rooms. Central heating; electric light. Lovely oak panelling. Two garages; two cottages. Old-world gardens, partly walled, include hard tennis court. In all about 10 acres (more land available).

For SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION at an early date (if not sold privately beforehand). Illustrated particulars of the Auctioneers, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
MANY THOUSANDS BELOW COST PRICE.

In a beautiful position commanding lovely views, 1½ mile from St. Neots on the
HUNTS AND CAMBRIDGESHIRE BORDERS.
"PAXTON HILL HOUSE," ST. NEOTS.
Three reception, 12 bed rooms, seven bath rooms; central heating, electric light and every modern convenience.
Lodge. Cottage. First rate outbuildings.
Very beautiful gardens with hard and grass tennis courts, with parklands, in all about
26 ACRES.
For SALE privately now or if necessary by AUCTION later. Auctioneers, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

By Order of the Liquidator (Cliftophone and Records, Ltd.).
61, SOUTH-SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.4.
VALUABLE UNRESTRICTED FREEHOLD WITH SITE AREA APPROXIMATELY 19,500FT.
Suitable for private residence or business premises. Double-fronted semi-detached residence; 12 large rooms on three floors, kitchenette, and bath room; modern conveniences.
Large Garage and extensive Garden.
Vacant Possession on completion of purchase.
For SALE by AUCTION 30th April next.—Auctioneers: CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

YACHTING ON THE BLACKWATER.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE,
ROSMEADE, ULTING, NEAR MALDON.

Comprising well-appointed RESIDENCE, with lounge hall, three reception, two bath and ten bed rooms.
Beautiful XVIth Century Farm House and second farm, both with buildings, seven cottages and land extending in all to about
132 ACRES.
NOTE.—The residence would be sold with about 20 acres.
For SALE privately or by AUCTION next month.—Full particulars from Sole Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

ANY REASONABLE OFFER CONSIDERED.
A FINE NORFOLK SPORTING ESTATE.

Perfectly appointed Elizabethan style Residence, containing suite of beautifully panelled reception rooms, billiards room, 11 principal bed rooms, nurseries, eight secondary bed rooms, 12 bath rooms, and capital labour-saving offices. Every modern convenience.
Lovely gardens. Woodlands and parkland. Private cricket ground.
Seven good Farms.
CELEBRATED THOROUGHBRED STUD FARM.
In all 1,200 ACRES.
Additional Shooting over 1,500 ACRES available.
FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN FIGURE.
Illustrated particulars of the Owner's Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

22, KENSINGTON-GORE and 12, ATHERSTONE-MEWS, S.W.7.
OPPOSITE QUEEN'S-GATE, WITH OPEN VIEWS OVER HYDE PARK AND KENSINGTON GARDENS, CLOSE TO WELL-KNOWN SHOPPING CENTRE.
THE WELL-BUILT MEDIUM-SIZED LEASEHOLD RESIDENCE, containing six bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, music or billiards room, white-tiled domestic offices; central heating; every convenience.
The Direct Lease has about 14 years unexpired, and is held at the low annual rental of only £240.
THE GARAGE has accommodation for four or five cars, with two rooms, landing, and bath room over, and is held for a term of 14 years from March, 1925 (with break of seven years), at the very low rental of £120 per annum.
Vacant Possession on completion of purchase.
For SALE privately, or by Auction on the 30th April next.—Auctioneers: CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

HARRODS

Kens. 1490. Telegrams: "Estate, c/o Harrods, London."

Surrey Office, West Byfleet.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
HINTON ABBEY ESTATE,
HINTON CHARTERHOUSE, SOMERSET.
Gloriously situated on a tableland nearly 400ft. above sea level on the site of the Carthusian Priory of Hinton (remains of which are in the grounds), about one mile from Frankford and six miles from Bath.
THE HISTORICAL FREEHOLD TUDOR MANOR HOUSE
in excellent preservation, facing South, approached by long drive and containing :—
Entrance hall, four reception rooms, 16-12 bed and dressing rooms, bath room, complete domestic offices with servants' hall. Central Heating. Electric Light. Independent Hot water System.
GARAGE, STABLING, FARMERY.
PRIVATE CHAPELS AND REFECTORY. ENTRANCE LODGE. FIVE COTTAGES.
BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED PLEASURE GROUNDS,
and 130 acres wood, remainder pasture and arable, the whole estate covering about
280 ACRES,
about 150 acres being in hand, and of which vacant possession is offered on completion, residue well let and producing £233 14s. per annum.
For SALE privately or, if unsold, by AUCTION as a whole or in lots during June next.
Solicitor: Christopher C. Gill, Esq., 3, Miles Buildings, Bath.
Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. FORTT, HATT and BILLINGS, 3, Burton-street, Bath and HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1. Surrey Office, West Byfleet.

OXTED.
An opportunity of securing this beautifully furnished house for any period up to one year, on exceptionally advantageous terms.

GENUINE 14TH-CENTURY RESIDENCE,

full of oak beams, open fireplaces, stone-mullioned windows, completely modernized, yet retaining all its old-world atmosphere and representing a home of exquisite charm. Hall, three reception, ball room with minstrels' gallery, ten bed, four bath rooms, good offices, servants' hall. Garage for two, and stabling.
Electric light, central heating, co.'s water, telephone, modern drainage, independent hot water supply.
The pleasure grounds comprise lawn, tennis court, herbaceous borders, parklike orchard, well-stocked kitchen garden, old fish pond, and park.
IN ALL 90 ACRES.
Inspected and recommended as a really beautifully furnished unique property by the Agents—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HENLEY,
ON HIGH GROUND. AMIDST UNSPOILT SURROUNDINGS.
Unique Labour-Saving Residence, built and designed by an eminent Architect for his own occupation, and entirely redecorated and fitted regardless of cost.

Entrance and lounge halls, three good reception, nine bed and dressing rooms (principal fitted with lavatory basins, hot and cold), three bath rooms, servants' hall, &c.
Cottage. Exceptional garage, outbuildings. Co.'s water; electric light; central heating; independent hot water; telephone; modern drainage.
FASCINATING PLEASURE GROUNDS,
fully matured and nicely shaded. Tennis and croquet lawns, sunk rose garden, wild garden, kitchen and fruit garden, peacock, &c., in all
5 ACRES. £7,500 FREEHOLD.
Sole Agents, Messrs. OLDACRE and SONS, Henley-on-Thames; or HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, London, S.W.1.

DELIGHTFUL PART OF KENT.
Amidst absolutely unspoilt surroundings between Tunbridge and Maidstone.
Charming Georgian RESIDENCE, with modern additions, approached by drive, with entrance lodge.
Four reception, 11 bed and dressing rooms, bath room, complete offices; electric light and modern conveniences; garage, various useful outbuildings, gardener's cottage.
Old-world pleasure gardens, tennis and other lawns, productive kitchen garden, fruit trees, &c.; also parkland with valuable frontage, total area about
77 ACRES.
VERY MODERATE PRICE.
Would SELL with
ABOUT 10 or 33 ACRES.
Full particulars of the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

ONLY £4,250.
ESSEX & PUCKERIDGE HUNTS
WITHIN AN HOUR OF TOWN.
A SMALL CHARACTER HOUSE,
containing entrance hall, three reception, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices; central heating, excellent water, modern drainage; garage and useful outbuildings; well-timbered pleasure grounds, with tennis and other lawns, herbaceous borders, kitchen garden, orchard, and pastureland, in all
36 ACRES.
Good Hunting and Shooting.
Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

BELVOIR AND BLANKNEY HUNTS.
EASY REACH OF NEWARK AND GRANTHAM.
DELIGHTFUL GEORGIAN RESIDENCE.

well back from the road and completely modernized with central heating, electric light, good drainage and water; large lounge hall, four good reception, 12 bed rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices with servants' hall; two excellent cottages, ample stabling and garage accommodation, useful outbuildings.
DELIGHTFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS,
excellent tennis court, clipped yew hedges, rose garden, herbaceous borders, walled kitchen garden, together with first-rate pastureland; in all
ABOUT 20 ACRES. £5,500 FREEHOLD.
GOLF, HUNTING AND SHOOTING IN THE DISTRICT.
Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents :—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

MUST BE SOLD. GREAT SACRIFICE.
Delightful situation on outskirts of picturesque
OLD OXFORDSHIRE VILLAGE.
Four miles North of Oxford.
Amidst lovely unspoilt country. Good hunting.
OLD HOUSE OF CHARACTER,
stone built and with oak beams, in perfect order.
Two pleasant reception with oak floors, seven bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, up-to-date offices.
Central heating throughout, modern drainage, Good water supply. Double garage.
Beautiful old Barn with stone-tiled roof.
14 ACRES,
including two orchards, walled in.
Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton road, S.W.1.

ON THE QUANTOCK HILLS.
In a lovely position.
A MOST ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY RESIDENCE.
450ft. up. South-East aspect. Sandy soil. Four reception, 11 bed rooms (only seven furnished), two bath rooms, usual offices.
Excellent water. Electric light. Septic tank drainage.
Stabling. Garage. Cottage.
DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS, with tennis court, lawns, orchard, &c., pasture and heath land; in all
ABOUT 43 ACRES.
HUNTING, POLO and GOLF. SHOOTING.
TO BE LET, FURNISHED.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

F. L. MERCER & CO.,

SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY PROPERTIES.

THE FOLLOWING ARE RECOMMENDED FROM PERSONAL INSPECTION.
ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE BROCHURE AVAILABLE IN EACH CASE.

Offices :—7, SACKVILLE-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1. Telephones :—REGENT 6773 & 6774.

OXTED, SURREY.
450 FEET UP. 40 MINUTES LONDON.
AN EXQUISITE OLD TUDOR RESIDENCE.
POSSESSING AN INTRIGUING INTERIOR.

Enlarged, modernized and improved regardless of cost. Beautifully decorated, unusually well appointed and in perfect order; a wealth of oak beams, open fireplaces and other characteristic features. Lounge, dining room, drawing room (all good sized rooms); loggia; six bed and dressing rooms, luxuriously fitted tiled bath room. Company's electric light, gas and water; central heating, main drains, telephone, &c. Garage and picturesque old black and white Tudor cottage, together with enchanting old-world gardens and grounds, prettily timbered and forming a most delightful feature.
7 ACRES. REASONABLE PRICE.
Illustrated brochure from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

HORSHAM, SUSSEX.
ONE OF THE MOST FAVOURITE CENTRES IN THE COUNTY.
WITHIN AN HOUR'S RAIL OF LONDON.

A MOST EXCELLENT MODERN RESIDENCE.
With a beautiful and spacious interior; ideal for entertaining. Lounge hall, four reception rooms, eight or nine bed rooms, bath room, &c. Co.'s electric light, gas and water; main drainage; sunny aspect; sandstone soil. Garage, stabling and a good cottage.
Unusually charming gardens and grounds, magnificently timbered and in a wonderful state of cultivation; walled kitchen garden and small paddock. All in absolutely perfect order.
5 ACRES. FREEHOLD £5,500.
(Further land adjoining available if required.)
Illustrated particulars from the Sole Agents, F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

A FASCINATING XVIIITH CENTURY HOUSE.
Delightfully situated away from main road traffic.
In one of the prettiest and favourite localities in Surrey.
BETWEEN LEATHERHEAD AND GUILDFORD.

40 MINUTES FROM TOWN.
The residence, facing south and enjoying the maximum of sunshine, has a most picturesque elevation in brick with a tiled roof and leaded light windows. Internally is a wealth of interesting features, such as old oak beams, open fireplaces, &c. Accommodation on two floors: Lounge hall, dining room, drawing room, study; eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, maids' sitting room. In first-rate order. Companies' electric light and water; central heating with radiators in every room. Exquisitely pretty gardens, inexpensive of maintenance. Tennis lawn, orchard, paddock, &c.
3½ ACRES. FREEHOLD £4,250.
Illustrated particulars from the Sole Agents, F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

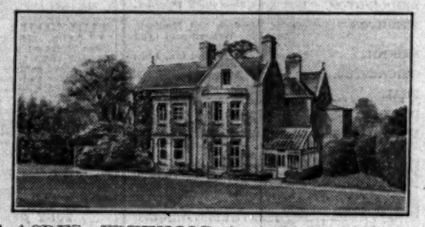
EASY REACH OF THE KENTISH COAST.
IN THE MIDST OF DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY: CONVENIENT FOR SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS GOLF COURSES: ABOUT 60 MILES FROM TOWN.

A FINE OLD TUDOR RESIDENCE.
One of the original old Yeoman's houses, with a wealth of absorbing features such as oak timbering, open fireplaces, &c. Lounge hall with stone-flagged floor, three reception rooms, eight or nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, &c.; electric light; radiators throughout; garage, and a pair of cottages; fascinating old-world gardens, orchard and paddocks.
ABOUT 20 ACRES. FREEHOLD £5,500.
FURTHER LAND ADJOINING AVAILABLE IF REQUIRED.
Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

NEWBURY, BERKS.
400 FEET UP. SOUTH ASPECT. GRAVEL SOIL.
VERY PRETTY COUNTRY. ONLY AN HOUR BY EXPRESS FROM LONDON.
HUNTING, SHOOTING, TROUT-FISHING, GOLF, AND GOOD SOCIAL AMENITIES.
CHARMING, SMALL COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

Excellently appointed and entirely up to date; three reception rooms, six bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, &c.; electric light, radiators, telephone; adequate water supply, modern drainage, &c.; stabling, garage, and a pretty old-fashioned cottage with six rooms, electric light and water laid on); delightful matured and well-wooded gardens; tennis lawn; walled kitchen garden and paddocks.
14 ACRES. FREEHOLD £4,000.
Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

SEVENOAKS, KENT.
30 MINUTES FROM TOWN.
A NEIGHBOURHOOD OFFERING A VARIETY OF ATTRACTIONS. TENNIS AND SOCIAL CLUBS AND TWO OR THREE FIRST-CLASS GOLF COURSES WITHIN A SHORT DISTANCE.
IDEAL FOR A CITY MAN.



A fine old stone-built RESIDENCE, with a beautifully decorated and perfectly appointed interior. Three large and lofty reception, eight or nine bed rooms, two bath rooms. Exceptionally good domestic offices. Central heating. Co.'s electric light, gas and water. Telephone. Main drainage. Garage; first-rate cottage. Generously timbered gardens, a most appealing feature.
THREE ACRES. FREEHOLD £5,250.
Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

CLOSE TO HAYES AND KESTON COMMONS.
A PARTICULARLY FAVOURITE PART OF KENT.
ON GRAVEL SOIL. QUITE A RURAL ENVIRONMENT, YET ONLY 14 MILES OUT.
A MODERN RESIDENCE of the HIGHEST ORDER.

Exceptionally well built, and of very attractive elevation.
Placed and equipped on modern labour-saving lines, with an interior affording an air of spaciousness without being unwieldy.
Fine lounge hall, three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, and two bath rooms.
Hot and cold water services to bed rooms.
Electric light, gas and water from companies' mains. Central heating. Large garage. WELL-TIMBERED GARDENS.
1½ ACRES. FREEHOLD, £5,500.
(ADDITIONAL LAND ADJOINING CAN BE PURCHASED BY ARRANGEMENT.)
Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

BERKSHIRE.
BETWEEN ASCOT AND READING.
AWAY FROM THE THAMES VALLEY AREA; 40 MINUTES LONDON.
An unusually charming MODERN RESIDENCE.

With large rooms and a bright and cheerful interior. A house well cared for and in perfect order. Lounge hall, three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, bath room, &c.; electric lighting. Co.'s water and gas; main drainage; gravel soil; garage, stabling and cottage. Well-timbered gardens and grounds forming a very appealing feature. Useful paddock with cow-house.
THREE ACRES. FREEHOLD £4,500,
OR £3,700 WITH ABOUT ONE ACRE.
A PROPERTY WITH MANY EXCELLENT QUALITIES.
Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

FISHER LANE FARM, CHIDDINGFOLD, SURREY.
London 38 miles; by excellent train service from Witley station in one hour.

This picturesque genuine TUDOR HOUSE, brick built, partially half-timbered and with mellowed tiled roof. Broad oak flooring, heavy interior timbering. Magnificent Barn. Can be modernized at small expense into a home of singular charm. Rough shooting. Beautiful Woods with lovely oaks and stream. Hunting with two packs. West Surrey Golf Links three miles. The district for miles around is renowned for its invigorating air.
33 ACRES.
£3,300 FOR THE SMALL OR WOULD BE SOLD WITH LESS LAND, WITH OR WITHOUT THE BARN AND OTHER BUILDINGS.
SOLE AGENTS, DAVIS and DAVIS, Period House Specialists, 310, High Holborn, W.C.1.

ON THE EDGE OF ST. LEONARD'S FOREST. HUNTING WITH THE HORSHAM AND CRAWLEY AND OTHER PACKS.
COMPTONS LEA, HORSHAM, SUSSEX.

On high ground and sandy subsoil, in the country, yet only one mile from the main line station.—For SALE, this fine and imposing MODERN RESIDENCE; nine principal bed rooms, five secondary ditto, three bath rooms, three reception rooms, lounge hall; excellent stabling, large garage; two cottages; delightful gardens and grounds with about 7 or
13 ACRES.
For SALE by order of Executors at a very reasonable price. Company's water, electric light, gas; central heating.
Full particulars of the Sole Agents, KING and CHASEMORE, Richmond House, Horsham.

SHOOTING AND FISHING
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

SMALL SPORTING ESTATE, secluded, beautiful; good shooting; convenient City; small Tudor house; £3,750.—Write Box T.1675, The Times, E.C.4.

SPORTS GROUNDS
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

WANTED, in S.W. district (easy access), SPORTS GROUND, area up to 10 acres.—Plan and particulars to BM/ZXGG, London, W.C.1.

SALES BY AUCTION
4 lines 9s. (minimum)

By Order of Trustees.
STOKE ROW, OXON.
Within easy distance of Huntercombe and Harpsden Golf Links.
FREEHOLD COTTAGES WITH ENCLOSURES OF BUILDING OR PASTURE LAND.
MESSRS.
AYRES & RICHARDS, F.A.I.,
have been instructed to SELL by AUCTION, on Tuesday next, March 25th, 1930, at the Chamber of Commerce, 156, Friar-street, Reading, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in two lots, a valuable Enclosure of FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND immediately opposite The Green, Stoke Row, together with a pair of BRICK-BUILT and TILED COTTAGES, with an area of ONE ACRE 31 POLES, or thereabouts, also an ENCLOSURE of OLD PASTURE LAND together with THREE BRICK-BUILT and TILED COTTAGES, situate in Newnham Hill-lane, Stoke Row, with an area of ONE ACRE, 17 POLES, or thereabouts.
Both these lots form excellent sites for the erection of Cottages or for small Private Residences.
Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the Vendors' Solicitors, Messrs. Brain and Brain, 156 Friar-street, Reading, or from the Auctioneers, where a plan may also be inspected, 21 and 22, Market-place, Reading.

SNARESBROOK.
Occupying an excellent open position facing a belt of Forest Land.
The Detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,
"WOODLEIGH," WOODFORD-ROAD,
Containing four reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room and domestic offices. Large well planted garden with frontage of 120ft. and frontage to Lansdowne-road at rear of 121ft.
Possession on Completion.
KEMSLEYS
will SELL the above by AUCTION on the premises on Thursday, 3rd April, 1930, at 2 p.m.
Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Robin, Hamp and Green, Solicitors, 19, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1, or from the Auctioneers, 164, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

ON VIEW THIS DAY.
SALE MONDAY, MARCH 24th, and the FOLLOWING DAY
ON THE PREMISES
at 162, Sloane-street, S.W.1 (near Sloane-square),
THE ENTIRE STOCK in TRADE of the
CADOGAN FURNITURE GALLERIES, LTD.,
comprising some very fine pieces of French and English Furniture :—
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS, TABLE GLASS, SETTEES, DINING-ROOM CHAIRS, SIDEBOARD, DINING TABLES, EASY CHAIRS.
PLAYER PIANO BY KASTNER.
VALUABLE PICTURES, GLASS, CHINA, BRONZES, &c., &c.
will be SOLD by AUCTION without reserve at 1 o'clock precisely.
Catalogues from the Auctioneer,
S. CURZON,
162, SLOANE-STREET, S.W.1.
On View Friday, 9 till 6, and Saturday, 9 to 1.

By Order of the Executors.—No. 2, THE DROVEWAY, HOVE, SUSSEX.—This attractive modern FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, situated on high ground, within view of the sea; five bed and dressing rooms, large attic room, tiled bath room, three reception rooms, wide hall, and model domestic offices; gardens of nearly Half an Acre. To be SOLD by AUCTION, at the Old Ship Hotel, Brighton, on April 9th, 1930, at 3 p.m. Particulars of
HUGHESDON & HINDS,
4, Abingdon-road, Kensington High-street, W.8.

STAMP AUCTION

OLD STAMPS.—Messrs. H. R. Harmer specialize in the Sale by Auction of old and modern POSTAGE STAMPS. Free advice to vendors. Next Sale March 24.—H. R. HARMER, 6-8, Old Bond-street, W.1. Gerr. 1623.

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HAMPTON & SONS,
ST. JAMES' ESTATE ROOMS,
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Sales of Estates, Town and Country Houses, Commercial and Investment Properties Held every Tuesday.
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AUCTIONS of TOWN and COUNTRY PROPERTIES throughout the year.
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HOLD WEEKLY SALES BY AUCTION OF ALL CLASSES OF FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD PROPERTY IN THEIR ESTATE AUCTION HALL AT THEIR HEAD OFFICES.
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THE WILLETT BUILDINGS, SLOANE-SQUARE.
Sales of Town and Country Houses and Estates held periodically.
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Open for the reception of antique and high class modern furniture, silver, jewels, plate, oil paintings, engravings, china, porcelain, books, and Works of Art. Settlement within ten days. Sales throughout the year. HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

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Limited.
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Telephone, Temple Bar 1181-2.
JEWELS, ANTIQUES and MODERN FURNITURE, &c. Sales every day except Saturdays.

Telephones: WEYBRIDGE 61 & 62, COBHAM, SURREY 47.
EWBANK & CO.
WEYBRIDGE, ADDLESTONE, AND COBHAM, SURREY.

Commanding extensive views in a most beautiful part of the country.
"TREGLOS," OATLANDS DRIVE, WEYBRIDGE, SURREY.
About 30 minutes from Waterloo and close to first-class Golf Links.
Very pleasantly situated, about 18 miles by road from London.

A HOUSE of CHARACTER, affording excellent, well-planned accommodation, including five principal bed rooms, well-fitted bath-dressing room, and second well-fitted bath room, four secondary bed rooms, oak panelled lounge hall, three good reception rooms (all with parquet floors), cloak room and lavatory, fine billiard room, loggia, maids' sitting room, &c.; large brick-built garage; beautiful grounds of about ¾ Acre, laid out in terraces, lawn tennis court; gravel soil.
Company's electric light, gas, and water; main drainage; station, Walton, about 1¼ mile.
Unless sold previously the Freehold will be offered by Auction on April 25th next.
Fully ILLUSTRATED PARTICULARS from the Auctioneers: EWBANK and Co., as above.

Unsold Auction Lot offered at bargain price.
BYFLEET, SURREY.—Commodious COUNTRY HOUSE with valuable road frontage. On TWO FLOORS only, about 1 mile from main line station; 10 bed and dressing, bath, three reception, maids' sitting room; gardener's cottage; garage and stabling; secluded, well-kept grounds of about 1¼ ACRE; lawn tennis court; all services.—Illustrated particulars from Sole Agents, EWBANK and Co., Weybridge.

Excellent position in quiet road near station.
£1,800.—WEYBRIDGE, South aspect, with pleasant open outlook. MODERN LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE; four bed, heated linen cupboard, good bath room, entrance hall, cloak room and lavatory, two reception rooms (one with oak floor), compact offices; CENTRAL HEATING on BOTH FLOORS; GARAGE; about one-third Acre with kitchen garden, &c. ALL SERVICES. IMMEDIATE VACANT POSSESSION.—EWBANK and Co., Weybridge.

Mid-st Pine and Heather. Close Golf.
SURREY, 40 minutes Waterloo.—Very attractive MODERN RESIDENCE; lounge hall, three reception, seven bed rooms, bath room; garage; delightful garden and grounds about 2 ACRES. To be SOLD FREEHOLD.—Agents, EWBANK and Co., High-street, Cobham.

COBHAM.—Excellent little MODERN DETACHED RESIDENCE; two reception rooms, three bed rooms, tiled bath room and kitchen; good garage; large garden. FREEHOLD £1,450.—Sole Agents, EWBANK and Co., High-street, Cobham.

A. W. TAYLOR & CO.,

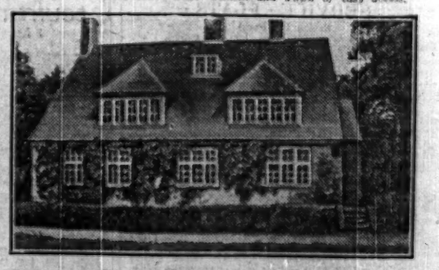
Established 1883. 159, HIGH-STREET, PUTNEY, S.W.15. 'Phones: Putney 0029 & 0030.

PUTNEY.
A Modern double-fronted FREEHOLD RESIDENCE. Well situate, gravel soil, bright and airy, facing east and west; six bed, bath, and three reception rooms; garage with pit. In good decorative condition. Large garden, space for tennis.
PRICE £2,750.

JUST OFF PUTNEY HEATH.
A Double-fronted RESIDENCE well situate; seven-eight bed, dressing, two bath and three reception rooms; electric light and power, central heating. Thoroughly modernized and redecorated. Must be seen to be appreciated.
PRICE £2,600.

WANTED
50-100 ACRES OF LAND FOR BUILDING PURPOSES WITHIN 15 MILES OF CHARING CROSS.
Full particulars to Messrs. TAYLOR and CO., as above.

HASLEMERE.
IN THIS LOVELY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT.
600ft. up. Pleasing views. Dry bracing air. Sandy soil. Golf. Station and Town of easy access.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD.
Vacant Possession.
This Really Delightful Property.



Three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, three w.c.'s; usual offices. Ideal hot water service.
Co.'s water, gas and electric light throughout. Main drainage. Telephone.
Heated Garage for two cars.
Pretty and inexpensive grounds 1¼ acre. Tennis.
Very strongly recommended.
Fullest details of the Agent.
REGINALD C. S. EVENNETT, F.A.I., Haslemere (Tele. 10), also at Hindhead and Farnham.

Printed and Published by THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY, Limited, at the offices in Printing House-square and Playhouse-yard, in the Parish of St. Ann, Blackfriars, in the City of London, E.C.4, Friday, March 21, 1930.